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TOGETHER WITH

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

H. NILES, EDITOR.

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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INDEX TO VOLUME XXVII.

One or two remarks explanatory of the manner in which the tables of the contents of the volumes of the Register, are made out, perhaps may be useful. In many cases there are several references to the same article, that it may be the more easily found.—The tables are to be used thus—first look for what is supposed to be the prominent word belonging to the matter sought; if not found there, turn to the state or country to which the person or thing appertains, the names of cities, &c. For the acts of members of congress in their official capacity, and all matters transacted in or papers submitted to that body, refer to the congress head, in which the items are alphabetically arranged.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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At the commencement of a new editorial year, I have several times stopped to hold a little familiar chat with my readers and friends, in which, without ceremony, the past was examined and the future spoken of: but the great accumulation of business caused by my absence from home, added to the extra labour that always attends the period stated, now forbids that I should indulge myself with that intercourse which has always been so pleasant to myself, and, perhaps, sometimes also profitable. There are one or two things, however, that may be referred to.

During the last six months the usual rate of new subscriptions has been kept up, and the circulation of the REGISTER has rather increased than diminished, notwithstanding the *voluntary* discontinuances have been more numerous than usual. Many have been offended, because of the support which has been given to the tariff, and others displeased for the reason that the congressional caucus has been opposed: and one gentleman of Alabama, who has ordered a complete set of the work, because of some decrease of subscribers in his neighborhood on account of the latter, laughingly says, they think it wrong that you, who have said so much in favor of manufactures in general, should be so much opposed to the *making* of a president by the members of congress. Well—well; the contents of a journal may be compared to the viands placed on the table of an inn, and it may be that every one cannot be pleased—so all that can be required is, to make a gentlemanly *payment of the reckoning* and depart in peace; and I am sincerely thankful that either party can use its own discretion in the case. And I am confident that perseverance in doing what a man believes to be right, even though he may be partially mistaken, is more honorable to himself than a temporizing compromising course. I am truly grateful for the great support which this work has received, and shall do what seems to be my duty to preserve it.

As to the tariff—I had hoped that oppugnation to it would have ceased. The law has passed, after an open and fair discussion before the people, though opposed by many who ought to have been counted on as its friends; and I really believe that its effect will be beneficial to all parts of the United States, because it goes to the establishment of what Mr. Clay happily called an "American policy;" and the time, in my apprehension, is not far off, when further protection for the agricultural interest will be asked for from a quarter in which the tariff is least approved—and then, though so many in that quarter have drawn their support from me, I shall stand ready to aid them all that I can. It was only last evening that I received a letter from a very respectable gentleman of Georgia, of which the following is an extract: "Egyptian cottons is now more injurious to the sea island than a half a dozen tariffs. The sample I have seen is of equal texture with the best sea island, but not handled so well. The wool is superior to Orleans. All the fine wools will lose their value, &c." Yes—with Egypt under a stable government, Greece free, and *South America* settled down, the tariff will, in part, do for our cotton-growers what the *extra* duty on tonnage and imports have done for our merchants and ship-owners, when it shall be fully determined to establish a *reciprocity* in dealing between the old world and new—and this is all that any of us have wished.

As to the caucus—I cannot have any association with it. A large number of the few who attended

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the meeting in February last, and many of those who support the proceedings then had, have my entire respect as gentlemen, and I believe them also as meaning to do what is politically right; but I think differently, and fear that the spirit of party has cast them into the support of things opposed to the good of the people and the purity of our government—and I am fully persuaded, and do firmly believe, that combinations have been made to *dictate* and *force* events, which ought to depend only on the sober judgment and deliberate action of the freemen of the United States. In brief, I cannot divest myself of the opinion, that the *principle* of the late caucus is as repugnant to the principles of the republican party and the interests of the country, as that of any other meeting on political subjects that ever was held by the opponents of that party. The *people*, almost every where, dislike and denounce it, and perseverance in supporting it against their will, is a sufficient reason with me, if hundreds of others were wanting, why the REGISTER pursues the course that it has, and will partake, more and more, of opposition to management, dictation and force.

Another subject remains to be mentioned, which is always referred to with reluctance, and so not often urged. It is the state of the accounts between his subscribers and the editor. A very large amount of money is due him; so much that it would hardly be believed if he should venture to name the sum; and yet, he frankly confesses, that the means of meeting the ordinary disbursements of the establishment are not always present. The state of the case requires it, and the friends of this work are earnestly requested, to settle for the past, if any thing is due, and remit their advance on account of the new year, with all convenient despatch. After all, this it is that must keep the press a-going. Money is one of the great sinews of printing, as well as of war; and by many doing a little, an aggregate will be made to stimulate and enliven the various and severe labor that belongs to a publication like this. The editor hopes that this will be kindly attended to, and that many new subscribers will give their aid to support him in his, at least, honestly meant support of the welfare of the republic, and in his separation from the countenance or control of any jingo, regency or party, except the people's party.

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE—No. 1. I have deliberately adopted this heading for a short series of essays, because I believe, and feel myself at liberty to express the opinion, that a secret power, unknown to the constitution and to be deprecated by every thinking man in the republic, is daringly at work to gather to itself, and exercise for its own benefit, the rights which belong to the freemen of the United States, and which cannot be parted with without yielding the principle contended for by "legitimate princes" and established priests, that it is they themselves who are appointed to make and expound and administer the law and the gospel, and possess the fat things they afford, civil and ecclesiastic.

It is not the first time that this power has been exerted in our country. Under different names, it has

acted to accomplish the same baleful purpose of acquiring domination. Its seat was once in the east—it is now in the south. The first clamored that an "energetic" government might be built up—that their partizans should take the chief seats in the synagogue and be called rabbi—the last talks about liberty, and "a preservation of the great republican party," that its own managers and ministers may direct the affairs of the nation, and rule the vulgar populace! And thus, though the two opposing juntos seemed to have opposite courses, each desired to accomplish the same object for itself, and both, to a considerable extent, attained it, at different periods. The eastern junto is defunct—but the southern is making a desperate struggle for existence; and its logic, that it is needful to divest the people of their discretion, as to the management of their own affairs, that the republican party may be preserved, is just such as a person would use who should recommend the decapitation of a man to relieve him of the tooth-ache. The republican party, when denied or deprived of the right of suffrage, and an unrestricted freedom in the election of those to be placed in authority, may well be compared to a headless trunk, fit only for *vermin* to feed on, except that there may be a renewal of the "spirit of a man" within the prostrate carcase, with moral and physical power abundant to drive out the worms, and, by exposing them to the light and heat of the sun, reduce them to dust and cause them to be scattered where no man knoweth, by the wholesome breezes of heaven. Such has often been the fate of aspirants in every age—but it is not the habit of such to profit by experience. A renewal of this spirit, and an exertion of this power, is as necessary now as it was in 1800. Names are nothing—but I must acknowledge that I would rather an avowed opponent than a professing friend, should do me wrong, if wrong must be suffered; and, as an old democratic republican, I am vexed that persons should have combined or conspired, under the name of my party, to commit the same acts which we deprecated in what was called the "federal republican" party; being only a change of persons and not of things. I allude particularly to the proceedings had in New York, in which this secret power made itself manifest. But the seat of that power is not in New York. The "executive directory" is at Richmond*—and the rest are mere prefects and governors, viceroys or regents. It is by the system thus established, that the many are managed. The sitting of the caucus may be regarded permanent. Its eye is never closed to what is going on. When it cannot drive, it leads; and when the people will not be led, it divides them and conquers. Address overcomes

*I mean exactly at Richmond, and its neighborhood, which has had great influence over Virginia, but no more belongs to the people of the state than its branch, at Albany, belongs to those of the state of New York.

might, and continued efforts to obtain and preserve power, obtains and preserves it; for the people, unsuspecting of wrong, are too apt to grant to a few the trouble of thinking for them. It is to this apathy, and the fatal divisions and foul contentions that have distracted the great states of New York and Pennsylvania, that "the party" alluded to have been indebted for its mighty ascendancy over the affairs of this nation. Let other states be convulsed as they may, we always found Virginia united, [until now], through the management of this party. Men of virtue and talents in that state were never fully denounced, because they happened to be at some variance with the orthodoxy of Richmond. The present president of the U. States is a memorable example of this. We recollect that he nearly suffered the proscription in 1808. It was the interposition of Jefferson, and the great consideration that he was a "Virginian," which preserved him in the confidence of his countrymen; and, to prevent divisions at home, it was that he received the support of "the party" in 1816, though they loved him not, as has been shewn in a thousand cases, notwithstanding the popularity of his administration; and now, judging by what we see and hear, this "party," with all its regents and prefects, are bitterly opposed to him. This is evident to all men. It is only his strength with the people, that has saved him—that prevented him from being run down and bailed to political death. But the affairs of "the party" are prudently managed. Stratagem and not force, is the means by which it hath generally worked—but, on the present occasion, those means are united; and what management would not effect by a caucus at Washington, was to be accomplished by FORCE at Albany. The time has arrived when the people ought to think deeply and speak freely—they can and will be heard, if they please. As one of them, as an integral part of the republic, I will, at least, raise my feeble voice against this system of management and force, let the consequences be what they may; and, if its tone happen to be in unison with the feelings of my fellow citizens, my labors will not be altogether in vain.

As editor of the REGISTER, I never have meddled with the politics of any state, nor is it intended at present. But I have long lamented the confused condition of things in New York and Pennsylvania, without entering into the merits of their local quarrels, because they seemingly cast one or the other of them continually into the arms of "the party," and, by the powerful aid of either, that party felt itself pretty certain of success. New York made two struggles, with more or less force, to shake off the domination, in 1812 and 1816, being opposed to one caucus and nearly breaking down the interest in the other—but Pennsylvania was with it, and the scales were turned in its favor. When, or in what measure of policy, or

as to the choice of persons, did, "the party" yield any thing to Pennsylvania, for the mighty aids which she afforded? Never—it was the *hunting ground* of that party, a mere place for game! But the people of this state have thrown off their trammels and are acting for themselves, and, even if I disapproved of the course they have pursued, I should rejoice in the manifestation of resolution, that hereafter Pennsylvania, though she may not aspire to lead, will not longer be led, and much less be driven. The *people* of New York are with those of Pennsylvania; and, whatever may be the result of the present struggle, it is clear to my mind, that these great states, which together contain one fourth of all the citizens of the United States, and possess a yet larger proportion of the wealth and physical power of the nation, will add a *moral force* to their natural strength, that will forbid their being the *tail-pieces*, of any "junto" or "regency" that can be ever got up. Every body knows how Pennsylvania, (long called, in compliment to her devotion, "the key stone of the republican arch,") stands as to the minority caucus held at Washington last winter, though she was the great patron of "regular nominations." Experience had shewn to her that these might be corrupt or pernicious, and she rejected the system as practised by *members of congress* in their *individual capacities*!—and, I venture to say, that the last caucus will ever be the last, until *principles* and not *persons* shall direct the holding of a meeting to produce unity of action in the support of measures—that there will be no more of buyings and sellings on account of men. In New-York, (and I speak from much personal observation and mixture with citizens from most parts of the state), I have no hesitation in saying, that the said caucus has not many more supporters than in Pennsylvania. I have heard that meeting, and the *obedient* proceedings of the legislature, spoken of in many numerous companies, accidentally assembled, and never but once witnessed that both did not meet with *unqualified* and *uncontradicted* reprobation, unless when these measures were sustained by some of the "immortal seventeen" or by the members of the other house, who acted in unison with them. These things appear as hateful to the real republicans of New-York, as the abominable attempt to deprive the people of the U. States of their will, by placing Aaron Burr in the seat of the president, was to them in 1801. And well may it be, for the principle of both is the same—*built on the possession of power and a disregard for right*. "I the king," says the *illustrious* Ferdinand in his decrees—"We have the power," says faction. What difference is there between the two—king Ferdinand and king Caucus? The one is as "legitimate" as the other, and they are first cousins in principle and practice.

people the right of suffrage in the election of a president and vice president of the United States, that "the party" has decidedly shewn itself, it may be well to examine the proceedings a little, to drive the enemy from what is believed to be his strong hold. They shield themselves mainly under the plea, that, in some other of the states, the electors of president are *appointed* instead of being elected, as they generally are—but they take care to keep in the background the different circumstances in which the people of those states were placed. It is true, that in Vermont, Delaware, South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana, as well as in New-York, the electors are *appointed*, and, as I believe, contrary to the constitution; but the fact is, that, in all these states, the *members of the legislature* are elected only a very short time before the period when electors of president must be appointed, and that, therefore, the people have a pretty full opportunity of speaking their sentiments, through their representatives, and the result will generally be the same as if they themselves directly voted for said electors; whereas the members of the legislature of New-York are elected twelve months in advance of the period referred to, and do not come fresh from the people to perform their will—and are subject to that intrigue and management, which the constitution of the United States was wisely framed to prevent, in providing that the electors of president should be elected so nearly at the same time, that combinations and bargains could not easily be made. Besides, and no doubt for the reason above shewn, I do not know that the people of any of the states so circumstanced, desired the passage of any electoral law, except New-York, in which it was made the question in the choice of assemblymen and senators. And it is easily proved that they of New-York desired such a law from the fact—that every member of the assembly, four or five excepted, voted for it. If this is not accepted as evidence of what is asserted, we must reach the conclusion, that the vast majority grossly misunderstood the will of their constituents and were a set of blockheads, or acted hypocritically, depending on the senate to *interpose itself*, and save them from the indignation of their abused and insulted constituents. They are thus placed on the horns of a dilemma, and they may elect either that they please. And the result shewed that any might rely on the senate to reject what they, on their obligations, had said ought to be passed—for that body, by a vote of 17 to 13, followed the example of the "Spartan band" in Pennsylvania in 1800, that the vote of New-York, on the presidency, should not be according to the will of the people. They did this, as I heard some of them say, "that the great republican party might be preserved"—that is, that they, the "immortal seventeen," were the republican party, and not the freemen of the state. This language might well have come from the mouth of

As it is in New-York, in violently refusing to the

an inmate of the star-chamber, or from the lips of a holy inquisitor, when speaking of the mercies of God, while he was tearing off the flesh of a victim with red-hot pincers—but is abusive of common sense. And we must recollect that Mr. Noah (whose frequent location close to the speaker and in front of the house of assembly, during the late session, shewed his importance in that body), the chief public organ of what is termed “the regency,” boldly declared in his paper, the “National Advocate,” when speaking of the electoral law, that “*he [yes, HE,] would not give the PEOPLE all that they asked.*” So with the senate. A lean majority of that body, and Mr. Noah and others, have virtually declared that *they possess some “divine right” or heavenly inspiration, by which they can “preserve the people from themselves!”* all being “first consults for life, with liberty to name their successors!” The most servile of Spaniards or degraded of Frenchmen, would not have claimed more for Ferdinand, the *adored*, or Louis, the *desired*. I must dismiss this subject for the present, but much more may be said about it.

The great matter at issue before the people of the United States now is, whether a secret few or the public many, shall make, or elect, a president of the United States. I take my stand with the latter, through evil report and good report. It was my lot to give some little aid to break down one “junta” aiming at a monopoly of power, in the days of my youth, and it is my fortune, in advanced life, to feel myself in like manner compelled to contend against the *same* principle, exerted in another quarter, to effect the *same* purpose. For the first I was proscribed and persecuted as a “jacobin,” and I do not expect to fare any better now, though what will be done unto me I cannot tell: perhaps be consigned to the guillotine, after the manner in which things were managed in France, when governed by a caucus. But I believe that I am with the people; and if so, they shall not want a press while I have one, that will dare to express a doubt *even* of the infallible discretion and omnipotent right of some dozen or two persons at Richmond or Albany, to hold and dispose of the political power and direct the policy of these United States. Further remarks on “the party,” with some political reminiscences, shall be made hereafter, for this article is already longer than I wished it to be.

I repeat it as my belief—indeed, it seems a fact almost palpable, and surely is capable of demonstration, which I shall attempt, that some sort of a combination has been formed between certain leading men in this country, to carry their points against the wishes of the people, and elect a president and *vice president*, if they can, in spite of the public will. No other than such a body of men could have thought of Mr. Gallatin for the second office in the government. It

is notorious, that he was named as a bait to catch Pennsylvania—but that state was *not quite* so great a gudgeon as some folks supposed, and it was a bitter pill for “the Virginia caucus” to swallow, when called upon to ratify his nomination. Nothing but the *necessity* of “going the whole” caused it to pass down. I do not speak thus to assail Mr. Gallatin—the readers of this paper know that I have recently defended him against some imputations which I regarded as illiberal and unjust; but this may safely be said, that the people of the U. States had no more thought of that gentleman for the vice presidency, though he obtained the “regular nomination,” than they had of Mr. Crawford for the presidency in 1816, when he nearly obtained *such* a nomination; but while I shall exclusively oppose the caucus and its principles, suffering the character and capacity of the persons named to be canvassed by others, I may ask, *whether the people are prepared to see in Mr. Gallatin the acting president of the United States?* for this is an event that, in case of his election to the vice presidency, ought to be calculated on by all; and I know that some of the caucus-men do calculate upon it. I have heard a great man say, that *he* would serve *their purposes* as well as Mr. Crawford.

It is not my design to support either Messrs. Adams or Clay, or Jackson. The *people* have moved more or less in their behalf, without caucus or bargain and sale; and with whatever the people shall do, I promise to be satisfied, being always ready to yield up my personal opinion to that of the majority of my fellows and friends, in matters like this. But where and in what state have the *people* moved for the support of the “national nomination,” as it is pompously called? No where, as I am informed of, except, perhaps, partially, in Virginia and Georgia, the birth-place and residence of the candidate. In the last named state, though his election may be so gratifying to state pride, we know that he is and will be powerfully opposed, and the majority in his favor, if any there may be, will be extremely small, as repeated evidences of public opinion has shown us. And in Virginia, the event is greatly feared, that if the friends of the other candidates shall unite their strength, as it is said that they will and as every one adverse to management hopes that they may, the “nomination” will go by the board, even there, the head quarters of caucussing, for tens of thousands of the people are as much opposed to the dictation-system as the citizens even of Baltimore are; by whom the “congressional recommendation” is just about as much respected and, perhaps, less so, than were the proceedings of admiral Coekburn, when he conflagrated the peaceful dwellings and humble hen-roosts on the shores of the Chesapeake, each being regarded as the outrageous act of an enemy of the republic; and yet there

were men in that caucus whom the people had loved, and yet respect in their *private* characters. The power of the caucus is every where, except in the states named, found located in the influence of a few prominent persons—who, with some amiable exceptions, are mostly of the *ultra* republican and *ultra* federal parties, the late antipathies of one another.* Look around you, and see if it is not so! and ask yourselves, how have these men got together? Take the following as a case in point, for the absolute truth of which I pledge myself—During my late journey, I fell in with a leading supporter of the caucus in his own state, who spoke *largely* about the necessity of preserving the party, and so forth: after we had discoursed for some time, I asked him, with much apparent carelessness, if the star spangled banner had not been hoisted *union down* in the place at which he lived, during the war—then, if the persons who caused it to be done, or did it, were known—and if their standing was respectable as individuals; to all which he answered in the affirmative. I next asked him what part *those persons* took as to the “regular nomination,” and he rapidly but honestly said, “*It is that which makes me mad—THEY ARE ALL ON OUR SIDE!*” as, indeed, I had before learned that they were.—“They are pretty men to support the *republican party*,” said I.

But I must conclude for the present. The next paper shall contain some further elucidations of the subjects spoken of, and perhaps, embrace some new matters. *Now is the very time*, I believe, to put down the secret system of governing, and, by an united effort, the people will bring it about without a sensible struggle, so weak is it, when its power is brought before the bar of the public reason.

REVOLUTIONARY OFFICERS. The Baltimore American gives the following as a list of the general officers of the revolutionary army, in 1781, agreeably to rank!

GEORGE WASHINGTON,	Commander-in-chief.
Major Generals.	State.
Israel Putnam,	Connecticut
†Charles Lee,	Virginia
Horatio Gates,	do.
William Heath,	Massachusetts
Nathaniel Green,	Rhode Island

*This remark, however, applies more particularly to the eastern parts of the United States; and the inference that should be drawn from the anecdote given below, *exclusively* belongs to the people of that section.

†Charles Lee, suspended for one year by sentence of a court martial, forcharges exhibited against him by general Washington, at the battle of Monmouth, in June 29, 1778, but his pride would not suffer him to resume his command at the expiration of his sentence, notwithstanding, he was still retained on the list of general officers until his death, which happened in Philadelphia in 1782. His funeral was attended by the president of congress and members, French minister, and a vast number of the most respectable gentlemen of that city.

Wm. Alexander, earl of } Stirling }	Jersey
Arthur St. Clair,	Massachusetts
Benjamin Lincoln,	France
Marquis de la Fayette,	do.
Baron de Kalb,	North Carolina
Robert Howe,	New York
Alexander M'Dougall	Prussia
Baron Steuben,	Maryland
William Smallwood,	Connecticut
Samuel Parsons,	Massachusetts
Henry Knox,	France
Duportaille, of Engineers,	Brigadier generals.
William Thompson,	Virginia
John Nixon,	Massachusetts
James Clinton	New York
William Moultrie,	South Carolina
Laughlin McIntosh,	North Carolina
William Maxwell,	Jersey
Enoch Poor,	New Hampshire
John Glover,	Massachusetts
John Paterson,	Connecticut
Anthony Wayne,	Pennsylvania
William Woodford,	Virginia
Peter Muhlenburg,	do.
Edward Hand,	Pennsylvania
Jedediah Huntington,	Connecticut
John Starke,	New Hampshire
Mordecai Gist,	Maryland.
William Ervin,	Pennsylvania
	Promoted after that period.
Daniel Morgan,	Virginia
— Sumpter,	South Carolina
— Marion,	do.
Joseph Groaton,	Massachusetts
Rufus Putnam,	do.
Otho Williams,	Maryland

ANTIQUITIES. Four cannon have recently been taken from the spot in St. Mary's river on which the first fort in Maryland was built, viz. in 1633, by Leonard Calvert, brother of lord Baltimore. By the constant washing of the bank, the site on which the fort stood now forms a part of the bed of the river and the cannon were completely embedded in mud; stones of six or eight pounds weight have become so incorporated with the iron that they can scarcely be knocked off with an axe. They are much corroded, but, even now, they are larger and heavier, for the size of the calibre, than any at present in use. It was in this fort that the first legislature of Maryland sat.

NEW YORK. From the Commercial Advertiser. We question whether the city of New York ever presented the appearance of greater prosperity, or more rapid growth than it does this season. We are visited by the merchants of every clime, and almost every part of our own country—so that ours may be fairly denominated ‘the mart of nations.’ The West Indies and South America pour in upon us their gold and the productions of their soil, and receive in return our own and the fabrics of foreign countries.

We understood early in the spring, that as many as 500 or 600 new mercantile establishments were opened in New York this season; and we now learn that more than 3,000 buildings have been commenced and are nearly completed within the city limits. Most of them are of brick and in a stile at once rich, simple and substantial. Thirty-five years ago, a prediction of what New York now is, would have been deemed quixotic—equally so would the prediction now be esteemed, of what she is yet destined to be.”

[New York seems destined to be one of the greatest cities in the world, and it may be calculated that the whole island on which it stands will be covered with houses, before a great many years. It is now the se-

cond place of commerce in the world—the centre point as it were, of the trade of the west and of business with the east—the general stopping place, or seat of communication, between the old continent and the new, and between the north and the south. When the western parts of the United States shall have received that density of population which it is morally certain they will, and at an early day, then will the great canal pour into the treasury of the state and the lap of this city, an amount of business, wealth and population, that it would look like madness to estimate now. Ed. Reg.]

PHILADELPHIA. (From a paper published in that city). We learn that there are in Philadelphia and its vicinity, upwards of thirty cotton factories, most of them on an extensive scale. The average number of spindles used in these establishments is about 1400, and the number of persons actually employed is supposed to be about three thousand.

There are fifteen breweries in Philadelphia which employ one hundred and seventy persons, and sell, at the present reduced rates, malt liquor amounting annually to \$300,000 in value. The price of malt liquor has been reduced within the last year about one third. The amount of umbrellas annually manufactured, is about \$400,000, and there are twenty-seven umbrella makers.

It appears that the entire amount expended by the city, on successive operations for introducing the Schuylkill water is \$1,443,585.36, of which sum, the present works at Fair Mount, cost \$432,512.* The whole extent of pipes now laid, of wood and iron, is about thirty-five miles. The cost of pipes to 1824 was \$202,731.13.

At the outset of the undertaking, a number of pipes were imported from England as models, and another importation has since been made to supply the deficiency created by the failure of an American contractor; but at present the pipes are made in this country, as well and at as low a price as in England. Of the above sum of \$202,731.13 cents, only \$16,940 31 cents have been expended on imported pipes.

To defray the expenses of these operations, taxes are annually laid, and a certain annual sum is paid by the occupier of each house in which the water is introduced. The annual rent paid for the use of the water in 1823, for the city alone, was \$26,191 5 an excess of near 2000 dollars over the interest upon the cost of the water-power works. When the water shall be introduced into the adjoining districts, which is expected to take place in a short time, the income of the corporation will be considerably augmented.

In 1823, the Schuylkill water was introduced by pipes into 3951 private dwellings, and 185 manufactories; 401 private baths were also supplied with it. The lowest sum annually paid by a private dwelling, was two dollars, and the highest, (by a public institution), \$100.

The experience of two years has shown that the water power at Fair Mount is sufficient to raise many times as much water as the city can possibly require for its consumption, and consequently, that there is a surplus power applicable to other purposes. It is not easy to determine what amount of power might be spared, but it is believed to be sufficient for a very considerable number of manufactories. For the purpose of assisting the funds of the corporation,

*These works are truly noble; next to the New York canals, they are the most magnificent and useful of any in the United States. The water, when deposited and preserved in cisterns, properly constructed, is as good as any water can be, and sufficiently cold for use even in the warmest weather.

[Ed. Reg.]

and at the same time to give facilities to manufacturing industry, it is in contemplation to extend the race down along the Schuylkill below the bridge as far as may be necessary, and to erect mills and mill-works between the race and the river, for there would be ample space. A considerable number of applications have already been made for the use of water power: there is no doubt that all will be taken, and the most beneficial consequences will result to the finances and trade of the city from the proposed plan.

THE LATE MR. RODNEY. The editor designs, at an early period, to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Caesar A. Rodney, of Delaware, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the government of Buenos Ayres, and to publish some extracts from a letter not long since received from him, which it seems evident that he wished might be published in case of his decease—they relate to the part which he had taken to effect a great national improvement. Another letter to the editor, written a few days before his death, held out a pleasing hope of the re-establishment of his health—but he has gone “the way of all flesh,” and hardly left behind him his equal for the goodness of his heart and the purity of his principles. Selfishness formed no part in the composition of his character—he was the enemy of no man, nor ever had one, except on account of his political opinions, which were unadulterated and republican—ardent as those of his father, firm and disinterested as those of his uncle, whose name is affixed to the declaration of independence, who literally risked his life to attend on that occasion, and give the vote of the state in favor of the measure, on account of a severe indisposition under which he was at that time laboring.

These things are mentioned just now by way of introduction to the following account of a dinner given to him, at which, perhaps, he pronounced the last public address that ever flowed from his lips.

[Since the preceding was prepared, I have met with a neat sketch of the life and character of my late friend, in the Delaware Watchman, and shall use it in lieu of what might have been written, with a few additions.]

Proceedings of a dinner given to C. A. Rodney, minister of the United States, on the 27th of May, by the government of Buenos Ayres.

At 4 o'clock, P. M. the committee of arrangements met at the government-house to be in readiness to receive the guests. At half past 5, two aids were despatched to the house of Mr. Rodney, to wait upon him. Mr. R. was accompanied by J. M. Forbes, esq. secretary of legation, his private secretary, and Mr. Wm. Dana, vice consul of the United States. They were met on the first flight of stairs by four of the committee, and conducted to the audience room. On entering the first hall, the band struck up the national air of “*God mortales el grillo sagrado*.” At a quarter before 6, the arrival of Mr. Wecbine Parish, his Britannic majesty’s consul general, and his two vice consuls, was announced, also of Mr. Funes, agent of Colombia.

At 7, the company, composed of those mentioned, and of the most distinguished individuals of the country, viz: President and members of the junta—the principal military officers of the nation—heads of departments and of the clergy—civil magistrates—professors of the university—the principal merchants, foreigners and natives, &c. in all 127 persons, sat down to the table. His excellency gov. Las Heras, presided.

The following were the principal toasts drank: By the president: The first nation of America—its venerable president, James Monroe, and his worthy representative, C. A. Rodney—honor and prosperity.

Mr. Rodney rose and said—

"Silence, on such an occasion, might be deemed unpardonable. Under this impression, I obtrude, for a few moments, on your attention. This is my second visit to your delightful elime, at the request of that rare individual, (whose health has been drank with applause), who presides over the destinies of the United States, with so much honor and reputation to himself, with such advantage to his country, and benefit to the civilized world.

On the first occasion I was received with open arms and every demonstration of joy; and, on my late arrival, when charged with the pleasing task of acknowledging your sovereignty, in the most solemn and respectful manner, I met with a cordial welcome from the people and a friendly reception from the government, grateful to my feelings and honorable to my country.

When I consider that this is the season of festivity for the anniversary of the declaration of your independence, to preserve which fervent prayers in the holy church have been addressed to that Supreme Being in whose hands rests the fate of states and empires—when I see around me patriots and soldiers who have maintained this solemn act in the cabinet and in the field—when I behold heroes who have scaled the Andes, and gained unfading laurels in the victories of Chacabuco and Maypo—sensations are excited in my bosom which I cannot express.

Connected, as my humble name has been, with the commemoration of this great and glorious event, I am deeply sensible of the personal favor conferred. It is not, however, to me as an individual, but to the enlightened government and free people whom I represent, that this distinguished mark of honor is paid, for which I return my grateful acknowledgments.

It cannot be in the dispensation of Divine Providence, that this fair portion of the globe should relapse into its former state of colonial vassalage and servitude. No—God and nature have decreed its freedom and independence.

"Nor tyranny with all her powers,
"Tho' batt'led in the holy league, shall dare,
"The statue you have raised, from its high columns tear."

Permit me to give—The states of Buenos Ayres. The guiding star of the south—the anchor of hope amidst the tempests of the revolution. Success to the pilot who has weathered the storm, under whose auspices may a re-union of the former provinces take place, and may it be perpetual."

COM. BARRON. We are glad that, even after so great a lapse of time, an act of justice to the public has been done, in the appointment of com. Barron to the superintendance of the navy yard at Philadelphia. He ought long since to have been employed or dismissed—he was worthy or not worthy to receive the pay and emoluments of a captain from the treasury of the United States, which ought not to have been rendered to him without the *quid pro quo*—of being in service, or *for* service, in the business of the navy; but he himself could not resign his office without implicating himself, and he did right in retaining his commission. But "all's well that ends well," and we rejoice in this surrender of prejudice.

The proceedings which follow are honorable to the parties concerned—

At a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, held at Hieskell's hotel, on the 13th inst. agreeably to public notice, inviting the friends of commodore Barron, to meet for the purpose of making arrangements to give him a public dinner, John Leamy, esq. was called to the chair, and Josiah Randall, was appointed secretary.

After the meeting was organized, the following letter was read:

Philadelphia, Aug. 13, 1824.

Sir: No man can more highly appreciate the favora-

ble opinion or kind feelings of his friends and fellow-citizens than I do. But the public expression of these opinions and feelings towards me, which I understand is intended by the meeting over which you preside, would, at this moment, give me more pain than pleasure.

Called by the government into public service, I have no other view than to discharge my duty with the same purity of intention, and honest zeal, which have hitherto given me the support of friends whom I am proud to claim, and that consciousness which has sustained me upon many trying occasions. But the great wish of my heart is to avoid all appearance of ostentation or triumph, so foreign from my feelings, and to pass on to the performance of my professional duties without marking the event by any thing which may excite hostile feelings, under which I have already suffered sufficiently.

I, therefore, most respectfully request that I may be permitted to decline any honor, which may be intended towards me of the nature alluded to.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

JAMES BARRON.

To the chairman of the meeting held at Hieskell's hotel.

Whereupon, it was unanimously

Resolved, That, while this meeting entertain the highest respect for the character of commodore Barron, and would cheerfully participate in tendring to him any public testimonial of regard, they highly approve of the delicacy and magnanimity displayed in the letter just read, and that, in accordance with the wishes of com. Barron, so emphatically expressed, they will relinquish all further measures in relation to the proposed public dinner.

It was, on motion

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the daily papers of the city of Philadelphia.

JOHN LEAMY, chairman.

JOSIAH RANDALL, sec.

LAW CASE—interesting to editors and publishers. The following decision, says the N. Y. Evening Post, taken from an English newspaper, will be read with no small degree of interest by the owners of our newspapers, most of whom, in the United States, hold as joint proprietors. The question here decided has hitherto been considered as an unsettled case, and whenever it has occurred, has, we believe, been referred to arbitrators, some of whom have decided one way and some another, but as it has never, that we have heard of, been the subject of a legal decision, the publication of the following report will excite some attention, at least with our brethren of the type.

Copy right of a newspaper. On the 4th curt. the court of scssion, (second division), determined an important point regarding the copy right of newspapers.

John and Peter Wilson, in 1803, established a newspaper called the Ayr Advertiser, or West county Journal, which speedily became a lucrative concern, and thenceforward belonged to them equally. In 1809, Peter Wilson sold his half share to a third person, receiving a premium or price for the copy right, exclusive of the stock. The purchaser afterwards sold it to two strangers receiving the same premium as he had paid.

John Wilson retained his original half share till his death in May 1821. Conceiving it to be a valuable part of his estate, he, by his will, conveyed his half share of the copy right to his testamentary trustees. In all the changes of partners or proprietors, from the first establishment of the newspaper, there had been no written contract of co-partnership betwixt them.

John Wilson's trustees were about to sell his half share, when the two persons who had last purchased the other half, presented a bill of suspension and in-

terdict, to have the trustees restrained, upon the allegation that there was no such thing as the copy-right of a newspaper; that the right to print and publish a newspaper exercised by two or more persons associated together, just resembled any other trade; and that, upon the death of any partner, there being no written contract providing otherwise, the good will, as it is called, of the business, accrued to the survivors. Lord Meadowbank, in the bill chamber, appointed the bill to be answered, and granted the interdict. On advising the bill, with answers, lord Cringlehie appointed parties to prepare memorials to the court. In these memorials the case was fully argued.

The court were unanimously of opinion, that the right of printing and publishing a newspaper, or the share of such a right, however anomalous it may be in point of principle, and whether it might be called copy right, privilege, property, or by whatever other name, is a valuable right, now perfectly known and understood, and is, by the common law, both transferable *inter vivos*, and transmissible to heirs, independently of any written contract betwixt partners or proprietors. They, therefore, recalled the interdict, and refused the bill, with full expenses.

HAYTI. From the Propagateur Haytien, of the 6th June; translated for the New York Daily Advertiser—

The Propagateur Haytien, in the 25th number, published an extract from the message of the president of the United States at the opening of congress; and after commenting upon that important document, which stated to the new world what they had to apprehend from the attempts of ancient Europe, and after praising the generous and extended policy which Mr. James Monroe has adopted with regard to the independent people of South America, the Propagateur considered it not improper to inquire "why the name of Hayti was not mentioned in that message," in which those of Buenos Ayres, Colombia, Mexico and Greece, had obtained so honorable a place. It appeared to us a matter of still greater surprise, that we were given to understand that we should be abandoned to ourselves in the great contest which was preparing, by the declaration that there should be *no interference in what concerns the European states and their colonies*; while a protest was immediately afterwards entered, with regard to the new governments above mentioned, whose independence has been recognized, against any interposition by European powers to oppress or control them.

The observation made, and the subsequent opinion expressed by the *Propagateur*, do not extend beyond the circle of principles avowed by the United States themselves: they are the result of the considerations submitted to congress by president Monroe.

Certainly on a subject which we have given an example to South America, we ought not to wish to be misunderstood by a nation with which we have lived on good terms for twenty years, and from whose example we have learned to conquer our rights. If it be intended, as far as we are concerned, to tread under foot these principles, which they have made to ring through the world for their own account, and which they still regard towards certain other states, we cannot prevent it: but is it necessary to add injury to a refusal of justice? They who act thus do not prove they have made a good use of their long civilization.

"The army of Hayti is 60,000 strong, well disciplined, and conducted by experienced officers. One half is constantly on furlough for the benefit of agriculture. The soldier at home cultivates his own field or that of his neighbor. By a proclamation of January last they were all called out, and thus the republic has all its forces to depend upon. The nation, as well as the soldiers, full of confidence in the patriotism and indefatigable activity of a chief remark-

able for his talents, has nothing to fear from an invasion."

Samana, which is considered the strongest of their posts, and the best calculated for the Gibraltar of Hayti, has been strengthened with works sufficient to ensure it against surprise; and general Borgella, one of the ablest of their officers, has been sent there with any army to secure its defence.

On the 11th of July the committee of public instruction held the semi-annual examination of the primary national school of Port au Prince; when those who excelled in reading writing, arithmetic, grammar, recitations from memory, and general good conduct, were rewarded by the approbation and embraces of the committee.

The Feuille du Commerce publishes the account of Mr. Granville's journey from Philadelphia to New York, preceded by this quotation: "A polished man, like fine gold, is current alike in every country."

COLOMBIA. The following is the decree, referred to in our last, (see page 431), which prohibits foreigners from acting as merchants and consignees in their own persons, is inserted for the use of those whom it may concern, and for record.

Francisco de Paula Santander, general of division, vice president of the republic, in charge of the executive power.

The supreme executive power being authorized by the constitution to issue such regulations as may be necessary for the execution of the laws, and certain provisions having become necessary for the conduct of national and foreign commerce, setting forth the policy to be observed, and the burthens to be borne by such individuals as may come to establish themselves in Colombia, I have thought fit, with the approbation of the council of government, to decree as follows:

Art. 1. No foreigner arriving at any of the ports of Colombia, or proceeding inland with goods, shall be allowed to sell them in his own person, nor to despatch vessels; but must employ, for these purposes, a consignee, as has been practised heretofore according to the existing laws.

Art. 2. Only such Colombian merchants as have open stores, shall be allowed to receive consignments to be sold wholesale, but shopkeepers may receive such as are intended to be retailed.

Art. 3. Such foreigners as have made the declaration prescribed in the 4th article of the law respecting naturalization, of their desire of becoming Colombians, are excepted from the general principle laid down in the first article. But this exception will not operate till six months after having made such declaration, and, after having proved that they are possessed of lauded property, and furnished the necessary securities to the administrators of the customs, or the officers of the treasury, in order to insure the due payment of the duties that may be claimed from them: but from the day on which foreigners shall be allowed to receive consignments and transact their own commercial affairs, they shall be subject to all contributions in like proportion as the natives of the country.

Art. 4. Foreigners, not naturalized, may keep retail shops, or may exercise any art or handicraft; but they shall be subject, in proportion to their capital, to the like taxes as Colombians.

Art. 5. Foreigners who may repair to Colombia for a short period, for commercial purposes, shall only pay such duties as may be due on the goods they export or import, together with the corporation fees of the place where they may reside, for the maintenance of the police and cleanliness; but after a residence of one year, they will be subject to the same taxes as Colombians.

Art. 6. In each canton of the republic, the political

judges will keep an exact register of the foreigners residing therein, with the day of their arrival; and the governors of provinces will transmit half yearly to the executive, through the secretary of the home department, a general return from the said registers, which shall contain a list of the foreigners who have remained in the territories of Colombia, those who wish to be naturalized, and the occupation of each.

Art. 7. All foreigners settled in Colombia may live in full security of enjoying the most complete safety in their persons and properties, so long as they observe the constitution and laws of the republic, as is provided for by the 183d article of the constitution, which will be strictly complied with.

Art. 8. In order to comply with the terms of the articles from 1 to 5 inclusive, and in consequence of the tribunals of commerce having been suppressed, the political judges of the ports and other parts of Colombia, shall register, within one month, all wholesale and retail dealers, in separate lists. In future any person desiring to open a store or shop, whether in Colombia or otherwise, shall give previous notice of the same to the political judge, and shall cause his name to be inserted in the list, under a penalty of fifty dollars, to be applied to the expenses of the war.

This decree will be laid before the next congress, for its approbation and amendment.

Let it be communicated to all whom it concerns, in order that it may be published, complied with, executed and inserted in the public papers.

Given in the palace of the government of Colombia, in Bogota, on the 27th of February, 1824—12.

(Signed) FRANCISCO DE PAULA SANTANDER.

THE RHENISH PROVINCES. The following is the substance of the new constitution of the states of these provinces—translated from a Paris paper.

Cologne, June 16. The law of the 27 of March last, which constitutes the states of the Rhenish provinces, has just been promulgated.

The union of these states shall comprehend all parts of the countries forming the grand duchy of the Lower Rhine and the duchies of Cleves, Juliers and Berg.

There shall be four orders: the first to be formed by the states heretofore immediate states of the German empire, the second by the equestrian order; the third by the cities; the fourth by other proprietors of lands not included in the second and third orders.

The first order shall be represented at the diet by the princes of Wied-Neuwied, Wied-Runkel, Solms-Braunfels, Solms-Hohensolern Vieh: in all four members. The three other orders shall have each twenty-five members: so that the whole meeting of the provinces shall be composed of seventy-nine members or deputies.

The members of the first order, as soon as they shall have attained the age of majority, may sit at the diet, or give their votes to members of the second, third or fourth order; but other deputies of the states must personally hold their seats.

To be elected a member or deputy of the states, it is necessary, 1st, to prove an uninterrupted possession, for ten years, of a real estate, which, for the first order, is described in the royal instruction of the 30th of May, 1820, 62 and 63; and for the second order, to pay an annual tax of at least 75 crowns, to profess one of the Christian creeds, to be at least,—years old, and to have an irreproachable character.

The amount of taxes for the third and fourth orders, shall be determined by a future regulation.

There shall be a royal commissary at the diet, an intermediate organ between the states and the king, to whom shall be addressed all propositions, all demands from the deputies to obtain material, &c. necessary for their labors. This commissary shall con-

voke the diet in the name of the king, and shall open and close the session.

The diet shall be presided over by a marshal named by the king, and taken from the first or second order.

The members of the states of the Rhenish provinces constitute an indivisible union or assembly. They deliberate in common. Their conclusions on subjects transmitted by the king, or subjects sanctioned by his majesty, demand a majority of two thirds of the voices. Other subjects may be determined by a single majority.

If one of the states or orders considers itself injured by a resolution carried by two thirds of the members of the diet, the declaration shall be put again separately to each order, and the question which has produced the disagreement shall be submitted to the decision of his majesty. The same course shall be adopted with every resolution carried by a simple majority, while the minority finds any thing to blame.

The diet cannot occupy itself with objects which interest the province which it represents. Every individual petition or reclamation shall be immediately sent to the competent authority, or transmitted to the king, except the cases of personal vexations or injustice: then the diet shall accompany the remittance to the king with their own opinion.

All motions and propositions, to be deliberated upon by the diet, shall be made in writing.

The provincial states, forming a deliberative assembly, cannot correspond either with other provincial states, or with any communes or authorities whatever.

The result of the deliberations of the diet, after closing its session, shall be printed and published.

The king shall convoke the diet every two years, during the six first years. After that time a final determination shall be made.

The city of Dusseldorf shall be the seat of the diet.

FINANCES OF GREAT BRITAIN. The financial accounts of the united kingdom, for the year 1823, have been delivered. The following, (says a British paper), is a brief abstract, comprising the principal heads of the nett public income and expenditure, during the year ending the 5th of January 1824:

INCOME.	
Customs,	1,114,498,762
Excise,	25,342,828
Stamps,	6,801,950
Assessed Taxes,	6,206,927
Post office,	1,462,692
Re-payment of the Austrian loan,	766,666
From the trustees of military and naval Pensions,	4,675,000
Other ordinary revenues and extraordinary resources,	9,181,274
Total income paid into the exchequer,	1,57,672,999
EXPENDITURE.	
Interest and management of the public debt,	1,28,084,784
Exchequer bills,	1,131,121
Military and naval pensions,	2,800,000
Civil list,	1,057,000
Army,	7,351,991
Navy,	5,458,151
Ordnance,	1,261,328
Miscellaneous, &c.	3,714,689
Total expenditure,	1,50,962,014
Surplus of income over expenditure,	1,676,985

On the result, which is as flattering as the most sanguine could have anticipated, we will not further remark at present, than by observing, that it has fully

Justified all the expectations held out by his majesty's ministers in their financial views, and furnished the most solid foundation for the measures to which they may deem it wise to have recourse next session, for the reduction of the public burthens. These accounts also contain a return of the value of imports and exports of the united kingdom. The imports, calculated at the official rate of valuation, were, during the three last years, estimated at the following sums:

Year ending 5th January	1822	£30,792,763
	1823	30,500,094
	1824	35,751,688

The value of the produce and manufactures of the united kingdom, exported during the same period, calculated at the official rates of valuation, was

Year ending 5th January	1822	£40,831,744
	1823	44,236,533
	1824	43,894,372

The total exports stands thus:

For the year ending 5th Jan.	1822	£71,461,443
	1823	53,464,122
	1824	52,408,277

The decline during the last year has been principally in the foreign and colonial merchandise exported, which has sunk from £9,227,589, to £8,603,904.

Upon the whole, the statement is highly gratifying; and, though there is a fluctuation by which the total exports of 1823 are somewhat below those of 1822, yet there is a considerable increase on the average of the two former years. The greatly increased value of the imports during the last year, is a proof that the trade of the united kingdom is steadily and permanently growing. These returns are exclusive of the trade between Great Britain and Ireland reciprocally. The amount and number of mercantile shipping has diminished but very triflingly. The vessels registered in the empire on the 30th of September, in each year, were as follows:

	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
1821	25,936	2,560,202	169,179
1822	24,642	2,513,044	166,333
1823	24,542	2,506,760	165,474

But on the other hand there is a much larger increase in the number of British and foreign vessels that have entered both inward and outwards, exclusive of the intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland. The following is the account of the shipping entered inwards:

	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
1821	14,066	2,093,530	123,528
1822	14,476	2,132,778	127,401
1823	15,340	2,323,855	146,072

In the account of shipping cleared out, there is a similar increase:

	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
1821	12,423	1,872,430	115,533
1822	12,886	1,996,902	121,322
1823	13,103	2,110,547	124,960

THE SIMPLON ROAD, which surmounts one of the snowy summits of the Alps, and opens a communication between France and Italy, was projected by Napoleon, and constructed by his order. It is a stupendous work and excites the admiration of every traveller. The highest part of the road is upwards of a mile above the level of the sea. It is 40 miles in extent, and passes on the extreme declivity of ridges, over awful chasms and foaming torrents and through prodigious masses of rock. The road is so constructed that the slope no where exceeds two and a half inches in six feet, and carriages can descend without locking the wheels at any place. There are six galleries cut through the solid rock, the greatest of which is 660 feet long, 27 wide and 39 high, with three wide openings cut through its sides to admit light. Thirty men were employed night and day, being relieved every eight hours by as many others, for 18 months

in effecting this gallery. On the lower side of the road there is a wall laid with stone and mortar, with posts 10 feet high erected at intervals to distinguish the road from the precipice, when the whole is covered with snow. The quantity of masonry on this wall and the abutments is immense. The road passes over 264 bridges. Fourteen stone houses are built at certain intervals across the mountain, the occupants of which are bound to keep their stoves heated night and day in cold weather, and a room ready for travellers; the catholics have small oratories on the route, containing each a small crucifix, where they stop and perform their devotions; and near the top is a convent of monks. On the Italian side of the mountain, is the village of Simplon, with twenty houses and cottages, where the poor remain in summer to feed their goats, which are found in every part of the Alps, some of them at an amazing height. "Nothing which Napoleon has executed, (says Pro. Griseom), will be regarded with more unmingled satisfaction, or furnish a more striking and durable monument of his public spirit, than the Simplon road. It must ever command the plaudits of Europe." [What like this, has Louis, "the desired," accomplished?]

LONDON. In the 97 parishes within the walls, 17 parishes without, 23 out parishes in Middlesex and Surrey, and in the 10 parishes of Westminster, during the past year, there have been born and christened 13,945 males, 13,724 females—total 27,679. Buried, 10,455 males, 10,132 females—total 20,587. Among the diseases and casualties, the most striking items are—

Consumption, 5,012; inflammation, 2,189; small pox, 774; apoplexy, 332; drowned, 118; burnt, 35; suicide, 24; excessive drinking, 6; executed, 22; murdered, 2; poisoned, 6; starved, 1.

The burials are stated to have increased 1,722. It is gratifying, however, to remark, that above a twentieth part of the persons who died, had attained the ages of 70 and 80 years—more than 100 exceeded 90 years, 4 had reached to 100, and three died respectively at 102, 107 and 109.

PARIS. By the official returns for 1822, it appears that the population of Paris has thus increased during that year—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Births, (in marriage)	8,671	8,458	17,129
Do. (out of marriage, known)	1,126	1,144	2,270
Do. (do. do. unknown)	3,765	3,716	7,481

Totals, 13,562 13,318 26,880
The marriages during the year amounted to 7,157! of which 329 were of young men to widows, 685 widowers to young girls, and 210 widowers to widows.

Deaths—Males, unmarried,	7,978
do. married,	2,755
Widowers,	914
At the Morgue,	203
—11,850	
Deaths—Females, unmarried,	6,537
do. married,	2,597
Widows,	2,244
At the Morgue,	41
—11,419	

Total of both sexes, 23,269
There were also 1421 dead born children. Total births 26,880; total deaths 23,269—balance in favor of population 3,611.

THE POPE AND THE BIBLE SOCIETY. The following is extracted from the pope's encyclical letter:

"What shall I say more? The iniquity of our enemies has so increased, that, beside the deluge of pernicious books, contrary to the faith, it even goes so

far as to convert to the detriment of religion the holy scriptures, which have been given us from above for the general edification."

"You are not ignorant, my venerable brethren," says his holiness, "that a society commonly called a bible society, is audaciously spreading through the earth, and that in contempt of the traditions of the holy fathers, and against the celebrated decree of the council of Trent, it endeavors with all its power, and by every means, to translate, or rather to corrupt, the holy scriptures into the vulgar tongues of all nations; which gives just reason to fear that, in all the translations the same thing may happen which has happened with regard to those already known, namely, that we may there find a bad interpretation, and instead of the gospel of Christ, the gospel of men, or, what is worse, the gospel of the devil!"

"Many of our predecessors have made laws to turn this scourge, and in these latter times Pius the VII. of sacred memory, sent two briefs, the one to Ignatius, the other to Stanislaus, archbishop of Mohilow. In these briefs are found passages, taken as well from the holy scriptures as from tradition, and collated with care and judgment to show how injurious this subtle invention is to faith and morality.

"And we also, venerable brethren, in the discharge of our apostolic duty, exhort you to remove your flocks with care and earnestness from this fatal pasture. Reprove, intreat, insist on all occasions, with all doctrine and patience, in order that the faithful, attaching themselves exactly to the rules of our congregation of the index, may be persuaded, that if they let the holy scriptures be indiscriminately translated into the vulgar tongues, there will result, in consequence of the rashness of men, more evil than good.

"This is a truth demonstrated by experience, and which St. Augustine, more than all the other fathers, has made known by their words! There have been formed heresies and perverse dogmas, which involve the souls of men in their snares, and drag them down the abyss only because the holy scriptures have not been well understood, and, because having ill understood them, men have supported their false interpretations with rashness and audacity!

"Such, venerable brethren, is the tendency of this society, which, besides, omits nothing of the accomplishment of its pious wishes; for it boasts not only of printing the translations, but of disseminating them by going through the towns; and, were to seduce the simple by a perfidious liberality, choose to distribute them gratuitously.

"We exhort you not to let your courage be cast down, you will have for you, and for this we rely with confidence on the Lord, the power of secular princes, who, as reason and experience show, defend their own cause in defending that of the authority of the church; for never will it be possible for man to render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's, without rendering unto God the things which are God's. You will also have for you, to speak as St. Leon did, the good offices of our ministry towards you all. In your crosses, in your doubts, and all your necessities, have recourse to this apostolic guidance. For God, as St. Augustine said, "has placed the doctrine of truth in the chair of unity."

THE POPE AND SPAIN. Letter from the pope's nuncio, accompanying the pope's circular and bull, remitted to the Spanish bishops.

"The holy father, who has been a witness of the virtues, the zeal, the firmness and the heroism which have distinguished the clergy of Spain, during the most calamitous times, in their exertions to sustain the purity of the faith and the rights of the church, confidently hopes to find in that part of his dominions, one of his firmest supports in performing the labors and fulfilling the duties of his high and supreme dig-

nity. Having been elevated to the Cathedral of St. Peter, at the same time when Divine Providence chose to burst the chains which bound that catholic monarch, the restoration of the Spanish throne seems to be connected with his pontificate. For this cause he cannot do less than feel a peculiar interest in the restoration of a sovereign and a nation, worthy in every view to enjoy that peace and tranquility, of which the turbulent spirit of the present age has long deprived them.

Being the common father of the faithful, he desires to embrace them all, collected in his breast, with a charity which includes every one and rejects none. He therefore announces to the world a year of redemption, of expiation, of grace and of the most unlimited clemency: his fervent prayers, his most ardent wishes, and his whole power, shall be directed to curing the unhappy divisions which, with such injury to the empire of the church, has separated the great families of the European society, as well as the individuals of whom they are composed.

Very lamentable, assuredly, has been the conduct of many unfaithful children of the church; but still greater the mercy of God, who deserves repentance, not perdition; and the holy father hopes that the christian patience, and evangelical exhortations of the ministers of the Lord, may bring them gradually back to the right way; and mutual resentments being overcome and subjected to the laws of a charity truly spiritual, (epist. to Galat. chap. v. 13.) that brotherly love will be generated, without which the words of the apostle will be verified when he threatens: "But if ye bite and devour one another, take heed that ye be not yourselves consumed." (Galat. 5. 15.)

In making this communication, by the order of his holiness, I have the honor, &c.

Madrid, June 19, 1824.

GREECE. Philadelphia, Aug. 25. The following is a letter from the Greek deputation in London, to the president and members of the committee for raising money in aid of the Greeks in this city.

GREEK DEPUTATION, LONDON,

The 23rd of June, 1824.

To the president and members of the Greek committee of Philadelphia, United States of America.

Gentlemen—Greece, during the last three past years of her revolution, seems to have been impelled by Providence to follow the steps which North America took, under the same circumstances, and which led to the happy liberty which Pennsylvania, in common with the other United States, at present enjoys; nor has our country experienced from any other nation that sympathetic feeling which your fellow citizens have evinced towards her.

We have had a sufficient proof of the above in the liberal remittance which the state of New York made us a short time since, and our conviction thereof is strengthened by that with which you have honored us, and which Messrs. Baring and Brothers have just announced to us.

The provisional government of Greece, to which we shall forward these sums, will not fail to express its acknowledgement, and that of our countrymen, towards you. We should, however, be guilty of a breach of duty, if we did not hasten to express to you and our generous benefactors, whom you represent, the gratitude we entertain towards you and them.

Money is of the greatest consequence to a people which, like the Greeks, has maintained so long a struggle against the colossal power of the Ottoman porte; even more so than it is to consolidated governments.

Since the three preceding years have been productive of such favorable results for the Greeks, unprovided as they were with resources, and possessing only those weapons which they snatched from their

enemies; since their government, without means, has managed to promote the triumph of the people—what may not be expected from them, now that they are provided with all that is necessary to give those decisive blows which have hitherto necessarily been postponed from the want of those means.

But the pecuniary assistance which the generous North Americans have given to our countrymen, is not only acceptable under these points of view, but, it is also extremely gratifying, since it enables us to estimate the degree of sympathy which your liberal fellow-citizens feel towards Greece, and since it leads us to hope that our country may soon depend on the support of the United States, which so eminently themselves enjoy the blessings of independence, and which, by their recognition, will enable Greece the more speedily to give, as a consolidated and independent power, proofs of her sincere gratitude towards the freemen of North America.

Deign, gentlemen, to be the organs of the expression of our grateful sentiments, towards your generous countrymen, and to believe us your most obedient and faithful servants.

JOHN ORLANDO,
AND LECROTTEIS.

HOMAGE OF THE HEART. The following circumstance is related of certain Indians who, some years since, visited Philadelphia. When the statue in the hospital yard was pointed out to them as the figure of *MIGNON* or *WM. PENN.*, they all with one consent fell down on their knees before it—thus testifying in the strongest manner in their power their reverence for the character of one of the few white men who have treated their race with humanity. It was not an exhibition got up for effect: it was the result of a burst of feeling—of a deeply implanted feeling which neither time nor distance had been able to eradicate. It had descended from father to son, had been cherished in the western wilds, and evinced itself in the midst of civilized society, by the strongest of natural signs for reverence.

CHURCH'S PRINTING MACHINE.—The printing apparatus invented by Mr. Church, of the Britannia Works, Birmingham, Eng. forms, perhaps, the most extraordinary combination of machinery that has for a long time been submitted to the public. It consists of three pieces of mechanism. The first has for its object the casting of the metallic types with extraordinary expedition, and the arrangement of them for the compositor. By turning a handle, a plunger is made to displace a certain portion of fluid metal, which rushes, with considerable force, through small apertures, into the moulds and matrixes by which the types are cast. The farther progress of the machine discharges the types from the moulds, and causes them to descend into square tubes, down which they slide. It then brings the body of each type into the position required for placing them in the composing machine; and when the types have descended into the guides, they are pushed by the machine into ranges, each type preserving its erect position. The machine then returns into its former state, and the same operation is renewed. The construction of the mould bar is the most striking portion of the machine. The second machine selects and combines the types in words and sentences. The several sort of types arranged in narrow boxes or slips, each individual slip containing a great number of types of the same letter, which are called a file of letters—The cases containing the files are placed in the upper part of the composing machine, and, by means of keys, like those of a piano-forte, the compositor can release from any file the type which he wants. The type thus liberated is led by collecting arms into a covered channel, which answers the purpose of a composing stick. From this channel they may be taken in words and sentences,

and by the hand into pages, by means of a box placed at the side of the machine. The third machine, for taking impressions from the types, evinces much ingenuity; but cannot be understood without several drawings. After the types have been used, and the requisite number of impressions obtained, they are melted and re-cast as before, so that every sheet is printed with new type.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS. Official correspondence between the GOVERNOR of Georgia and the secretary of war.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEORGIA,
Milledgerille, 29th June, 1824.

SIR: The congress have thought proper to pass the act of the 30th April, which authorizes the president to procure the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates for roads and canals, and feeling it to be my duty to ask for Georgia a proportionate share of the benefits which may result to the union from such a measure, I beg leave to call your attention to the importance of connecting the waters of the Savannah with those of the Tennessee river—the waters of the St. Mary's with those of Suwana, in East Florida, and of directing to be made any other surveys, plans and estimates, in which Georgia may take interest, and which the president may think proper to order under the act of congress.

With great consideration and respect,

G. M. TROUP.

The President of the U. S. Washington city.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, July 15, 1824

SIR: The president of the United States has transmitted your letter of the 29th ult. to this department, with instructions to inform you that, in carrying into effect the act of congress of the 30th of April last, directing roads to be made for the purpose of constructing roads and canals, that the interest of all the great sections of the country will be duly attended to, comprehending those of the southern states; and, in connexion with their interests, as well as that of the nation, he has determined, at an early period, to direct a survey for a national road from the seat of government to New Orleans.

In relation to the objects to which you call his attention, as being particularly connected with the interests of the state of Georgia, he deems them to be important, and worthy the attention of the nation; but it will be impossible, under the general arrangements which have been made, to carry into effect the act above referred to, to bestow immediate attention on them.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. C. CALHOUN.

His excellency *Geo. M. Troup,*

Governor state of Georgia, Milledgerille.

"THE NATION'S GUEST."

Gen. La Fayette arrived in the suburbs of Providence on Monday last, at about 12 o'clock, and was received by the town council, the acting president of which, (col. Carlile), addressed him in a warm and feeling manner, to which the general made an appropriate reply. He was then received with military honors, and conducted to the barouche prepared for his reception, and, on being seated, was greeted with a spontaneous burst of feeling from an immense concourse of spectators. The procession was then put in motion, agreeably to the order of arrangements. The general rode uncovered, and bestowed through the whole march to the state house, the most complaisant smiles on all around; shaking, most cordially, the hands of those who crowded around his carriage, and took advantage of every pause in the procession to obtain the high honor of a grasp of the hand of La Fayette.

On arriving in front of the state house, the general alighted, and was received in a peculiarly interesting manner. The poplar avenue, leading to the building, was lined on each side with nearly two hundred misses, arrayed in white, protected by a file of soldiers on each side, and holding in their hands bunches of flowers, which (as the general proceeded up the avenue, supported by the governor's aids) they strewed in his path, at the same time waving their white handkerchiefs. The general was afterwards pleased to express the peculiar and high satisfaction he took in this simple and touching arrangement.

On reaching the landing of the stairs, the general turned towards the multitude, and, at the same moment, the venerable capt. Stephen Olney, (who often served under the general, and was the first to force the enemy's works at Yorktown, in which he was seconded at another point, almost simultaneously by La Fayette), approached the general, who instantly recognized his old companion in arms, and embraced him in the most earnest and affectionate manner. A thrill went through the whole assembly, and scarcely a dry eye was to be found among the spectators, while the shouts of the multitude, at first suppressed, and then uttered in a manner tempered by the scene, evinced the deep feeling and proud associations it had excited.

The general was then conducted to the senate chamber, where he was appropriately introduced to the governor, the members of the committee, town council, &c.

After this ceremony, the general came below and greeted, in the most familiar manner, a great number of ladies and gentlemen; among the rest, the venerable *William Russell*, in his 85th year. Mr. Russell appeared at first scarcely to comprehend the scene; but in a moment, as if the whole had rushed upon his recollection, he exclaimed, in a voice broken by age, and still more subdued by feeling, "Oh my dear marquis, how happy I am to see you once more. I remember well the time I served under you as a volunteer on Rhode Island!" The general was evidently touched, and on this, as on other occasions, the tear started to his eye. He then proceeded on foot to the accommodations provided for him, and, after entering the hotel, appeared on the piazza, and was greeted in the warmest manner. For nearly two hours, he stood in his apartment, and, in the most affable manner, received the congratulations of every individual who chose to be introduced to him.

After dinner, in company with the town council, &c. the general prepared to proceed on his journey. And, after reviewing the troops, and receiving many courtesies from the governor and others, he left Providence, amidst the cheers of the populace. He was escorted into Massachusetts by the Cincinnati and a numerous body of citizens on horseback and in carriages; where he was met by the Boston deputation and conveyed on his route. At a late hour he arrived at the seat of governor Eastis, in Roxbury, his progress, however, being very agreeably interrupted by the citizens of the towns and villages through which he passed.

Reception in Boston. On Tuesday, at 9 o'clock, a cavalcade of about 500 citizens, mounted on fine horses, proceeded to the dwelling of governor Eastis, where they received La Fayette and conducted him to the city lines, where the city authorities were awaiting to receive him, and on his arrival he was addressed by the mayor in the following terms:

Sir: The citizens of Boston welcome you on your return to the United States; mindful of your early zeal in the cause of American independence, grateful for your distinguished share in the perils and glories of its achievement. When urged by a generous sympathy, you first landed on these shores, you found a people engaged in an arduous and eventful struggle

for liberty, with apparently inadequate means, and amidst dubious omens. After the lapse of nearly half a century, you find the same people, prosperous beyond all hope and all precedent; their liberty secure; sitting in its strength, without fear and without reproach.

In your youth you joined the standard of three millions of people, raised in an unequal and uncertain conflict. In your advanced age you return and are met by ten millions of people, their descendants, whose hearts throng hither to greet your approach and to rejoice in it. This is not the movement of a turbulent populace excited by the fresh laurels of some recent conqueror. It is a grave, moral, intellectual impulse.

A whole people, in the enjoyment of freedom, as perfect as the condition of our nature permits, recur with gratitude, increasing with the daily increasing sense of their blessings, to the memory of those, who, by their labors, and in their blood, laid the foundations of our liberties.

Your name, sir—the name of La Fayette, is associated with the most perilous, and most glorious periods of our revolution; with the imperishable names of Washington, and of that numerous host of heroes which adorn the proudest archives of American history, and are engraven in indelible traces on the hearts of the whole American people. Accept then, sir, in the sincere spirit in which it is offered this simple tribute to your virtues.

Again, sir, the citizens of Boston bid you welcome to the cradle of American independence, and to scenes consecrated with the blood shed by the earliest martyrs in the cause."

To which the general returned the following answer:

To the mayor and people of Boston: The emotions of love and gratitude which I have been accustomed to feel on my entering this city, have ever mingled with a sense of religious reverence for the cradle of American, and, let us hope it will be hereafter said, of universal, liberty.

What must be, sir, my feelings at the blessed moment, when, after so long an absence, I find myself again surrounded by the good citizens of Boston, where I am so affectionately, so honorably welcomed, not only by my old friends, but by several successive generations—where I can witness the prosperity, the immense improvements that have been the just reward of a noble struggle, virtuous morals, and truly republican institutions.

I beg of you, Mr. Mayor, gentlemen of the city council, and all of you, beloved citizens of Boston, to accept the warm thanks of a heart which has, for nearly half a century, been devoted to your illustrious city."

The mayor then took a seat with general La Fayette in the barouche prepared for that purpose, and the procession moved in order through the streets. A company of light dragoons led the van. Following the carriages in which the municipal authorities rode, were field and staff officers of the militia, and next came a troop of truckmen, consisting of nearly two hundred, neatly dressed in white frocks and black or blue pantaloons, with an appropriate standard. The cavalcade of citizens on horseback and in carriages brought up the rear.

The most beautiful part of the spectacle was exhibited on the common. The pupils of the public schools, both male and female, were arranged on the side adjoining the mall, in two lines, reaching from Boylston street to the head of the mall, under the care of their respective teachers, and protected from the press of spectators by peace-officers, appointed for the purpose. Between these beautiful lines, the whole military and civil procession passed. When gen. La Fayette entered the passage, an interesting

little girl, of five or six years old, stepped forward, and being placed in the barouche, presented him a wreath, and made a brief address in the French language. The general accepted the present, placed it on his arm, and kissed the child in rapture.

Having arrived at the head of the mall, the military formed a line in Park street, and stood with presented arms while the general passed in review before them to the front gate of the state house, where he alighted, and was conducted to the senate chamber, where he was received by the governor, who addressed him as follows:

"Sir, our friends—In the name of the government, and in behalf of the citizens of Massachusetts, I have the honor to greet you with a cordial and affectionate welcome.

"We thank God, that he has been pleased to preserve you through the scenes of peril and of suffering which have distinguished your patriotic and eventful life, and that we are indulged with this occasion of rendering to you our grateful acknowledgments for the important services which you have rendered to our common country.

"In the last surviving major general of the American revolutionary army, we recognize a benefactor and friend from a distant and gallant nation; who, inspired by a love of liberty, subjected himself in his youth to the toils and hazards of a military life, in support of our rights. Under our illustrious Washington, you were instrumental in establishing the liberties of our country, while your gallantry in the field secured to yourself an imperishable renown.

"With the enjoyment of the blessings of independence, we shall never cease to associate the name of La Fayette, and our prayer to Heaven will be for his health and prosperity."

The general made a feeling and appropriate reply, which was received by the persons present with great applause, and the expression of sincere affection. The various officers of the government present, and a great number of citizens were then presented to the general.

He was then conducted to the residence prepared for him at the corner of Beacon and Park streets.

The city council, with their honored guest, the mayor, and a deputation from the city council of New York, Messrs. Webster and Lloyd, gov. Eastis, J. Brooks, and a number of others, dined together at the Exchange Coffee House.

At the above dinner gen. La Fayette gave the following toast:

"The city of Boston—The cradle of Liberty—May Faneuil Hall ever stand a monument, to teach the world, that resistance to aggression is a duty, and will, under true republican institutions, become a blessing."

Two civic arches were thrown across Washington street, beautifully decorated with flags, and bearing the following mottoes:—

WELCOME LA FAYETTE.

The fathers in glory shall sleep,
That gather'd with thee to the fight,
But the sons will eternally keep
The tablet of gratitude bright.

We bow not the neck,
And we bend not the knee,
But our hearts, LA FAYETTE,
We surrender to thee.

1776.

WASHINGTON AND LA FAYETTE.

Welcome La Fayette.

A REPUBLIC NOT UNGRATEFUL.

And all the streets through which the procession passed were tastefully dressed with the national flags of the United States and France. On one of the flags in Broad street, was the following:

WELCOME ILLUSTRIOUS CHIEF.

Receive the pledges of thy children, to sustain with fidelity the principles that first associated LA FAYETTE with the destinies of America.

NATURAL RIGHTS.

YORKTOWN AND MONMOUTH.

We have not time or room to describe in detail the various ceremonies and incidents that occurred.—Every thing indicated a general disposition to receive the "guest of the nation," with the utmost cordiality, and with every token of sincere respect and gratitude.

General La Fayette was to leave Boston on Tuesday morning, breakfast in Marblehead, dine in Salem, and pass the night in Newburyport. On Wednesday he was to proceed to Portsmouth, visit the navy yard and pass the night there; and return to Boston on Thursday at noon. In the afternoon of the same day, visit Lexington, and lodge in Lancaster, and from thence proceed to Worcester, Tolland and Hartford, so as to reach New York on the 5th of September.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Great Britain and Ireland. The cheapness with which Irish beggars can now get over from Ireland, in the steam-boats, threatens to overwhelm the west of Scotland with these miserable beings, in the lowest state of wretchedness and want.

The king of the Sandwich Islands survived his wife but a short period; he died in London on the 14th July.

Letters from Ireland give a dreadful account of the country owing to the overwhelming taxes and tithes exacted from the people. To such a deplorable condition were the mechanics and agriculturists reduced by these exorbitant demands, that they were unable to purchase the necessaries of life, and, in many places, numbers of these unfortunate victims of a mistaken policy had actually died for want of food.

Several ships of war, and detachments of the royal marine corps and artillery, were about to sail from Chatham, Portsmouth, &c. for Portugal direct.

Mr. Perkins has brought his engine to a state of perfection; and such confidence is there in his success, that a capitalist has advanced 30,000 pounds for a share of his patent.

A destructive fire had occurred at Portsmouth, by which 40 sail of vessels were burned.

France. The French government has placed 1,455,000 francs at the disposal of its department of foreign affairs for the current year, it has also intimated that it has no intention of interfering with the affairs of Portugal.

Spain. The king of Spain has held a grand council. The ministers of the "holy alliance" were present; the ostensible object of the meeting was the consideration of the affairs of South America and Portugal.

A partial change in the ministry has taken place. Count d'Alfalia has been dismissed and M. Lamandez appointed as his successor.

Holland. The Dutch government has repealed the law by which the subjects of Holland were prohibited from making loans of money to foreign powers.

Russia. Turkey still evaded the performance of her promise to Russia; to evacuate Moldavia and Wallachia, and it was thought that Russia would have to march her troops across the Danube and the Pruth to coerce that measure.

Turkey and Greece. The Greek fleet in the waters of Ispara, is stated at 180 sail, chiefly small vessels. The Turks had in the gulf of Lepanto, only three frigates, two corvettes, and three brigs. The patriots were said to be endeavoring to raise an expedition to drive the Turks out of Macedonia. It was believed, however, they would not carry this into effect, but

act on the defensive until they received the large vessels, for which they had contracted, from England. Col. Stanhope, and most of the British officers, are stated to have quitted the Greek armies since the death of lord Byron.

By accounts from Constantinople, of the 11th June, it appears that considerable dissatisfaction prevailed there on account of the inactivity of the captain Pacha, who was accused of incapacity. Care had been taken to conceal the late defeats of the admiral's troops by the Greeks, lest the knowledge of these events should increase the public irritation.

A Turkish squadron of 70 sail, for the invasion of Greece, had arrived off the island of Scopola, the inhabitants of which were preparing to defend themselves. The intelligence of the recent defeat of the Turks at Thermopylae had been further confirmed by accounts received at Belgrade and Semlen. The former accounts of the cruelties exercised by the Turks in the island of Candia are confirmed to their fullest extent.—Above 30,000 of the inhabitants had fled to avoid the barbarians. At Samos, 15,000 had followed the example and gone to Ipsara. Two hundred persons were killed in the former place in an affray between two parties on Easter Sunday.

East Indies. Intelligence from Calcutta had been received that the British war with the Burmese had assumed a serious aspect, and would probably be one of considerable magnitude. A party of the East India company's troops, which defeated a body of the Burmese, had subsequently been overpowered and driven back with loss, and orders had been issued for 25,000 men to take the field against the enemy.

Jamaica. The trials of the slaves concerned in the late insurrection had been concluded. Twenty-five were found guilty, twelve of whom were executed on the 20th July.

Trinidad. Letters from Trinidad represent that island as being in great distress, owing to the British slave laws. An earthquake was experienced there on the 13th July.

Mexico. By an arrival from Alvarado we have the following official documents.

Padilla, July 26, 1824.

Most excellent sir—On the 14th inst. the English brig Spring, arrived at the mouth of the bar of this river, in 64 days from London, bringing the foreigener Charles de Beneskie, and a companion, bound to the Mexican territory in order to treat with the government concerning a plan of colonization, and bringing powers for the purpose from three Irish capitalists, (merchants), of that capital.

On the following day, the said Beneskie presented himself to me, of whom I requested information respecting Don Augustin Iturbide, his views and project with regard to this territory, and Beneskie having assured me in a manner, apparently sincere, that, at his departure, said Iturbide remained in London, living quietly with his family, he returned to the bar to bring his companion who had remained on board.

Yesterday at one in the afternoon, the commandant of the detachment informed me that said Beneskie was on his way to this place with another person, who being disguised, was not known. Immediately I proceeded with some troops to pursue, if necessary, Beneskie and his companion. At Arrogos, distant six leagues from this town, I met them at about half past four in the afternoon, and recognizing the person in disguise, to be in reality Don Augustin de Iturbide, he spoke to me and stated that his wife and two small children were the only persons that accompanied him, he having left the other in London; from thence he was carried to this town under a competent guard, and I am satisfied of his safety.

Although I am aware of what is directed by the law of the 25th of April last, relative to this individual, yet, considering the defenceless and submissive man-

ner in which he presented himself to me, I have determined to lay the matter before the honorable congress of this state, that they may determine what they may think proper, and shall consequently march this afternoon to Padilla, where that honorable assembly is sitting. God and Liberty. Soto la Marina, 17th July, 1824.

FELIPE DE LA GARZA.

To his excellency the minister of state, &c.

Most excellent sir—Having been informed by the general of the armies of the state, that Don Augustin de Iturbide has arrived at Soto la Marina, in an English vessel, this congress has decreed that the decree of the general sovereign congress of the 28th of April last, be carried into effect, in which the said Iturbide is declared an outlaw, whenever he shall, under any pretext, present himself in the territory of the federation, and that this resolution be communicated to your excellency, that you may cause it to be executed, commanding you, as you are hereby commanded under the most strict responsibility, that you cause Don Augustin de Iturbide to be beheaded, giving him the necessary time to prepare himself in a christian manner.

The congress also commands, that, without losing a moment, your excellency cause orders to be issued, that all the civic militia of the state be alarmed and in readiness for service; and that your excellency communicate what has occurred and these resolutions to be supreme executive power of the federation, in the most speedy manner, for which purpose a copy of the official letter of the commandant general is herewith transmitted to your excellency—God and Liberty—Padilla, July 19, 1824.—Jose Ignacio Gill—deputy secretary, Jose Feliciano Ortiz, deputy secretary—to his excellency the general of the state.

Most excellent sir—As I informed your excellency in a previous despatch, the citizen commandant general Don Felipe de la Garza arrived yesterday at this town, bringing Don Augustin de Iturbide, and immediately placed him at the disposal of the honorable congress of this state, who desiring the fulfilment of the sovereign decree of the 28th of April last, which proscribed and outlawed the said Iturbide, ordered that the citizen general should cause to be executed upon him the punishment of death, to which according to the said decree he was liable; which order was carried into execution by shooting him yesterday at six in the afternoon.

This event, your excellency, doubt less, removes the apprehensions that were continually entertained of commotions from the proselytes of Iturbide, and will cause a uniformity and concentration of opinion in favor of the system that we have happily adopted; for, as one of the causes that occasioned it to vacillate is removed, the effects of that cause must consequently cease: I therefore hasten to inform your excellency, that upon its being communicated to the supreme executive power, his highness may be pleased to approve of the measure, and at the same time direct me what is to be done with the family and equipage of Iturbide, which is detained at Soto la Marina, until the determination of his highness be known. God preserve your excellency many years.

Padilla, July 20, 1824.

JOSE BERNARDO GUTIERREZ DELARA.

Jose Antonio Fernandez, Secretary.

To his excellency the minister of state and of internal and foreign relations.

In the town of San Antonio de Padilla, on the 12th day of the month of July, 1824, we the magistrates of the said town, being assembled, to certify, that on the day of the date we saw Don Augustin de Iturbide enter as a prisoner, having been brought to this place by the citizen general Felipe de la Garza; who in conformity to the decree of the 28th of April, of the present year, issued by the general congress, caused him to be shot on the same day at six in the afternoon,

which we know to be true, having seen his dead body: in testimony whereof, and at the request of the citizen general, we give this certificate under our hands. Jose Ricardo Acebedo—Jose Antonio Paz, first regidor—Ignacio Sena, second regidor—Jose Luis de la Fuente, lyndic attorney.

I, the citizen presbyter, Jose Miguel de la Garza Garcia, member of the honorable constituent congress of the state of Tamaulipas, parish priest of the town of Padilla, certify, according to law, that a dead body, that is deposited in a room near the parsonage house of this town, in order to be interred tomorrow, is that of don Augustine de Iturbide, whom I knew this morning on his arrival here, and whom I saw shot in the afternoon. In testimony whereof I give this certificate at the request of the citizen general of the armies of this state, brigadier Felipe de la Garza, in the said town of Padilla, on the 19th day of the month of July, 1824. Jose Miguel de la Garza Garcia.

CHRONICLE.

Theodorick Blaud has been appointed chancellor, and *Thomas Kell*, attorney general of the state of Maryland.

The U. S. ship *Franklin*, com. Stewart, arrived at New-York on the 29th inst. after a cruise of nearly three years in the Pacific.

Ninety-three deaths occurred in Philadelphia last week, four of which were by *small-pox*.

Yellow-fever. On the 25th August, the board of health, at Charleston, reported seven, and on the 12th the board of health at Orleans, 12 new cases of *yellow fever*.

The board of commissioners and arbitrators under the St. Petersburg convention, met, pursuant to adjournment, in Washington on the 25th ult.

Reduction of interest. The Massachusetts bank, represented as one of the most respectable institutions in that state, has reduced the rate of interest upon discounts to five per cent.

Erie canal navigation. Arrived at Utica, N. Y. in one week, 95 boats, with 1809 bbls. flour, 1329 do. salt, 31 do. provisions, 396 do. ashes, 38 do. linseed oil, 15 bbls. and 10 hbls. meal, 8785 bushels wheat, 390 do. flax, 990 do. water lime, 6024 gallons whiskey, 106,784 feet boards and scantling, 1223 do. timber, 13,000 shingles, 18,000 staves, 575 lbs. butter and lard, 335 tons gypsum, 10 do. furniture, 24 do. castings, 209 do. merchandise, 19 do. wool, 79 boxes glass.

A severe storm of wind, rain, hail and lightning was experienced in the city of Washington the 27th ult. during which the gable end of a brick building was prest out and fell upon a frame house adjoining, crushed in the roof, killed two persons and severely wounded several others.

Sickness in Virginia. The Winchester Republican says a fatal sickness is now prevailing along most of the water courses in Virginia.

Bloody battle. A letter from Green Bay, (Michigan Ter.) says—"I have only the following news to write:—Two soldiers, Clark and Wilson, deserted from this post a few days ago—armed with four muskets, &c. They were pursued by the Indians, (who are generally employed to bring back deserters), and were overtaken. The soldiers were determined not to be taken, and when the Indians came within musket shot distance the action commenced, and lasted for some time. The following is the result—Soldiers killed 2, Indians do. 4, total 6."

Sivain's panacea. Twenty six persons in the city of Philadelphia are engaged in preparing syrups in imitation of *Sivain's panacea*.

Canada. A Quebec paper states the annual consumption of teas in Canada at 20,000 chests—of which 16,000, as it says, are smuggled from the United States.

A great tree. The Yorkville Pioneer gives an account of a sycamore tree, which for its great size and capacity, surpasses, perhaps, any one in the United States. It is 72 feet in circumference, with 16 feet of a hollow in diameter: has held within that space 7 men on horse back. It stands near Howell's Ferry, S. C. on Broad river, on the York side. Tradition reports it gave shelter and afforded protection to many families during the lowering days of the American revolution.

Counterfeiters. Three men have been arrested at Vermont with large quantities of counterfeit money in their possession. A bundle containing \$11,000 in forged bills was found in one of their trunks.

Died. At Richmond, Va. on the 21st ult. Dr. *William Fouchee*, postmaster at that place, in the 75th year of his age—a highly respected and much beloved gentleman.

—, in Tennessee, on the 4th ult. major *Clement Hall*, aged 71, and captain *Edmund Gamble*; and, in Trumbull county, Ohio, *Manuel Hoover*, esq. aged 70; soldiers of the revolution.

—, in Davidson, N. C. Mr. *Barnet Wier* aged one hundred and twenty years.

Squirrels. Two hunting parties recently killed 19,310 squirrels in one hunt each, in Indiana. The number of persons engaged or time the consumed, in the competition, is not stated.

Kentucky. The majority for gen. Desha over Mr. Tompkins, as governor of this state, is given at 8211. Mr. McAffee had a majority of about 5,500 as lieutenant-governor.

The great canal. A New York paper observes that it is not improbable that the toll on the canal, the present year, will amount to a little short of three hundred thousand dollars!

Connecticut has a school fund of \$1,764,369. The interest of which is annually \$105,862 14.

Taxes, &c. paid into the state treasury of Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia, from the year 1814 to the year 1823, both inclusive:

Auction duties	\$760,723 39
Tavern licenses	72,338 14
Taxes on offices	65,078 21
Taxes on bank dividends	75,351 89
Shop tax, 1822, 1823	20,126 92
Dividends on bank stock	1,746,196 60

Total \$2,739,814 55

Charleston. The population of this city, by a late census, was ascertained to be 27,817—to wit, 12,457 whites, 13,852 slaves and 1,608 free colored persons.

Appointments by the president. Augustus B. Woodward, to be judge of the United States for the middle district of Florida, in place of William W. Blair, deceased.

Dutce J. Pearce, of Rhode Island, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Rhode Island, in place of John Pitman, appointed judge.

Burrington Anthony, of Rhode Island, to be marshal of the United States for the district of Rhode Island, in place of Ebenezer K. Dexter, deceased.

Col. John S. Ellis, of North Carolina, has been appointed a clerk to the board of commissioners and arbitrators under the convention of St. Petersburg, vice Charles Manly, Esq. resigned.

Agricultural improvement. Mr. J. W. Craig, of Maryland, has invented a threshing machine, which got out 137 bushels of oats in one hour and forty-five minutes.

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BALTIMORE, SEPT. 11, 1824.

[VOL. XXVII. WHOLE NO. 678

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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

A very valuable essay on the provisions of the constitution of the United States, in respect to electors of president, was received too late for the present number—but shall have a place in the next REGISTER.

It is the order of business in this establishment, (and it may be well to mention it for the information of its friends), that the REGISTER shall be made up every Friday at noon, except while congress is in session, when the preparation of the sheet is delayed, or certain pages left open, to receive any interesting matter which the southern mail may furnish—hence long articles, unless of present importance, are never given out on Fridays. This circumstance is noticed now, because by yesterday's mail I received a statement as to what is called a "collision among the judges," at New-York—which, a "subscriber" says, is supposed to be from an "official source," with a request that I would insert it. As the case is one in which the public is concerned, it shall have a place in the next paper. Though an opposing statement, if offered, shall follow it.

A considerable part of this sheet is given up to insert an account of the explosion of the "National Advocate," a paper that has long been conducted on the high-pressure principle! It would be an affair that could not excite any curiosity or interest out of the state, except for reason of the states present peculiar situation, and it is from this cause only that I have allowed so much room to it.

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE—No. 2. The idea of a great political power seated in the south, is not new. It was anticipated twenty-four years ago, and began to make itself manifest pretty soon after the first election of Mr. Jefferson, in the sending forth of its dogmas to which all were expected to subscribe, under the pain of political excommunication: and I well remember that one of the most venerable and most honest whigs of that day, observed, with reference to it—"we have broken down the 'Essex junto,' but the time is coming when it will be as much the duty of the democratic party to break down another junto," or words to this effect. In my opinion, the prophecy is fulfilled, and the time spoken of has arrived.

Circumstances placed Virginia at the head of the republican states, in the early period of our political struggles. They were content to follow the leadings of the "ancient dominion," because they stood opposed to the dictations and designs of the eastern party, which we believed had seriously resolved to possess the power and wield the sceptre of this nation, with a strong arm; and, as Boston was called the "head quarters of good principles" at a certain time of political excitement, by one interest, so might Richmond have been called by the other;—and, yet, perhaps, the extent to which politics were carried in either place, was not approved of by a majority of the parties attached to them respectively: for both were

built upon the principle of force. The quasi war with France, most of us thought, was got up for the purpose of erecting an "energetic government" at home—and the Virginia armory was built to resist, at arms, the laws of the land, if the elections should fail to correct the evils complained of. These are the facts as they were understood and believed at that period; but we excused ourselves as to the last, by considering it a defensive measure. What a man claims for himself, he should always be ready to yield to others—and it is on this principle only that any excuse could be formed for the spirit and meeting of the Hartford convention, if possible to excuse it at all—which I cannot, because at that time the enemy had possession of a part of Massachusetts, and was ravaging our coasts with all the wantonness of barbarous warfare. It was not a time when matters of opinion should be interposed between a man and his country. And, though we may regard the stand taken by Virginia, in the erection of her armory, as an ultra proceeding—that partially taken by the people of the eastern states, (and terrible effects from it were probably prevented only by the result of the New-York elections), must be respected as anti-national. But the discretion of the people—the exertion of their sovereignty at the polls, rectified and regulated these matters, and restored us to a federal feeling; and compelled a regard for that power which it is the present design of some to set aside and trample upon, that a caucus—a small meeting of unauthorized individuals, may gather it to themselves, and exert it to serve their own particular purposes.

I do not mean by this expression to say—and what I mean to say I wish to be understood, that each person who attended the caucus last held at Washington had any selfish *quid pro quo* in view before him, for men of noble minds were in that meeting—but I speak of the body, taking upon itself the right to "recommmend" or nominate, contrary to the will of a very large majority of "the republican members of congress," and preferring an individual, not because he was or is a better republican or a better man than his rival candidates, but from their own personal predilections in favor of him. Yet if I felt myself at liberty to dive into the private political history of many of those who attended—as many, perhaps, as would constitute a majority of the whole, we should probably find it composed of such as were recently violent opponents of the "republican" party, supporters of Mr. Clinton in the very act for which he suffered the proscription, or persons notorious at home for their

overflowing desire to hold offices or possess influence among the people. If my readers will look at the list of the members of the caucus for themselves, I apprehend they will not be at a loss to class and locate the body as is stated above. The inferences to be drawn from the preceding statement, so far as it goes, will justify a general assertion, that the caucus nomination mainly derives its support, not from the people, but from the *ultra power-seeking* party among us. I do not say *parties*—as it is impossible for me to believe, when I see the “New-York Evening Post” and the “Richmond Enquirer” in “holy alliance,” that there is more than *one* party. As to others of the most prominent papers which support the caucus, I never looked for principle in them; and, to repeat a favorite saying, “blessed is he who expects nothing—for he shall not be disappointed.”

By the triumphs of the republican party in 1800—(though opposed by the influence of the eastern junto in the senate of *Pennsylvania*, in the precise manner in which the *same* party has been lately opposed by the southern junto, in the senate of *New York*), Virginia obtained a powerful ascendancy over the republican interest of the United States—whether more than she deserved or not, is immaterial at present; and this ascendancy, in the ordinary course of things, vested itself in the possession of a few aspiring spirits, because the people at large, wearied with the great efforts that they had made, relapsed into an increased attention to *their own private affairs*—and, as if by common consent, left the management of the politics of the state in the hands of persons rallying at Richmond, who had the leisure and the disposition to attend more especially to them. Here is the rock on which all the old republics split. “Vigilance is (and always has been) the condition on which liberty rests.” It is human nature to “feel power and forget right.” There are some few glorious examples in which rulers have exerted their influence and authority for the good of a whole people; but these serve only as splendid exceptions to the prevalence of a general lust for domination and partial administration of public affairs, that a few may be benefited at the cost of the many. And such has been the power of those persons at Richmond, aided by others who have a common interest in the imposition, that, though one county may pay fifty times as much tax, or be required to furnish fifty times as many soldiers as another, each has the same legislative representation; and every body knows how easily persons are tickled with the possession of office and the courtings of “the great.” The same misrepresentation of the people exists in Maryland, but not so generally grievous as in Virginia, and is maintained by other causes. And, besides, we do not aspire to

the dictation of principles for the rule and guide of the republican party. In viewing the condition of Virginia, governed by an unquestionable minority even of the *free holders*, I have oftentimes thought of the saying of one of the pope's ministers, who, when it was observed, “you have a great deal of religion in Rome,” replied, “*yes—we make it for exportation.*” As I believe there is more *practical* religion in the United States than in any other country, because the law does not interfere to make hypocrites or pamper devout knaves—so also I am convinced that there is more practical republicanism in either of the eastern and hitherto federal states, than the Richmond junto will ever allow to their fellow-citizens of Virginia, if they can prevent it. The pope has lately published an “encyclical letter” to his bishops, against the Bible society—as if the people ought not to read the word of God for themselves*—and has not the decree gone forth to “the regents,” or sub-junto in New York, that the people of that state shall not be trusted with the election of a president of the United States? The “holy father,” says that the reading of the Bible is against the order “of the famous council of Trent”—and for the citizens of New York to exert the elective franchise, is against the “authority” of the caucus at Washington. They are said to be guilty of a “perfidious liberality,” who distribute the Bible without price; and I and others are charged with something like toryism, even by yearling democrats, because we contend that “the people” established the constitution of the United States, and that *we the people* have a right to be heard in every case growing out of its provisions, when we please to demand it, even so far as to abolish the constitution itself and make a new one at our own discretion. But the natural and *indispensable* right that every man has, to decide for himself on what he owes and ought to do, in his relations with his CREATOR and PRESERVER, is not less clear than the right which he holds to decide on the administration of his own affairs, in his associated or social and political capacity; and the dictation of religious creeds, by rosy-cheeked bishops in conclave, I cannot suppose to be more repugnant to *common sense* than the uncalled for doings of power-hunting members of congress in caucus. The first, however, pretends to a “divine authority;” the last affects to hold a “patent.” *But either is of its own manufactory*, and cannot be binding on any individual further than the proceedings under it conforms to the dictates of his own conscience. The big-bellied priests of the *established* churches, thunder it forth that “*religion is in danger*” when a loss of influence or *emolument* is feared; and those who wallow in office, deputising away, perhaps, every thing but the profits, bawl out for the “*preservation of the party.*”

*That is, the majority of the people.

This is not to be wondered at; for there are many who seem to think they ought to live upon the labors of others. This too general desire for office and its effects, is among the taxes that we pay for our liberties—an evil of no small magnitude indeed, but one that it would be unsafe to do altogether away, if we could, though we must keep it in check as much as we can. An old witeh, says the fable, “disturbed “all hell” that she might obtain her little dog—and the reality is, that some would rouse the basest passions of our nature and “make a hell upon earth,” to accomplish their private, personal and mercenary views. What, for example, is it to the people of New York, whether a certain individual is made secretary of state or sent out minister to England? Will that be an equivalent for a transfer of the power of the state to the rule of a few unauthorized and irresponsible persons, located elsewhere?

But to return to our subject. The Richmond party, in its acquisition, assumption and use of power, may be compared with a celebrated member of congress from that state, and its fate will be the same. I allude to “John Randolph, of Roanoke.” When the republican party came into authority, that gentleman, though he never was a man of business, took the lead in the house of representatives, and he has oftentimes intimated, immodestly from his place, that he had directed its proceedings—and he did, to a very great extent and for a considerable time; for there was a sort of fear of offending him, and the necessity of “sticking to the party” for a while appeared so evident, that he was tolerated more by his political friends than any man ever had been before, or probably ever will be again. It was—he would do this, or he would not do that. He would do as he pleased; and it was a hard matter to keep him within any thing like reasonable bounds. At last, some summoned up courage enough to act independently of him—they could not any longer bear with his presumption, though loath to shake him off, for he had been politically persecuted and possessed great and peculiar powers of speech and aptness to meet emergencies in debate. He was soon left with only a “little band” in the house, and questions were decided without waiting for his consent to their adoption! The majority governed, and not Mr. Randolph. Then he endeavored to break down what were regarded as the land marks of the republican party. He grumbled at Jefferson and fairly opposed Madison, and has at last settled into what he is—a splendid ruin of what ought to have been one of the most valuable of the human race. His mind, capable of grasping every subject, was more bent to the gratification of his own self-consequence than the good of those who looked up to him; and he has dwindled into a mere speaker, orator, if the phrase pleases better, who is almost listened to with wonder and heard with profound attention—and all that he says forgotten and dis-

regarded by all, save that some of his smoothly turned periods or biting sarcasms, are repeated for the day, by way of amusement, and then consigned to nothingness. Such has been the conduct of the junto. The power yielded to it through courtesy, has been abused. It would not only possess the throne, but suffer no rival to stand near it. Like to the gentleman named, it was always ready to denounce any deviation from its own will as rebellion to the party. But it has been more successful than he was—having yet had means to repress the *presumption* of any to lead public opinion, or set up persons for the chief places in the government, without its consent. Yet the ground taken now—the present broad attempt to bring *public opinion* into contempt and make the voice of the people a thing to be laughed at, under the cant of “*preserving the republican party*,” is so plainly at war with the wide-spread professions of this *caucus of caucusses*, that every man begins to see and feel it—and the time, I trust in heaven, is close at hand, when the proclamation of this junto will, like the present speeches of Mr. Randolph, amuse us and be passed by, with the saying, that *doing is better than talking*. A little practical republicanism is more valuable than all the theories with which the press of Virginia has groaned. New York made her glorious canals while that state was speaking about internal improvements; and, when the first named state shall be *at liberty* to act for herself in political matters, she will not less claim and receive the respect and attention of her sisters on account of them, than for reason of her splendid public works.

It is more with pleasure than regret that I say, Virginia has given to us a “Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe,” and that the office of president has been held by some one of her sons eight ninths of the period of the constitution. The first was as the unanimous choice of the nation, and the second of the party with which he acted, and both belonged to the *union* rather than to the state. The others have “deserved well of their country,” and manifested much talent in their exalted station—I venerate them, and would not wish, if I could, to deprive them of the very general approbation which their administrations have received, though some great points of policy were fatal from being unanimously approved of, even by their most resolute friends: yet, surely there were other men, in some *other* of the states, as well qualified as they, to fill the office of president—but their just claims to the public confidence being ably and *perpetually* strengthened by the consideration that they were “cradled in Virginia,” caused the republican party at large to yield up every local feeling, though such feeling, perhaps, predominated in the exaltation of those distinguished individuals; and still so it has been, that both Messrs. Madison and Monroe were probably saved from the *proscription*, more by the adherence of Pennsylvania than that of the Rich-

mond directory and its agents, as will occur to every one who can call up to recollection the *politics* of the last sixteen years.

With this flow of honors, Virginia ought to have been content. The *people* were; for they respected the rotation principle, and thought not of dictating a successor of Mr. Monroe—but the lust of “the party” after power is not to be satisfied, and they entered into a contest that will prove most fatal to themselves, even if they succeed in *forcing* on the people the candidates named by *their* congressional caucus—for there will be an irresistible re-action: even *their* president, if they should *make* one, will be prostrated by it. This should always be the fate of parties and persons who stand opposed to the public will, and prefer their own pretensions against public opinion. I deprecate *localities*, and the drawing of “geographical lines;” but the truth is, that those who *preach* most against the principle are those who *practise* it most. To me, the word “yankee,” sounds as smooth and “becomes the mouth as well,” as “Virginian;” but I would not like to hear a person recommended to office, or another defended in the administration of that which he holds, and *on the floor of the house of representatives* to boot, BECAUSE HE WAS A YANKEE.* But little Rhode Island has many as *good* and as *useful* citizens as even the almost titled “John Randolph, of Roanoke”—and, let him boast as he will of it, his *blood* is not one jot better than a cotton-spinner’s. He and others ought to look at the population tables. *Power must abide where freemen live*, and it will—let *management* do what it can to keep it down.

I would not, knowingly, be uncharitable or unjust to any man, or set of men: but I feel myself justified in expressing a *decided opinion*, built upon hundreds of “indescribable somethings,” that the *bringing out* of Mr. Clinton for the presidency in 1812, and the great political dissensions that have since prevailed in New York and Pennsylvania, had their *origin* in the power-holding party of Virginia. This opinion is not to be slightly considered, because the *proof* of its justice may always be wanting. We are compelled to believe many things, though we cannot reach the facts on which our belief is founded. Now, I believe that the Hartford convention had for its object a severance of the union—but there is no positive proof of it; and I also believe that a meeting which was held at Albany some years before, and that was *adjourned in a hurry*, through the *Americanism* of the late Mr. Bayard, had the same design—but this also rests on opinion; and so, perhaps, the matters first noticed must ever remain. The progress of population in the great *states* named, had long been viewed with increasing

*A reverse of this may be found in the recommendation of a chaplain some time ago, and when certain matters relative to the president’s house were spoken of at the last session.

jealousy, and the plan was to dissipate that power by divisions, which, if left to itself, would preponderate of its own natural force. We may the more easily suppose this by calling up a fact that lately happened in Virginia. The leaders in that state affect to be *terribly* alarmed lest the choice of a president of the United States should devolve on the *states* represented in congress; but they are alarmed only because they fear a loss of their power—for it is pretty well ascertained that a majority of the states cannot be *managed*. Are they opposed to the *principle* of voting by *states* in the house of representatives in a solitary case, as to the appointment of an officer severely subjected to the controul of a *majority* of the *whole number* of the *members*? They are not—or they would not be so zealous to raise up and increase what they suppose to be *their* strength in the *senate*, built upon the *same* principle, but acting in *all* cases of ordinary legislation, having a concurrent vote in appointments to office, being a party to the formation of treaties which are declared to be the “*supreme law of the land*,” and constituting the tribunal before which even the president himself must be tried! Now, this is a consistent perseverance in principle!—but to the case in point: At the last election for members of congress in Virginia, Dr. Floyd, then and now a prominent representative from that state, and whose name we find on the list of those who attended the late congressional caucus, addressed the freeholders, and a brief report of his speech was published in the “Herald of the Valley,” printed at Fincastle, from which the following are extracted:

“As to the power of the states in the house. As to the power of the states in the senate.”

He said “it was possible, “But his grand objection from the circumstance of his having ceded to Spain president would devolve the province of Texas, a territory that would have five, a misfortune to be deplored by all good men, as it states, and taking in lieu would take it out of the hands thereof the Floridas, by of the people and place it in which treaties the southern the hands of a few men. This interest had not only lost he demonstrated by stat-four senators, but our ing that the small states of government had lost five Delaware, Rhode Island. millions of dollars which and others, that sent but our merchants claimed of one representative, would Spain,” &c. have as much influence as Virginia that sends twenty two.”

There is a vast field for comment on these contrasted paragraphs; and the idea that Mr. Adams, (acting as the president’s clerk in the case stated, and writing-out a treaty, that was almost unanimously agreed to by the senate and carried into effect by the house), having “ceded Texas” is singular, indeed—but it seems that, while there was an *immense* fear of

*That is, eight more than Ohio, though the free and musket-bearing population of Virginia is now less than that of Ohio.

the power of the *states in the house*, as to the election of a president, there was great zeal to increase the *same power in the senate*, that the "southern interest" might be supported! But this subject shall be more extensively examined hereafter. It is now mentioned only to shew one of the thousand things on which my opinion was founded or is sustained, as to the ever-watchful eye of the Richmond interest to the acquisition and preservation of power, by all manner of means, *even to the making of slave holding states, to place the stable and increasing influence of the states in the senate, in the hands of the "southern interest."* For the two new states that were "lost," as the gentlemen has it, though they might not have had together as many as 20,000 citizens, could yet have had power over all the acts of the government equal to the *two millions and a half of citizens* who inhabit the states of New York and Pennsylvania. Such is the constitution.—It is enough.

This paper, however has reached to such a length, that I must defer any further remarks on the grand political *ruse de guerre* of "the party" to put Clinton out of the way, and govern the states I have named by stirring up divisions in them, until the next number. After which the caucusses of 1816 and 1824—their constitution, principle and purposes, shall be severally examined.

"A SAMPLE," INDEED! During my absence from home, the following appeared in the "National Intelligencer"—

A sample.—Niles' Weekly Register publishes, from the National Journal, the writings of the secretary of state, impeaching the conduct of the editors of this paper, with the following remark: "Messrs. Gales and Seaton replied, but, as in selecting, I had more regard to the general facts as to the convention, than a reiteration of the charges against them, it does not seem requisite that I should publish their defence." Was there ever so shabby an excuse for so unfair a course? What signifies his motives if he commits an act of injustice, which his attempt at an apology for, shews he was conscious of? We give this as a sample of the pitiful treatment we have received from some others—the National Gazette, &c. whom we have not thought it worth while to name, because their disingenuousness excited no surprise—being what we and others look for from them. But the editor of Niles' Weekly Register so often puts forth his claims to credit for candor and moderation, we thought he would, for the sake of appearance, have made some show of fair play towards brethren of the type and old friends to boot, engaged in a contest with such odds against them, even though his sympathies might be in favor of their adversary."

The conduct of the editors of the "National Intelligencer" has, for some time past, been such that many suppose they have lost no small share of their discretion—and the extract at least shews that they were very much galled about something—and, indeed, in so great a rage that they had not time for a moment's consideration, and vented it in the use of "hard words." What are the facts? In re-publishing the articles alluded to, my object was to give the points that related to the convention more than what belonged personally to them; and the special matter inserted from the "National Journal" which drew forth my remark, was in reply to what had been published

from the "National Intelligencer," in the preceding number of the REGISTER; and, as from this special matter I had stricken out, so far as I could, any new charges against Messrs. Gales and Seaton, and as I thought that enough had been inserted in this paper to give its readers a full and fair view of the subject,* it did not seem necessary that I should insert, on their behalf, a "defence" of what I had not been designedly instrumental in promulgating against them, and it is stated that I had endeavored to avoid a "reiteration" of the charges. It is clear that the editors, as on several other occasions with me, have spoken "before they had any thing to say." I would give them, and all others, "fair play," however little I have regarded their paper as a political oracle. It is not true that I was "conscientious" of doing them an act of injustice; it is certain that I did not mean it. To use their own elegant term, no other than a "shabby" editor would have imputed to me what they have: and verily, I have no desire that my "motives" should be judged by their own!

MR. BALDWIN. A number of gentlemen of Pittsburg, lately invited Mr. Baldwin to a public dinner, "as a small tribute of respect for his continued zeal and indefatigable exertions to promote the domestic industry of our country." The invitation was accepted, and a large number of the people sat down to a splendid entertainment. The last of the regular toasts was—

Our distinguished guest, Henry Baldwin.

Mr. Baldwin then rose, and expressed the grateful feelings with which he received this evidence of the confidence and approbation of his neighbors and fellow citizens. He remarked that, in relation to the great subject on which our opinions were now so happily united, he would take the liberty of reminding the company, that there was one man to whom the country was indebted, more than any other, for the progress of a system which embraced the whole industry of the nation; that, for the protection of the interests of navigation, commerce and manufactures; for the construction of roads and canals; the efforts of Mr. Clay had been uniform and zealous—confining himself to no one branch, he had been the strenuous advocate of the system on national principles, embracing all alike, without local or partial views. Mr. Baldwin concluded by offering as a toast:

Henry Clay and the American system.

Which was received with great applause by the company.

The following volunteer was also given, which shews that Messrs. Baldwin and Tod were both born in Connecticut—

By Judge Shaler—The state of Connecticut. Whilst she can manufacture such domestic fabrics as Baldwin and Tod, she will scarcely need a tariff for the protection of genius and perseverance.

The editor of this paper too, was, "in the flowing cup, remembered."

COM. STEWART. Many rumors prejudicial to the character of this gentleman having been circulated during his absence, he addressed the following letter to the editors of the N. Y. American; and we give it a place though we have not at all noticed the rumors alluded to.

Gentlemen: I observed in your paper of yesterday, some remarks on the arrival of the United States' ship Franklin, under my command.

The estimation in which you profess to hold me, as there declared, entitles you to my acknowledgements and thanks, as also that you are among those

*Yet the controversy was concluded in the REGISTER, by a liberal extract from the "last words" of the Intelligencer!

editors who have abstained from assisting in the "circulation of those discreditable rumors," to which you allude. However I may lament the public and private circulation of such reports on my own account, through malevolence, envy or ignorance, during the absence of three years, distant from the point of circulation four or five thousand miles, both as it respects my own personal and official reputation, as established through a course of arduous service, in a period of twenty-six years, through three wars and fifteen battles, I cannot but regret still more, as a native patriot of these United States, the injurious effects of those reports abroad, on our national and naval character, as well as the exhibit it will make of the want of common justice and candor in our fellow-citizens, the editors, in thus representing a national officer in a highly responsible command, on difficult and delicate foreign service.

The rumors to which you allude have never before reached me; but they are, I understand, of such a nature, that if only one half of what is charged had been committed by me, I assure you this country would never again have borne my footsteps, or you have been troubled with these remarks. Should, however, there appear any just grounds of complaint against my official duties or conduct during my command in the Pacific, they ought to be exhibited to the executive branch of government, who has the power, and knows too well how much it comports with the interests of the nation, and the honor of the government, not to institute such inquiries, or require such explanation as shall satisfy themselves and the country of the justice of the allegations, or the innocence of the officer.

To me belongs to furnish, when called on, if not done sufficiently already, such explanations and evidences as the nature of the case may require. I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. STEWART.

United States ship Franklin, }
New York, September 1, 1824. }

OFFICIAL PAPER. The following letter has been addressed by Mr. Addington, the British charge d'affaires at Washington, to the secretary of state.

Washington, August 29th, 1824.

SIR: Much inconvenience having been found to result, in many cases, to the British navy, from the use of the flag—namely, the Union Jack, hoisted at the foretop—hitherto generally adopted as a signal for pilots in foreign countries, it has been determined by the British admiralty to substitute, henceforward, for that signal, a special flag, namely the British Union Jack, with a broad white border added to it. I enclose, herewith, a coloured representation of the new flag.

In announcing this alteration to you, sir, and in requesting that you will take immediate measures for causing it to be generally known to those concerned, I am directed by his majesty's secretary of state to suggest to this government, whether it may not be deemed expedient by them to adopt, on their part, for the use of the American navy, some distinguishing flag as a special signal for the same purpose.

It is believed that, by a compliance with the above proposition, much embarrassment, and, in many instances, serious distress and danger, may be spared to the vessels of the United States in foreign countries.

I have the honor, sir, to offer you the renewed assurance of my distinguished consideration.

H. U. ADDINGTON.

The Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

MANUFACTURES OF GREAT BRITAIN. It was estimated about six or seven years ago, by three of the most experienced cotton spinners in Great Britain,

that the quantity of cotton thread produced on an average by each worker, compared with that which one person could have spun on the single wheel, as was the practice before the late inventions of Arkwright and others, was then as 120 to 1; that is, one person produced as much as 120 could have produced previously to these inventions. There are now about 250,000 persons engaged in the spinning of cotton thread in this country—250,000 multiplied by 120, gives 30,000,000 as the number of operatives who would have been required to produce as much cotton thread, on the old plan, as is spun in Great Britain at present. Political economists generally reckon one in five a producer, but say one in three; then it follows, that it would require the working part of a population of more than one hundred millions of human beings to produce on the old single wheel as much cotton thread as 250,000 workmen are enabled to manufacture, in consequence of the mechanism by which they are assisted.

Now the spinning of cotton thread is only one particular branch of one particular manufacture. The same improvements have been made in wool and flax spinning. Wonderful and continually increasing and improving machines are employed in hundreds of operations, in weaving, bleaching, dyeing, printing, dressing, &c. &c. every species of cloth for the garments of the world—in the various hardware manufactures—in letter press printing and engraving, and an endless catalogue of other operations, which were formerly performed at an immense expenditure of time and labor, by unassisted manual power alone. Add to this, the thousand steam engines that are now working for us, all over the kingdom, some of them of considerable powers; there is one steam engine at present in Cornwall, working day and night, and of 260 horse power; now each horse power, is estimated as equal to six men; and it would require three sets of men, each working incessantly eight hours out of twenty-four, to produce the same effect as this single steam engine, which thus performs the labor of 4,580 persons.

If we reflect for a moment on these facts, we shall be convinced the mechanical power which is now at work for Great Britain and Ireland alone, exceeds the effects which would be produced by the manual labor of several hundred millions of active adults—certainly more than the working population of the world.

London paper.

CHOICE OF PRESIDENT. A correspondent inquires: If the choice of president devolves on the house of representatives, who chooses or appoints the member from that body to give the vote Massachusetts is entitled to? *Answer.*—Unquestionably, the Massachusetts delegation to the house of representatives.

The above is from the Boston Centinel!—A satisfactory answer may be found in the formula adopted in the only contested election we have had before the H. of R. viz. between Jefferson and Burr, in Feb. 1801. The representatives of each state then sat together. They, in the first instance, balloted among themselves, in order to ascertain the vote of the state; and, as they thought proper, one or more persons of the delegation were named tellers of the ballots. When thus ascertained, duplicates of the result were made; when the vote of the state was for one person, the name of that person was written on each of the duplicates; in case the ballots were equally divided, then the word "divided" was written on each duplicate. When the vote of each state was ascertained, the sergeant-at-arms carried to each delegation the two ballot-boxes, and each delegation, in the presence and subject to the examination of all the members of the delegation, deposited a duplicate of the vote of the state in each ballot box. The sergent carried one of the boxes to one table, and the other to a second and

separate table. As many members as states were appointed, and from each delegation, as tellers of the ballots. The ballots were divided into two equal sets. If the two sets of ballots agreed, then the result was received as the voice of the states. If not, they proceeded immediately to a new ballot, &c.

Richmond Compiler.

LAW OF PRINTED LIBEL. In the reign of king Charles II. Seroggs, that infamous chief justice of the king's bench, and all the other judges, declared under their hands, "That to print or publish any new books, or pamphlets of news whatsoever, is illegal; that it is a manifest intent to the breach of the peace, and they may be proceeded against by law for an illegal thing."

STEAM COACH. Mr. S. T. Conn, of Va. announces that he "has made an improvement in the application of steam, which, from its small dimensions and the concentration of power in the generator, gives certain assurance of enabling him to propel carriages on any turnpike or other road which has no uncommon obstruction."

The views of the inventor and the description of his invention are thus given to the public:—

The construction of the generator is such, the water to be used in it so small in quantity, and the fuel so little, that there is not the least danger from bursting, and he has ascertained a method of guiding the carriage which obviates the necessity of rail-ways. This invention is equally applicable to boats, to the fusion of metals, and to machinery of every description, particularly to that which appertains to mills. It is, however, the wish of Mr. Conn to exemplify the power of his steam generator by an experiment at the metropolis of the union. For this purpose he proposes to establish a steam coach to run between Alexandria and Washington city, or between Washington city and Baltimore. As his own funds are not adequate to the undertaking, at this moment, he invites the aid of those who may be able and willing to engage in such an enterprise, to whom he can give such explanations as may tend to remove every possible doubt of the practicability of the measure. The sum required will not exceed 1200 dollars, which may be contributed either in labor or money; and for this purpose he divides the 1200 dollars into shares of fifty dollars each. Mr. Conn will charge nothing for the invention, but will become a share holder on the same terms as others, and is willing that those who may associate to aid him in the undertaking should retain the patent right for running a carriage or carriages on the road or route on which the one proposed may be made to run. Persons willing to unite for the attainment of the object, and who may wish for further information, will find Mr. Conn at capt. Blasdell's city hotel, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington.

"THE NATION'S GUEST."

General La Fayette arrived at New York from Boston, on the 5th inst. in the steam boat *Oliver Ellsworth*. A national salute was fired from the Franklin 74, at the navy yard, as he passed. The citizens along the shores and wharves of East river, for two miles, kept up a continued acclamation for the whole distance. The Oliver Ellsworth was decorated with flags, and had on board a fine band of music. He was received at Fulton-street wharf, and conducted to his lodgings at the City Hotel. The streets were filled with people, whose anxiety to see him was unabated. On the 6th ult. it being his birth day, he dined with the society of the Cincinnati, at Washington Hall, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion, with flags, evergreens, &c. and, in the evening, was handsomely illuminated.

On Monday, the 13th, he is to attend a splendid

civic fete at Castle Garden, after which he will leave the city for West Point, Newburgh and Albany, and visit the towns on the east of the river on his return.

Politics of New York.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NEW YORK STATESMAN.

GENTLEMEN: I have noticed in your paper of the 10th inst. several communications from your correspondent in Albany, of the 5th and 7th inst. wherein I am charged with joining the league and voting against the electoral bill. Your correspondent has done me the height of injustice in classing me with those who oppose that bill; the journals of the house will fully explain every vote I have given.

On the first day of the session, resolutions were introduced into both houses, simultaneously, for an immediate adjournment. I did believe at that time, and my opinion has undergone no change, that both sets of resolutions came from the same manufactory, and I opposed the passage of the resolutions until the senate should give some expression of opinion in relation to the electoral bill; and, after receiving such an expression, I voted to lay the same on the table, for the express purpose of taking the sense of the house on the subject of that bill—I was not prepared to say that we were illegally convened, and could not do any legislative act under the proclamation of the executive, but I was willing to say, and to record my vote against the call, as an indiscreet exercise of executive power. The people, to whom so many affectionate and disinterested appeals are made, looked for such an expression from their representatives. I voted for the resolutions introduced by Mr. Remor, and which met the approbation of Mr. Wheaton, a leader among the people's men, so styled—which was offered as a substitute for mine. That resolution was full and explicit in relation to giving to the people the choice of electors of president and vice-president.

Now, I will ask, after receiving so many repeated expressions from the senate that it was inexpedient to pass that or any other bill during the session, whether the people would thank us to continue in session one moment longer at an expense of \$1600 per day? I venture to say that 99 out of a hundred would not. Your correspondent has committed an error when he asserts that I have joined what he calls the "Albany regency," consisting of Messrs. Van Buren, Skinner, and others, not that I think it any discredit to be classed with those gentlemen; far from it, for, as citizens, I highly respect them. As it regards the sentiments of col. Young, in relation to the electoral bill, your correspondent has also run into error—so far from col. Young having joined with the others mentioned by your correspondent, in order to defeat the passage of the bill, he has ever been decidedly its advocate. His opinion on the subject was clearly and distinctly understood by every person who sought it, and, on all proper occasions, was freely and unhesitatingly given. It is true, he was not found intruding himself into the room of every member of the legislature for the purpose of attempting to influence their opinion on a subject which it would become their duty to pass upon under their oaths. On the contrary, he was content to express his decided opinion that the passage of a law, giving to the people the choice of electors, was both expedient and proper. In this I think every candid person will admit that he pursued that course which every real republican ought and would have pursued. To have done more was neither his province nor duty, and it would ill have comported with the high and honorable standing which he has attained with his fellow citizens, to have been found vociferous or dictatorial on this or any other subject. I presume your correspondent alludes

to the presidential question, when he asserts that I have joined the regency; on that subject, my sentiments are well known, and I can assure you, gentlemen, that they neither have nor will undergo a change. I am proud to be styled by your correspondent the leader of the Clay party in this state, although I have never attempted to lead or drive any person. Your correspondent may therefore rest assured, that the "regency" will never prevail on me to throw my vote into the scale of Wm. H. Crawford, nor do I believe that there is the remotest probability of Mr. Crawford's getting the vote of this state.

For my own part, I disapprove the manner in which he has been brought before the people by a minority caucus, which, in my view of the subject, is an act of usurpation, and altogether anti-republican. I am also opposed to the anti-national policy which he always has and, I have reason to believe, he always will pursue. He is attached exclusively to the policy of the sea-board, which is what a certain member of congress, from South Carolina, called "the United States proper," and which he explained to be the country for 60 miles into the interior, parallel with the ocean. Mr. Clay's policy is more liberal, and his views of national policy exhibit him to the world as a most profound statesman.

The bold and independent course with which his conduct has ever been marked, whether when contending for those great leading measures of national policy recently adopted, and which are alike calculated to promote the interest and add new lustre to the character of his own country, or when aiding the emancipation of the oppressed in other quarters of the world from tyranny and thralldom, proclaim, in the most interesting language, a mind that soars far beyond those grovelling notions which tie down some men to sectional limits, and who can know no other interest save what may happen to exist in certain sections of the union—I have no hesitation in saying that, if the choice of electors were given to the people, Mr. Clay would get the votes of this state, and, as it is, I can assure you that I consider his chance of success equal at least to any other candidate. Be that as it may, I shall be the last man in the union that will desert him. These are my sentiments, which I have signed, sealed, and delivered, with a request that you will give the same a place in your paper.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. McCLEURE.

Bath, Stuten county, 18th Aug. 1824.

EXPLOSION OF THE "ADVOCATE."

If an event like that which is described below, to wit, the simple discharge of a journeyman-editor, had happened in any other state than New York, and at any other time than the present, a simple line, announcing the change that had taken place would have been all that might be regarded as of the least interest to the public—but the time, place and circumstance of the ejection of Mr. Noah, from the editorship of the "National Advocate" will excite no small share of inquiry: to gratify which I shall briefly notice the statements of the parties, so far as I have seen them.

It has long been notorious that the "National Advocate" belonged to a company, and that Mr. Noah received a weekly or monthly stipend "to make the stuff for it,"* and that it was under the surveillance of a member or committee of the company possessing it. The establishment has been grievously embarrassed, and long had a rickety existence; to preserve

*A phrase made use of by a witness before Baltimore county court, several years ago, when asked what he understood to be the business of a gentleman employed in editing a certain newspaper in this city.

which, it appears that large sums of money have been advanced by certain persons at different times, and that those who made the advances, or some of them, were desirous they should be refunded.

The following papers contain quite as much, perhaps, as our readers may be willing to hear on the subject—

[From the New York American.]

At the request of Mr. Noah we publish the annexed letter, upon which we make no comment, further than to protest against being understood as assenting to the reflection it contains upon so respectable a man as Mr. Eckford.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN.

Gentlemen—I am compelled to withdraw from the editorial department of the NATIONAL ADVOCATE, and being at the same time refused permission to acquaint the subscribers with this fact, through the medium of my own columns, I have to throw myself upon the indulgence and liberality of my opponents, by requesting the favor of publishing this note in the American. I shall detail the causes which have driven me to the alternative I am about to adopt; it will be sufficient at present to say, that Mr. Henry Eckford has possessed himself of that paper, by a discreditable series of acts and management; and by purchasing liens and debts due by the paper, all of which have been tendered to him and have been refused.

M. M. NOAH.

New York, Sept. 2, 1824.

REPLICATION—NEW YORK, SEPT. 3.

In the papers of last evening, Mr. M. M. Noah, announces that he has retired from the editorial department of the National Advocate. In making this communication he has misrepresented facts, and, to a certain extent, rendered it proper to give the patrons of this paper, a brief explanation of the causes which have tended to produce the present controversy.

After Mr. Noah failed in his election to the office of sheriff, it became necessary for him to seek some permanent mode of procuring a livelihood. He had never been a proprietor of the Advocate, and the press, being under embarrassments, there was great difficulty in carrying on the business. Mr. Noah had been in the office nearly seven years, and it was, therefore, to be presumed, that he knew something of the concerns of the establishment. He represented to Mr. Eckford, that these embarrassments did not exceed four or five thousand dollars; and that for four thousand dollars he could purchase one half the paper. In consequence of these representations, Mr. E. and four other gentlemen agreed to loan him the money, on a bond to be secured by a mortgage on the paper, but with full power to sell and convey, if the interest was not regularly paid half yearly. After the lapse of about twelve months, it was discovered that the representations, in regard to the debts of the establishment, were gross deceptions; instead of four or five thousand dollars, they amounted to ten or twelve thousand dollars. Whether Mr. Phillips and Mr. Noah, by arrangement, made these false statements for the purpose of procuring the money, or whether they were made through ignorance of their own concerns, is a matter of uncertainty. The effect upon those who had loaned the money was the same.

In February last, it was ascertained, that, without further aid, to the amount of at least \$5,000, the paper must be discontinued. At this juncture, Messrs. Thompson and Targee were consulted by Mr. Noah, and an interview was had between them and Mr. Eckford, which resulted in Mr. Eckford's agreeing to make all the advances necessary for carrying on the paper. Two conditions, however, Mr. E. required: first, that he should put a young gentleman in the office, to manage the fiscal concerns of the paper; and secondly,

that there should be no personal attacks upon private individuals; and, consequently, that he should have the right of deciding, whenever he thought proper to exercise it, on the character of the editorial matter. To secure the payment of this money, Mr. Phillip's half was assigned. Mr. Noah having previously assigned his half to secure the re-payment of the money with which it was purchased.

No sooner had this second loan been obtained, than difficulties arose in regard to personalities. At this juncture it became necessary for Messrs. Noah and Phillips to apply for the benefit of the insolvent law, in consequence of their remaining debts.

In May an application was made for the purchase of the paper, but for reasons stated in the annexed letters of judge Van Ness, a transfer was refused until autumn. A large amount of interest was due on the first bond, and, by the tenor of the contract, the parties had a right to sell and convey, to whomsoever they pleased, one half the paper. Mr. E. was unwilling that this encumbrance should thus hang over an establishment in which he had such a deep interest, and, therefore, paid the money, and took a full and complete assignment.

After the negotiation in May was broken off, the vexations and perplexities to which Mr. E. was exposed, seemed to be continual and never ending—He, therefore, determined to free himself from this scene of turmoil and trouble; and accordingly made a new arrangement, in pursuance of which the National Advocate was transferred to Mr. Van Ness. Of this fact Mr. Thompson, Mr. Targee and Mr. Noah, were duly notified; and, in pursuance of this transfer, Mr. Noah has, personally, on different occasions, had interviews with judge Van Ness in relation to the affairs of the press. He, therefore, knew that he shamefully misrepresented facts, when he stated that Mr. E. possessed the paper, &c.

To this establishment Mr. Noah has neither legal nor equitable claims. But there was no disposition on the part of the present proprietor, or his friends, to own or controul the press one day after the period alluded to in the correspondence. And here it may not be improper to make the inquiry, why Mr. Noah's friends should have been, if their object was fair and honorable, so ready in May to advance 9 or 10,000 dollars for Mr. Noah's accommodation, and not be equally willing to become his security, even at a long period, for the like sum, to purchase the National Advocate, in August or September?

During the last three months, Mr. Noah has constantly asserted that he was prepared to pay for the Advocate the full amount of incumbrances to which it was liable: but that he could not obtain it upon these terms. To stop the misrepresentations of which he was constantly guilty, in regard to the motives of those who had advanced the money, it was determined to transfer the establishment forthwith, on receiving the amount of the sum paid, or security for its payment. The correspondence will, it is believed, satisfy every candid and impartial man that his assertions on this subject are destitute of truth.

Unwilling to weary the patience of our readers with a tedious account of Mr. Noah's various misrepresentations respecting this business, we shall close our remarks by adding, that an overwearing desire to dictate and controul, has led him into errors, of which, he will have sufficient leisure to repent.

Our patrons may rest satisfied, that the National Advocate, in its editorial department, will sustain no loss by the absence of Mr. Noah. A gentleman of great respectability and character, well known to the democracy of the city, will, in the course of a few days, take charge of the paper. The necessary arrangements for that purpose being nearly completed.

New York, Aug. 31, 1824.

M. M. Noah, esq. Sir: On the 2d of June last, you

was informed, that, at the close of the year, the National Advocate would be transferred to you, on payment of the advances which had been made to preserve it from ruin; and that the reason for refusing to acquiesce in an immediate conveyance of the establishment, was a determination on the part of those who had rescued it from annihilation, that the paper should not be exposed to any change, as regarded the democratic party, and those usages which had sustained it through every vicissitude.

When this declaration was made, you perfectly understood, sir, that it was not only the principles of the paper, but the manner in which those principles were to be maintained, that excited the solicitude of the parties who held the controul of that press.

It was believed that wanton and unprovoked personal attacks, and unceasing efforts to lacerate the feelings of individuals and their families, were as impolitic, as they were cruel and unjust. You were unwilling to acquiesce in this view of the subject, and you openly contended, that while the paper was your property, you had a right to assail individuals in any manner you should think best calculated to accomplish your objects.

Differing so materially as to the manner of conducting the paper, it was impossible, in the opinion of those who were chiefly interested in its respectability and success, to consent to a transfer without endangering, as far as the paper would have an influence, the unity and tranquility of the democratic party. But there were other strong objections in May last, to a transfer of the National Advocate. It was proposed to place the paper in the hands of strangers, at a time when the city was filled with rumors that its whole policy would be changed in a few days, and that it would be placed under the controul of our political adversaries, particularly as it regarded the pending question of the electoral law. Whether these rumors were true or false, is not material. Prudence forbade any act which might tend to keep them alive, and thus encourage the hopes of our opponents.

Subsequent events have evinced the determination of the democratic party, to remain unbroken, and to support the candidates regularly nominated, at the approaching elections, not only in this state, but throughout the union, and the reasons for refusing hitherto, to transfer the paper, have, in a great measure, ceased to exist.

It is unnecessary now to enter into an examination of the various conveyances, by which the whole title to the establishment has been vested in the present proprietor. They are regular and valid. It is abundantly evident that you have no legal claim whatever to it.

But under all the circumstances of the case, it has been determined to convey forthwith, the establishment of the National Advocate, to you or to your friends, on refunding the amount of the advances which have been made. If the immediate payment of the whole sum, is not convenient to you or them, every reasonable accommodation will be afforded.

I remain your humble servant,

W. P. VAN NESS.

New York, Aug. 31, 1824.

W. P. Van Ness, esq. Sir: Without entering into any arguments respecting the legality of the transfer of the paper, or the manner in which a strong political journal should be conducted, I have only to refer respectfully to your letter of this day, by stating that I had it once in my power to pay Mr. Eckford all his advances, which he declined receiving; but at present I cannot make any satisfactory arrangements, nor have I a right to do so. Messrs. Thompson and Targee are two persons to whom I originally transferred my right and interest in the paper, and they may have it

in their power and be disposed to meet the views of Mr. Eckford. I am acting without their advice in my present course.

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. M. NOAH.

New York, Sep. 1, 1824.

Messrs. J. Thompson and J. Targee:

Gentlemen: I enclose you a copy of a letter which I addressed yesterday to Mr. Noah, together with a copy of his answer. Although your intimacy with, and personal friendship for, that gentleman were known, yet it was not deemed proper in the first instance, to address you on the subject of the National Advocate.

Mr. Noah, has frequently asserted, and no doubt correctly, that you were willing, at any moment, to advance the funds necessary for the reimbursement of those who are at present interested in the establishment, with such additional sums as might be found necessary to carry on the paper. You, gentlemen, are so well acquainted with the unkind feelings which have been excited, among some of our friends, respecting the manner of conducting this press, that it would be a waste of time to enter into all the details connected with it. There is no wish to eradicate or to arraign the motives of either party to this unhappy controversy, which it is hoped will now terminate. At the same time, as the paper is about to pass into your hands, there is a propriety in calling your attention to the causes which have tended to estrange from each other, citizens professing the same political opinions, and embarked in the same cause. The National Advocate, as you well know, was overwhelmed with difficulties and embarrassments. It was on the verge of ruin. The advance of a large sum of money was essential to its existence, even for a week. The money was advanced by a private citizen, in the hope of aiding the democratic cause. By this patriotic act he became, unexpectedly, identified with the paper, and, to a certain extent, responsible for its character. If the columns of the National Advocate were polluted by the introduction of personal invectives, or illiberal and undignified attacks, he, who had advanced all the funds to rescue it from destruction, and to continue its publication, would inevitably have been considered as sanctioning, if not abetting, this system of warfare. In this point of view he stood alone. There were none to share with him the responsibility, because none had united with him in supplying the means to sustain the establishment at the critical juncture to which I have alluded.

A difference of opinion soon arose as to the manner of conducting the press. The party who had advanced all the means for sustaining it, was unwilling to confide in the prudence or discretion of the editor, and therefore exercised the right of judging and deciding how far personalities should be indulged.—You, on the contrary, probably with the best intentions, appeared to have full confidence in the judgment and discretion of Mr. Noah, and therefore expressed the opinion that he should be left entirely untrammelled and unrestrained.

In May, an effort was made to obtain a transfer of the paper; and for that purpose assurances were given that Messrs. Thompson and Targee would reimburse the amount which had been disbursed on the establishment. The application was made under circumstances somewhat extraordinary, and at a crisis pecuniary delicate and interesting.

The electoral law, as a measure of policy, had become the subject of much discussion. It was supposed that the governor would convene the legislature for the express purpose of bringing that question before them. The democratic party in this city, and it is believed throughout the state, were unfriendly to the proposed alteration. Rumours were current

that the National Advocate was to be transferred and that it would, in regard to the presidential question, immediately adopt a different course of policy. The gentleman who was to be the associate of Mr. Noah, and to whom the paper was to be transferred, had warmly and zealously advocated the views of the people's party, in regard to the electoral law. Under such circumstances, if the paper had been transferred, and had adopted a system of policy hostile to the wishes and interest of the democratic party, what apology, what justification could the individual have had who made the transfer, but to allege, that, by so doing, he had saved from jeopardy a large sum of money, which he had advanced for carrying on the paper? Would not the democratic party have censured him? Would they have not charged him with being influenced by mercenary and selfish considerations? But there was another reason for withholding, at that time, the transfer. Your known liberality and candor will prompt you to give to that reason the weight to which it is obviously entitled. A report had been insidiously circulated, (it is not presumed by Mr. Noah and his friends), that the person who advanced the money for extricating the press from its difficulties, had ulterior views, and that he intended to convert this paper into the means of accomplishing them. It became necessary, therefore, to suspend a transfer until the injurious reports had ceased to circulate; because if the paper had been surrendered into the hands of those who were unfriendly to him, they would have cherished the slander, and then claimed for themselves great merit for defeating a dark and hidden intrigue, which the result has shewn had no existence, but in the imagination of some idle and inflated visionary.

Confiding in the correctness of the representations that were made in May, as to your own willingness to refund the amount advanced for the National Advocate, and believing that the same reasons which would then have induced you to advance the money for Mr. N's accommodation, remain in full force, it is now offered, agreeably to his suggestion of yesterday, to transfer, forthwith, the whole establishment on a repayment of the advances made. If, for any cause, however, you wish an accommodation, in whole or in part, it shall be given you, on your notes. As the great object is to terminate the present unhappy dissensions, and to be free from any present or future liability, or any farther vexation on account of this newspaper: the terms of payment shall be made perfectly satisfactory to yourselves.

Your humble servant,

W. P. VAN NESS.

P. S. Since writing the above letter, Mr. N. Phillips, who met me in the street, stated that he had some pecuniary claims upon the establishment of the National Advocate, and expressed a desire to have them satisfied, at least in part. I have no information on this subject that would enable me either to recognize or adjust this claim. As the engagements with Mr. Phillips, whatever they were, have probably been made by you, before the paper was transferred to its present proprietor, they will, of course, require some attention in any arrangements that may now be made. I am desirous neither to impair, or to sanction any claims which Mr. P. may advance.

Yours, &c.

W. P. V. N.

This letter remains unanswered—probably it required some consideration, and while the negotiation was thus proceeding, Mr. Noah thought proper to terminate it abruptly, by announcing his retirement from the editorial department of the Advocate, which was entirely voluntary.

[The "American" has some very pointed comments on these letters, and they deserve to be examined.—but I prefer that my readers should do this for themselves.]

MR. NOAH'S PAMPHLET.

Mr. Noah, at great length, gives what he calls a statement of facts as to the pecuniary concerns of the establishment, which appears to have been exceedingly embarrassed for a long time—talks a good deal about the support of the democratic party, notices a suspicion entertained that he was turning Clintonian, and expresses much feeling at the condition to which he was reduced, in the restraints imposed and strict surveillance exerted over him—so that even his manuscripts, as he says, were taken “under his own eyes to be submitted” to judge Van Ness, and that his wages were “thrown to him on Saturday among the rest of the workmen,” by the clerk—who was responsible only to the proprietors, Mr. Eckford and others. According to his account, it was deliberately resolved to keep the control of the press out of his hands; and though the money advanced to keep it a-going was offered to be refunded by certain of his friends, it was not received, &c. and he makes it out that the right of the establishment, whose accounts being settled, was in himself. All these matters will be sufficiently understood from the correspondence inserted, and cannot much interest any one out of the state, if even out of the circle of the friends of the parties—and the following is the only paragraph, except his concluding paragraphs, that has much other application than to the private affairs of the paper—

Speaking of Mr. Eckford's proceeding, he says—“It should be known, that all these perplexing difficulties, these shiftings of ground, these propositions and refusals, occurred at a moment when the life of Mr. Crawford was considered in imminent danger. And there is no doubt on my mind, that, in case of Mr. Crawford's death, Mr. Eckford was anxious to possess himself of a press, having great circulation and influence, in order to make terms for himself and a few friends, with any of the other candidates, or taking advantage of the limited time between this and the election, start a new candidate himself, without consulting the wishes of the great democratic family, or, if the choice devolves upon the house of representatives, to carry whatever weight the press might have into that body, and finding it impossible to enlist me in any views not authorized and recognized by the party, attempts have been made to get rid of me in the manner detailed.”

The pamphlet has the following concluding paragraphs:

“I should have made this expose some time ago, but the delicacy of our political situation restrained me. I suppressed my feelings until I saw the legislature adjourn, and this state was safe. I need not say that the support of Messrs. Eckford, Davis, Barker & Co. to the cause of Mr. Crawford has been ruinous—without being able to influence a solitary electoral vote, they have debared him of a support which would have been nearly unanimous. In all my efforts to serve him among true and honorable democrats, the reply has been invariably, “I think highly of Mr. Crawford, but I cannot support him if his confidential advisers are to be Mr. Davis, Mr. Eckford, Mr. Barker, and some others.” In vain I assured them that Mr. Crawford was not to be improperly influenced—the reply was still the same; and after fighting this battle under so many grievous disadvantages, and now, when success is dawning upon us, these drawbacks, these persons, who with good wishes can do him no possible service, undertake to deprive me of my rights, of my character, and even the means of subsistence.

“Confiding, however, in the justice and liberality of my fellow citizens, I shall attempt the establishment of a newspaper, to be called THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE, to be published under the protection of the republican general committee, and to take the rank which the National Advocate now holds, to support the same principles, and

the same men. I shall, in this new paper, attempt to heal the unhappy divisions now existing in the republican party, and support all who declare themselves free from the influence of this speculative junta. I have a list of the subscribers to the National Advocate, and shall have the honor to call on each in person, and solicit their patronage for my paper. Subscription lists will be issued shortly, and I have no doubts of success. Indeed, a new independent, and decided paper is necessary at this time.

“There is a small select party in this city, who, having peculiar views of their own, not only attempt to controul the political affairs of the city, the state, and union, but are industriously employed in managing the whole moneyed operations of the city. They keep employed a gang of lobby members who hang on the skirts of the legislature, and attempt to overawe and controul that body. They are continually devising new incorporations, in order to speculate upon a raise of stock, or rather, by fictitious means to run up the stock, allowing themselves time to sell out to immense profits, leaving the unwary to be their dupes. They mingle in the affairs of the banks and insurance companies—elevate or depress the stock at pleasure—interfere in the election of directors—vamp up old and broken charters, and inundate the country with their bills. To carry their objects into view, they are anxious to controul the delegates from this city to Albany and Washington, and wish to place themselves in an attitude which will enable them to say to the next administration of the general government, “we are the influential men of the democratic party—on all questions relating to the city and state affairs—to contracts, appointments and national measures, we are the persons to whom application must be made.” It is needless to add, that the administration may never expect to hear the true state of the case, or of the fair claims of any man not devoted to their views. They are an intriguing, over-reaching, shaving junta, whose support is ruinous, and whose opposition is empty and unavailing. To protect the community against such men, a press is indispensably necessary, and no man understands them better than I do, or can be more disposed to protect the public against them. I know the ulterior views of their leader, although professing to be wholly disinterested.

“I have to apologise for the length of this statement, which, though it may appear to be a private transaction, is nevertheless one in which the public has an interest, and a deep interest, which is to keep the press of the country free from sinister motives, and speculating and deceptive objects.

“I cannot stand the combined attacks of friends and opponents. I am to be led—not driven—subdued by acts of liberality and confidence—not trampled upon by wealth and power. If this expose brings into public disrepute some of Mr. Crawford's zealous friends, let it be remembered, that Mr. Crawford, a truly honorable and high-minded man himself, cannot be made accountable for the bad conduct of some, calling themselves his friends and supporters, and neither can it be required of me, that I should submit to insult and oppression from any quarter, or for any cause.

“I respectfully solicit from editors throughout the union, a publication of this statement in their papers, or such part as they may have room for in their columns. I have been faithful in every trust reposed in me, and the wrongs of an individual become the wrongs of the community. The rights of every editor are in my case jeopardised. If men of property, can lay their hands upon the presses of the country, and bend them to their sinister views, our freedom rests upon a frail basis indeed; and if a friend, called upon in the hour of distress, can discharge his obligations in the manner Mr. Eckford has done, mankind had

better "dwell in their necessity," than place themselves in the power of such a friend.

M. M. NOAH.

"New York, Aug. 23, 1824."

Subsequently to the appearance of judge Van Ness' statement, the following was published in the Evening Post—

As I have this day published a pamphlet, detailing the facts connected with the conduct of Mr. Eckford in the affair of the National Advocate, I am perfectly willing that it shall be considered as a reply to the elaborate and diplomatic statement of judge Van Ness, made in that paper of this morning. By comparing the facts with those statements the public will judge where the trick and dishonor lies. One or two observations I think it necessary to notice.

Mr. Eckford says, that one of the conditions made for his advances of money, was that no personalities should appear in the paper. It is utterly untrue—I made no such condition—no such condition was required—*had I done so* nothing could ever have induced me to violate the obligation. Mr. Eckford had no objections to these personalities, he never complained of them; but the moment the editor of the Patriot gave him to understand that, unless he checked my attacks upon him, Mr. Eckford himself should answer for them,* then, forsooth, he discovered that personalities, in a violent political journal, which presumed to interfere in the election of presidents and governors, was very unbecoming; then, and not till then, did he solicit as a *favor* to himself, to his feelings, that nothing should be said derogatory to col. Gardner until the 16th of June, when he was to retire. He had no objections to any attacks on the secretary of the navy, or the navy board, or any person where his *private* interest was not involved—nay, he indicated where the "*serenes*" could be applied with effect; but the moment that he was made to feel the consequences, then he was anxious to terminate them—and thus did he attempt to bend the safety and protection of party—of friends, and of the press to his desire to stand well with all parties.

The lamentable and dolorous picture which judge Van Ness draws of the nature of these personalities is intended for effect in certain quarters. The honorable judge himself is the strongest and most violently personal political writer in this state. His pen is ever dipped in gall and wormwood. My personalities are harmless squibs, having no malice in them, and operating like small doses of magnesia, doing neither good nor harm. To be brief: By their own statement, it plainly appears that it was originally the design of Mr. Eckford to lay his leaden fingers on the National Advocate, as he does on every thing within his grasp of interest. I have only shown the manner of his operations, leaving him to be disposed of by the unerring voice of public opinion, which no wealth can influence in this country.

He had long determined to get me out of that paper for preferring the pretensions of Mr. Cambreleng to a seat in congress, and presented himself for that

* Note by the editor of the Patriot—Here Mr. Noah intends to convey, as we understand he has said, that the editor of the Patriot had called on, or written to Mr. Eckford, to give him to understand, (what is perfectly clear, and acknowledged by judge Van Ness), that as Mr. Eckford alone sustained the paper, he was to be held "responsible for its character;" Mr. Noah being destitute of responsibility. But the intimation is not true: no communication was ever had with Mr. Eckford, other than through the columns of the Patriot.

The editor also laughs at Mr. Noah's declaration about "*small doses of magnesia*" for "a strong political journal," as every body well may.

purpose under the disguise of a liberal friend—got possession of the paper, and then defied the honorable gentleman to whom it was transferred. As to the surrender to judge Van Ness, it is a mere cover to screen himself. His motto is, not to "leave undone, but keep unknown."

M. M. NOAH.

N. B. In the newspaper I shall lay bare a system of bribery and corruption, of barter and sale, and of stock-jobbing generally pursued by a particular junto in this city, which, while it will astonish honorable men, will put them on their guard against the actors in these scenes.

The discovery has been but lately made.

COLLISION AMONG THE JUDGES.

From the New-York American.

We understand that judge Thompson, some time during the sitting of the circuit court in April last, noticed, in one of the public papers, a paragraph, stating that thereafter the courts of the United States were to be held at Tammany Hall, at which he expressed some surprise, as he had never understood there was any objection to the courts being held as usual in the City Hall; and on inquiring of Mr. Morris, the marshal, respecting it, received for answer that he was authorized by the comptroller of the treasury, to hire a house for holding the courts of the United States, and that he had taken Tammany Hall, alleging that the clerk of the court could not be accommodated at the City Hall. Judge Thompson observed to him that this would not be sufficient reason for removing the court, and objected entirely to any change of place; and that the house taken was a very unfit and improper place to hold a court; and that he should not give his consent to go into a noisy tavern to hold the circuit court, so long as it could be accommodated in so eligible a place as where it was then held; that with the district court he had no concern; if judge Van Ness preferred holding that court in Tammany Hall, he could have no objections. This, it is believed, was before any expense had been incurred in fitting up a room at Tammany Hall. Judge Thompson held most of the April term alone, (the district judge attended but a little part of the time), and at the close of the court, adjourned in the usual manner, sine die, and without any order to meet at another place at the next term. During the vacation the marshal, acting, as it is understood, with the co-operation of judge Van Ness, proceeded in and concluded the arrangement for Tammany Hall, as the place for holding the courts. Judge Thompson finding that, by reason of bad weather, and the indisposition of one of his family, he would not be in New York at the opening of the court, on the first of the present month, wrote to the United States' district attorney, requesting him to inform the marshal he wished the court opened at the usual place, in the City Hall: and to adjourn it from day to day, until his arrival, if judge Van Ness did not attend, and to state again to Mr. Morris his decided objection to having the court removed from the City Hall, which, it is believed, was communicated to him. The court was, however, opened by judge Van Ness, at Tammany Hall, without having first met at the City Hall, the place where in judgment of law it was adjourned to meet. When judge Thompson arrived in town on Thursday morning, he was informed by the marshal that the court had been opened at Tammany Hall. The judge again stated his objections to removing the court from the City Hall—that he considered the court as having met without authority at Tammany Hall, and that he should not attend there—that he should be at the court room in the City Hall at 11 o'clock, and ready to attend to business: but if judge Van Ness thought proper to continue the court at Tammany Hall, and transact the business, he should not interfere with him. Judge Thompson accord-

ingly went to the City Hall, at the hour mentioned to the marshal, clerk nor jurors attended, and yesterday morning judge Van Ness adjourned the court, sine die, no business having been done.

We have reason to know that the marshal acted under written instructions from judge Van Ness, in refusing to consider the court as sitting in any other place than Tammany Hall.

Such, we believe to be a plain statement of the facts in this case: and cannot perceive any justifiable ground upon which this attempt to remove the court from the City Hall has been taken; as there was no objection to its being held at the usual place in the City Hall. The expenses, therefore, of \$15000 a year to provide another place, was entirely unnecessary. Some object other than the accommodation of the court must have induced this extraordinary proceeding.

The American Colony in Africa.

FROM THE NEW YORK OBSERVER.

The following letter was addressed to lieutenant Robert F. Stockton, chairman of a meeting held at Princeton, on the 14th inst. for the formation of a society auxiliary to the American colonization society by Dr. E. Ayres, formerly agent of the United States government and of the American colonization society, in the new colony of Liberia, on the western coast of Africa. It contains many new and interesting statements respecting the colony.

New York, July 9, 1824.

MY DEAR SIR: The American colonization society has formed a constitution and laws for the government of the colony, and every emigrant is compelled to subscribe his name to them, and to take an oath that he will support and abide by them. The constitution provides, that the government of the colony shall be vested in an agent appointed by the society, and such other officers as they may from time to time see proper to appoint, until such time as they may choose to withdraw and leave the colonists to govern themselves.

The society transports, at its own charge, such as are unable to pay their passage, and maintains them there for one year, or until they are able to procure subsistence for themselves. It also furnishes to such as cannot pay for them, nails, hinges, locks, and other articles for building, and trusts them for one, two, or three years, or until they can pay for them. Each male emigrant, residing in the colony, receives one town lot, five rods by eight in extent, and a plantation containing five acres, situated as near the town as possible. If he has a wife he receives two acres in addition, and one acre for each child, provided no one receives more than ten acres in all. He is bound to build a good and substantial house, and to cultivate at least two acres within two years, and if he complies with these terms, he is entitled to a deed of his land in fee simple.

There is in the tract purchased, and which may yet be purchased as far as the country has yet been explored, as fertile a soil for the cultivation of sugar cane and rice as any this globe can boast. This tract embraces millions of acres, and will hereafter be sold out to emigrants at a price like our own back lands, and the proceeds be applied to the objects of the society.

Africa, it is said, contains 50,000,000 inhabitants. All that portion of this population, which inhabit the vast region south of the Great Desert, have, for many ages, been in the habit of acquiring what to them has become the necessaries of life, by the sale of their own species. To obtain these slaves, wars have been waged, murders and robberies committed, while all improvement of their own rich and fertile soil has been neglected. No other mode of procuring the ne-

cessaries of life than by the sale of slaves, has ever been sought for. For a few years past, the slave trade has been very much interrupted, and in some places entirely stopped. This has rendered the supplies, on the whole, precarious and uncertain: they are liable to be interrupted for many months while the British fleet is there. From these and many other causes, the cry of hard times is, perhaps, not less often vociferated in that than in more civilized countries. All feel the pressure, and many are anxiously looking forward for some more regular and certain mode of procuring the necessaries of life. At a moderate computation, there are not less than 10,000,000 of people on that continent, whose energies may be directed into any channel that may be proposed to them. Give a good price for slaves, and they will wage wars, plunder and kidnap one another to supply the demand. Offer them tobacco, a yard of muslin, a string of beads, shoes, hats, hatchets, &c. and they will bring you gold dust, ivory, gums, and hides; or if you will create a demand for cotton, indigo, and other agricultural productions, they will cheerfully turn their attention to the cultivation of these articles. In Freetown the natives have been taught to be house carpenters, blacksmiths and ship builders, and they are now engaged in building a stone church, that would be gazed at with astonishment in the city of New York. In Regent's town, that boast of Africa, I have myself witnessed young men making rapid progress in the Latin and Greek languages, who, six years before, were wild and naked savages roaming in the wilderness.

Such is Africa, and such the condition of its inhabitants. They are waiting and longing for employment. Laboring men may be employed to any extent at the lowest rates. A laborer will work for a month for four pounds of tobacco, or for eight yards of the cheapest calico or India muslin, or for two pair of shoes, or for two pints of gunpowder, or for 48 gun flints. For a hat he will work two months. The sale of rum is forbidden in the colony, but other articles are given at much the same rate; and a native laborer may be kept for the astonishing small sum of one-fourth of a cent per day, or less than one dollar a year. A ton of camwood may be purchased for 120 pounds of tobacco, a milk cow for 60 pounds, an ox for 54 pounds; a goat for 5 pounds and a sheep for 4 pounds.

With respect to the expense of transporting emigrants to Africa, very erroneous opinions are entertained. The emigrants who accompanied the writer of this in the Oswego, were transported for less than 45 dollars each, although they went in a small vessel, which brought back no return cargo. Were a large ship regularly and constantly employed in the trade, they could be taken for one third less, which would reduce the price to 30 dollars per head, and the last company of one hundred and five persons were actually taken for twenty-six dollars each. When the colonists shall have begun to cultivate large quantities of sugar cane, coffee, &c. and when they shall have extended their internal trade with the natives, so as to afford a rich return cargo, it will take off one half the remaining sum, and reduce the passage to Africa to 15 dollars per head.

Very erroneous ideas are entertained respecting the insalubrity of the climate. More than three hundred persons have been sent out to Liberia. Of these some have returned to this country, some have gone to other places, some have died, and two hundred and forty now remain in the colony, all of whom have passed through the sickness to which they are exposed on their first arrival, and are now seasoned to the climate. Of the whole number of settlers, only 25 have died; and of these, five were killed in battle, two were drowned, one was killed by the fall of a tree, one was still-born, one died of a

mortification, and *only fourteen by fever*. Of these deaths, twelve were of the passengers of the *Oswego*. This vessel arrived there under all the unfavorable circumstances which can attend any expedition, circumstances, which a small share of prudence might have avoided, and which I trust will never be repeated. We arrived in the worst part of the year, just as the rains had commenced, without houses over our heads, without suitable food for the sick, without a bottle of wine fit to be presented to a patient. The new emigrants were obliged to take shelter in the few huts then erected, and to share them with those already there. At night their beds and mats were spread over the floor of the hut, and were deluged with rain three or four times every twenty-four hours. The beds of some of the sick were never dry from the time they were taken ill until they died. Had it not been for the benevolence of a British captain, who called and made me a present of six dozen of porter, many more of us must inevitably have paid the debt of nature. To add to all our other difficulties, myself being the only physician in the colony, I soon sunk under the pressure of toil and anxiety, and the sick had no medical attendance. Under such circumstances, what expedition of new comers, in a tropical climate, or in any climate have ever fared better than we did? Many certainly have fared much worse. Look at the first settlements of Virginia, the Plymouth colony, New Holland or Sierra Leone.—Have any of these been settled under more favorable auspices than Liberia? Yet they have all flourished and are doing well.*

The writer of this has been three years in the employment of the American Colonization Society, and most of this time was spent in the colony; he has had the principal share in the direction of all its affairs; he is acquainted with every circumstance, and he pledges the honor of a gentleman that the statement he has made is true. If any should still be disposed to disbelieve the facts stated, he is in possession of books, bills and receipts, that will compel the most incredulous or stupid to yield their belief.

Thus far the American Colonization Society has succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations. They have procured a territory; they have planted a colony. It exists; it is flourishing; it is happy. It has sufficient fortifications for its defence. It is supplied with arms and ammunition, and it has hands and hearts, able and willing to defend it against all the powers which can be arrayed against it in that country.

The agent is happy to state, that he has been tendered the services of a gentleman who has offered to go out as teacher, to instruct the children of the colonists and the natives. He has likewise been tendered the services of a carpenter, who has spent one year on the coast, and is well acquainted with the climate, and now offers to remove his family to Monrovia, and superintend the erection of buildings. He likewise has before him a letter offering the services of a gentleman to go out as governor of the colony,

*The deaths at Sherbro, which have made such a strong impression on the public mind, have no more connexion with the healthiness of Liberia, than the deaths at New Orleans. They require no examination. Several *white sailors*, who have been at the colony, have died. This, when we consider their habits, is not to be wondered at. It is rather surprising that so many have escaped. There is one fact which throws much light on the healthiness of the country for the black race of men. There was no instance, in the three years during which I resided in the colony, of a case of fever among those who recovered from their first sickness.

of whom it is said in a letter of recommendation^d that he is all that can be desired to fill that post.

With these flattering prospects before them, the Colonization Society have deputed the rev. Mr. Boyd, of Philadelphia, and myself, to travel through the northern states, to make collections, and to form auxiliary societies, to aid in these laudable undertakings. In thus coming before the public, we confidently appeal to every description of persons in our country. To the cotton manufacturer we can say, here are many millions of naked people, all of whom would be clothed if they could barter the productions of the soil for cotton cloth. The cheapest yard of cotton manufactured in this country will sell in the interior for fifty cents, and the natives will return you rich dye-stuffs in exchange. To the blacksmiths we will say, here is a demand for millions of axes, hoes, hatchets, &c. if you will give them in exchange for the productions of the soil. The shoe-maker, the tanner, the currier, the potter, and almost every other mechanic in our country, can find a sale for their productions on equally favorable terms, and the demand will be always increasing with the civilization of that country. Will not a discerning public, always awake to its own interests, come forward and set this vast machine in motion?

Is there a soul who loves the Lord Jesus Christ, who mourns over the multitudes now under the dominion of the evil one, that will not joyfully embrace this opportunity of dispelling the darkness which covers the vast continent of Africa? The earth is the Lord's and all the people thereof. The cattle on a thousand hills are his also. Will you not appropriate a small part of that over which you have been made stewards for a time, to the purpose of redeeming for the rightful owner this vineyard of the Lord?

It is the intention of the Colonization Society to send out an expedition in the fall, accompanied with an agent, physician, missionary, teacher, carpenters, &c. if funds can be raised for this object, and we trust the application will not be made in vain.

E. AYRES.

Emigration to Hayti.

Translated for the American, from the Port-au-Prince Telegraph, official gazette, 25th July, 1814.

On the commercial and political advantages that must result to the United States from a general emigration of its free colored population to the island of Hayti.

In discussing, in a former number, the interesting question, of the colonization of the free colored population of the United States, we endeavoured, principally, to demonstrate that the attempt to divert the full current of emigration to the coast of Africa, has been rendered abortive, by the fact that it has never presented those results which only can justify it to dispassionate philanthropy. Admitting that it be but the emanation of *free will* on the part of the emigrants, it should afford them, at least, an indemnity for the sacrifice to which they resign themselves. And where, may we ask, will they seek this indemnity? Will it be in the relinquishment of their most cherished customs, and habits? Will it be in the notorious malignity of the climate? Will it be in the total destitution of civilization? In a word, will it be in the dangers, (of perpetual recurrence), to which they will be exposed from the attacks of their hostile savage neighbors? from whom they will, perhaps, experience, at no distant period, the calamitous fate to which the English colony has been so recently devoted by the Ashantees.

These reflections have naturally caused us to revert to our own happy isle, which a beneficent Providence seems to hold out as the plank of safety to the

shipwrecked mariner. The extent of our territory, the unparalleled fertility of our soil, the eternal spring that reigns over us; where, in the face of the country, nature stands revealed in all the pomp of majesty and beauty. The gigantic strides that industry and refinement are making among its inhabitants, its laws guaranteeing the full enjoyment of the civil and commercial privileges of its citizens; its means of defence; its situation in the centre of the Antillean Archipelago, which must one day render it the depot of the wealth, and, might we so express it, the bridge which is to unite the commerce of the two worlds. All these advantages have induced in us the belief that Hayti, with regard to its emigrants, as far outweighs the colony of Guyane Francaise, as the measures of the Haytian government transcend those of France, as relative to the security of their civil and political rights. It has been with the most lively satisfaction that we have seen the respectable and patriotic citizens of New York take the first step toward the accomplishment of this important object. The citizens comprising the committee are too powerfully animated by the spirit of policy and humanity not to promote with all their zeal and activity an immediate acquiescence in the propositions of the Haytian government. Philanthropy, we are well aware, seeks for no other remuneration for its generous deeds, than their good results; but, in order to prostrate the reign which prejudice obtains over some, and the paralyzing effect of indifference over others, we must put in motion the all-controlling spring of *self interest*. It is with this view that we now lay before those interested, the following prospectus of the commercial and political benefits arising from the Haytian emigration plan being carried into full effect.

No one will presume to controvert the proposition, that the more consumers that a *manufacturing* state gains to itself, from a country *exclusively* agricultural, the more outlets it affords to the industry of its inhabitants: for, under the direction of a wise government, the commercial advantages are in nearly equal ratio with its population. It follows that whatever promotes the one must insure the other. This position admitted, we think that, far from yielding to the chimerical fears which certain sophists wish to infuse into the minds of the people of color, the United States should hasten to give them this direction; for 400,000 souls, recovering among us, the vigor, of which a system of subjection and degradation has divested them, will exalt and strengthen the future relations and mutual interests of North America and Hayti. From the epoch of the declaration of our independence to the year 1814, Great Britain and the United States had monopolized the trade with our island. From that period a more liberal policy induced the admission of French vessels under foreign flags. The description of cargoes imported in American bottoms which could not, in the commencement, maintain a rivalry with those two nations, has now obtained a decided superiority over both; arising from the circumstance that the most lucrative trade is that to which the nearer vicinity of countries, grant the greatest activity to the capital employed, and of which the articles of exchange are of the greatest necessity. In a word, of 1,000 bottoms annually registered in our ports, constituting the total of 100,000 tons, the United States claims double that of all other nations united, and one half in the total amount of importations. It is true that the proportion of the exportations is not so favorable to them; but it depends on themselves to turn this last balance in their own favor, by promoting the emigration to our island, of those of our colored brethren whose presence among them has heretofore been endured only as an *evil* for which they had no remedy. It will, perhaps, be asked, how will the increase of our population incline the scale of your exports in

favor of the United States? Since your trade is free, and as all flags which now compose it may be able to prosecute it with the same respective advantages? The produce of the soil will be in proportion to the force applied to it, it is true, but the proportion in the exports will continue the same, with the respective nations, because the largest purchaser will always be able to govern the market. Such an objection would be admissible if the increase of our population was natural; that is, if the fountain of our present generation was suddenly enlarged by its own tributary streams only, but it is not so. The additional strength introduced into our country from the United States, bearing with it the manners, taste, language and impress of the North American character, the change with them will be only in the country and laws, the all-powerful influence of custom will be undiminished; and it is but reasonable to suppose that the trade with these states, in supplying them with articles of the first necessity, or of luxury, will obtain so much the greater preference as these articles will be the more adapted to their taste. North America, constituting herself the supplier, of the most essential articles for consumption to this new body, this last will endeavor to deliver her commodities in return for what she will receive, and if at the present moment, the U. States export the *fifth* proportion of our produce, we may say, without exaggerating, that she *will* export the half, and that she will add in proportion to her importations. Another not less important consideration with the United States, even setting aside the advantages we have just pointed out, and those which are in immediate connection with its internal security, is, that the void left by the withdrawal of 400,000 souls, will bring into more active and successful exercise, the arts professions and employment of a numerous class of indigent white citizens, who now maintain an unequal competition with them in the cities. But what should attract the attention of all sections of the union, but more imperatively call that of the south, is, that having felt for a long period the necessity for diminishing the alarming increase of their slaves, they will be enabled, without dread of future consequences, to manumit, and transport successively to our island, such of their population as are now groaning under the burden of slavery. By this means, they will root out the political cancer which is now preying on their vitals; by this, they will extend and strengthen their foreign relations; they will be able to erect their institutions upon indestructible bases. So long as the U. States bears within its bosom a population of two millions, strangers to its general interests as well as to the very existence of the country, and disposed from the very character of the condition to which it is subjected, to shake violently the yoke that oppresses them, disposed to second every faction from within and every enemy from without, which may seek to dazzle or enlighten them by the real or false light of liberty, it slumbers upon the brink of a volcano, where the explosion will be the more appalling, as it may be longer retarded. Again, the superiority which cultivation attains under *free hands*, is no longer a problem; it is abundantly conspicuous in the northern states, and its success is so general as should no longer retard its adoption in the improvement of manufactures and the cultivation of lands. We, therefore, hope that no motive, not even that of a chimerical interest, will longer be opposed to the speedy abolition of slavery throughout the southern states; and we repeat that by directing the current of emigration to Hayti will be to augment their foreign commerce, as well as to afford facilities to a considerable portion of their indigent white population. It will accelerate the annihilation of slavery, it will arrest the progress of corruption which now preys upon the nation—finally, it will establish forever its happiness, its glory, and its independence.

National Wealth.

Calculations of the nature of that which follows, even though in some cases they may be incorrect or erroneous, are still useful, and always interesting.

[From the Louisiana (N. O.) Advertiser.]

With a view to dispel the gloom which may have been cast over the public mind, by the representations of national distress, I have undertaken to make a calculation of the wealth and resources of the nation, which is submitted, not as fractionally correct, but as giving a general idea of the capacity of the country—the population—the capital—the product—the subsistence.

The population may now be estimated at about 12,000,000.

Whole territory, 1,200,000,000 acres	
uncultivated lands, at \$2	\$2,400,000,000
50,000,000 cultivated lands, \$10,	500,000,000
2,000,000 buildings, \$500 each	1,000,000,000
	<hr/>
	3,900,000,000
10,000,000 cattle, at \$10	100,000,000
2,000,000 horses at 50	100,000,000
10,000,000 sheep, at 3	30,000,000
10,000,000 hogs at 4	40,000,000
	<hr/>
	270,000,000
	<hr/>
	4,170,000,000

CAPITAL INVESTED.

Banks	200,000,000
Insurance,	50,000,000
Government stock,	90,000,000
Manufacturers incorporated	80,000,000
Ditto unincorporated,	60,000,000
Ditto dom. and mechanics	200,000,000
Turnpikes, canals & bridges	100,000,000
Private loans and discount,	30,000,000
Employed in foreign com-	
merce	200,000,000
Ditto in coasting and do-	
mestic trade, }	200,000,000
In slaves,	450,000,000
In implements of industry,	50,000,000
In household furniture,	200,000,000
In tonnage, foreign trade,	50,000,000
In ditto coasting trade,	30,000,000
	<hr/>
	2,930,000,000
Product of agriculture,	450,000,000
Ditto of manufacturers,	300,000,000
Ditto of commerce,	60,000,000
Ditto of rents,	150,000,000
Ditto of professional pur-	
suits	100,000,000
Ditto of capital,	200,000,000
Ditto of labor,	200,000,000
Ditto of revenue,	10,000,000
	<hr/>
	1,470,050,000
Amount of national wealth,	\$7,730,000,000

Perhaps no greater precision can be arrived at in an estimate of the wealth and resources of the country, and perhaps every one would calculate differently. In preparing this, all the data within reach was resorted to, and it is supposed rather under than over-rated. If it should turn the attention of the public to their actual prosperous condition, the object in view will be attained.

The following is an attempt to show the cost of the annual subsistence of the whole nation:

Agriculture supplies,	300,000,000
Manufactures ditto,	200,000,000
Commerce ditto,	70,000,000

Capital supplies	
Rents, houses and lands,	\$150,000,000
Physic, law and gospel,	50,000,000
Education, charities, &c.	100,000,000
Pleasures & miscellaneous,	50,000,000
Animals, labor & pleasure,	50,000,000
Household labor, &c.	100,000,000
Provender for 30 millions } animals, }	100,000,000
	<hr/>
	550,000,000

Sum required for annual subsistence \$1,120,000,000

CHRONICLE.

The family of the late Cæsar A. Rodney has arrived at New Castle (Del.) from Buenos Ayres in the brig America.

Don Jose Manuel Salazar, minister from the Colombian government, has arrived at Boston.

Appointments by the president. Elias Glenn, of Maryland, to be judge of the United States for the district of Maryland, in place of Theodorick Bland, resigned.

Nathaniel Williams, of Maryland, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Maryland, in place of Elias Glenn, appointed judge.

The president has recognized John Home Purves, as the British consul for Florida, to reside at Pensacola; Bryant B. Tilden, as Brazilian vice consul at Boston; Herman Bruen, as Brazilian vice consul at New York; James Morrell, as Brazilian vice consul at Philadelphia; Edward J. Coale as Brazilian vice consul at Baltimore; and Christopher Neale, as Brazilian vice consul at Alexandria.

La Fayette lamps. Mr. Sanderson of Philadelphia, has invented a civic lamp, on an economical plan, for the purpose of illuminating the windows of houses, &c. It is said that one gallon of oil will supply two hundred of these lamps, and five dollars purchase a thousand of them.

Five thousand dollars reward. The Atlantic and American Marine Insurance Companies, of New York, have offered five thousand dollars reward to any person who will deliver to them the schooner Dolphin, and the specie, about 40,000 dollars, which was in her when she upset at sea on the 10th July last.

Philadelphia. A serious riot occurred in Philadelphia on the 7th inst. A negro was brought before judge Levy, charged with being a run-away slave. The judge remanded him to jail. As the officers were taking the prisoner to the Arch street apartments, they were met near the theatre, in Chesnut street, by about one hundred and fifty blacks, armed with bludgeons, who attempted a rescue. The officers held on to their prisoner, but retreated. The magistrates, constables, and all the officers of the mayor's court, (which was compelled to adjourn,) went to the assistance of the sheriff's officers, and succeeded in securing seven of the ringleaders, who, with the slave, were committed to prison.

Marble, of a superior quality for substantial and ornamental building, and in exhaustless quantities, is quarrying with success about twenty miles from New York, and within four of tide water.

Important discovery. The late heavy rains in Pennsylvania, have been the cause of the discovery of an extensive coal mine in Montgomery county. The coal has been pronounced by judges to be of a superior quality.

The total shipment of cotton from New Orleans the present season was 141,267 bales.

The length of the pipes required to light the parish of Mary-le-Bone, London, with gas, exceeds sixty miles.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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¶ I much regret that any thing at all was said in the REGISTER, concerning the differences between judges Thompson and Van Ness, as to the location of a room for holding of the United States' courts in the city of New-York; but, having taken one step in the matter, an obligation seemed imposed to follow it up, by inserting what might be said on either side in respect to it. However, it is an affair of some considerable public interest, and its occurrence will, no doubt, lead to the establishment of some rule on the subject that will prevent like "collisions" in future—and so good will grow out of it.

¶ As was expected, the Richmond "Enquirer" expresses much feeling at the essays on the "sovereignty of the people," published in this paper. "The wounded pigeons are known by their fluttering," said Mr. Widgery—and the temper of some of Mr. Ritchie's remarks gives evidence of his feelings on the subject. He concludes that I am "deliberately perverse, or unfortunately laboring under some delirium of the brain;" the very notion that I have entertained as to himself, for some time past, though I was too polite to "put it in the newspapers!"—and one of the proofs of the reasonableness of my notion may be found in the "Enquirer" of Tuesday, the 27th of April last, (inserted also in the "Register" of the 1st May), wherein, in one paragraph, he exultingly says that a certain gentleman will have the entire support of Virginia, though in the next succeeding paragraph it is shewn that that very gentleman had voted to destroy "the constitution of his country!" When Mr. Ritchie shall have reconciled these two things, one with the other,—he shall have other cases presented of "perversity" or "delirium;" but until then, perhaps, it would be quite as prudent in him not to say any thing more about either. However, if I am in the unfortunate condition that the gentleman describes, I have been so for many years—for it is many years since I believed in the existence of "the party," which it now seems a proper time to expose.

But I shall not turn aside to notice some of the mistakes that Mr. Ritchie has made, and ably applied, or to shew how he has adroitly mixed two things together that were totally unconnected, &c. It is sufficient to say to him, in the language of the great apostle of the truth to the Gentiles, "I am not mad—but speak forth the words of truth and soberness," and to express a hope, that he will yet confess he is "almost persuaded" to take part with the people against management. In truth, he seems somewhat "persuaded" already, for he has made a concession that will exceedingly startle many of his friends: he says—"we cannot now rest Mr. Crawford's pretensions on the nomination at Washington. He must stand upon our own innate recommendations, &c. Why not "NOW," as well as at any former period? Are we to hear no more about the "national nomination," "regular nomination," and of the legitimacy of the caucus? How will this tell in New York, wherein the strength of his favorite candidate "rests" altogether, so far as the people are permitted to know the facts, on the "nomination at Washington?" It is the only pretence on which he is supported; and, if authority for the proceedings of the caucus had not been assumed, I should not have taken such a strong stand against it, or, perhaps, at all have interfered in the election, believing that every man ought to rest on "his own innate recommendations," and not on the acts of any combination whatever: and I am sincerely pleased that a gentle-

man possessed of so much influence as Mr. Ritchie has, even at this late hour, returned to first principles—I shall congratulate him upon it hereafter, for a part of my design was to shew that the "regular nomination" could not be "rested" on by any regular republican, as a guide for his conduct. The gentleman, however, on reflection, I hope will cease to talk about "vanity and egotism." He cannot have any excuse to quarrel with me, on account of either! What he puts forth as dogmas, I would suggest; and there is this further difference between us, that, when he expresses an opinion, he says "WE," meaning perhaps, the power that I have spoken of, whereas I ("little I") say I, to shew that there is no "we" concerned in the editorial department of the "Register."

¶ The present number on the "sovereignty of the people" has extended to a much greater length than was desirable, but I was anxious to conclude what may be regarded as the first section of the subject at large.

SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE.—No 3. When Mr. Madison was nominated to the presidency in 1798, ninety four members of both houses attended the meeting, of whom only one gentleman was from the state of New York, and a smaller number than might have been expected attended from Virginia. Mr. Clinton, it was understood, was preferred by the members from his own state, and Messrs. Randolph, Gray and others, from Virginia, preferred Mr. Monroe. The nomination, however, was made and accepted by the "republican party," with much satisfaction, as the country was involved in most delicate and difficult relations with both Great Britain and France, and unanimity was indispensable to the success of those measures which we had adopted, peacefully to correct the unfriendly and hostile disposition of those nations towards us. It was perfectly understood that Mr. Madison would adhere to the "Jeffersonian policy," and with that the people were more than content. It was not a time when divisions among ourselves, and especially in our own party, could be permitted, if it were possible to avoid them. But it was from this moment that the power-holding junte, (in my opinion), resolved to put down both Mr. Clinton and Mr. Monroe, because of their apparent strength, and a well-grounded belief, unless they succeeded as to the former, that he would arrive at the presidency on Mr. Madison's retirement from it, and so the "sceptre would depart" from Virginia,—for Pennsylvania, though she "went the whole" on this occasion, had shewn a disposition to change the location of the president. Being thoroughly republican herself, she wished that the honors which the people had the power to bestow, should be diffused through the nation, the better to bind every part to the general government, the preserving-principle

of the system devised for the good of all the parts. The great and growing state of New York was not in *adhesion*—it was probable that the neighboring states would feel a common interest with her, and so present a formidable opposition to “the party,” which, it was also apprehended, might be weakened, at home, by the friends of Mr. Monroe,—and a *bold stroke* was necessary to preserve the succession.* And if, in the *proscription* of the gentlemen named, it could be made to appear that a *matter of principle* was involved, the future support of Pennsylvania would be secured. With that support, “the party” always thought itself safe.

They first began with Mr. Monroe, and the following letter, which was republished in the REGISTER, of the 20th Dec. last, was issued as the will of the junto, and to prepare the people for his prostration. It was copied into almost every “republican” paper of the day, by *special request*, if over-looked or thought unimportant by the editors, and really had the “grand rounds.” I republished it myself in the “Baltimore Evening Post,” and understood that it was written as “with authority.” I think also that the writer was named to me (a distinguished gentleman not long since deceased), and I was told it was needful to give it all possible circulation, &c. This happened more than sixteen years ago. I was then as thoroughly attached to Richmond politics as any man, and I did not discern the distinction between profession and practice quite so well as I believe that I do now; and I was clear for “sticking to the party.”

The following is the letter alluded to—sent forth from Richmond:

“I am sorry to inform you that the presidential contest is still persisted in. Every thing has been said by the real friends of Col. Monroe to induce him to decline it; but, unfortunately, their admonitions have been regarded as the ebullitions of his enemies. The question has assumed an entirely new shape: it is no longer a mere matter of preference between individuals. The administration has been most seriously attacked, in order to carry their favorite candidate. Few, indeed, of the sound republicans will go with them; and the result will be, that the supporters of Monroe will be confined to the minority men and federalists. *He will then be identified with them and must share their fate.*”

Many other articles of like nature and tendency were published at about the same time—yet the preceding may suffice. But how strongly does the ground taken in that letter apply to the present period!—“*It is no longer a mere matter of preference between individuals,*” says the letter. “THE ADMINISTRATION HAS BEEN SERIOUSLY ATTACKED, IN ORDER TO CARRY THEIR FAVORITE CANDIDATE!” “*Few indeed of the sound republicans will go with them; and the result will be, that*

*So it happened, that it fell on Mr. Monroe, as a matter of necessity more than of choice. He never was a favorite with “the party” that I refer to, and the fact is evident now, that that party is openly opposed to him and his administration.

the supporters of Mr. Monroe will be confined to the minority men and the federalists.” Look at it!—was there ever any thing more apt? The federalists, as a party, have ceased to exist. The word is obsolete at Washington. Even the editors of the “National Intelligencer,” who affect to support the caucus nomination on party grounds, though frequently called upon, have not dared to designate who are the federal members of congress, though they have thought it expedient to declare that some such are in the national legislature; and to *insinuate what they are afraid to say*, that THEY are dangerous, and must be opposed, as a party. The reason for it is obvious—sundry persons that could not pretend to enter the caucus as republicans, are notoriously among the greatest friends of the caucus proceeding! It was this that made the editors so unusually delicate. “Give us the names, sir,” said Mr. Randolph, when the *innocency* of the Yazoo claimants was plead in the house of representatives—and I say, give us the names of the present members of congress, to guard against whose political movements it is recommended that we should yield up our personal discretion to the will of a “little band” collected in caucus! The old party questions have died away; and those who were called federalists as well agree with republicans on matters of policy, as to national affairs, as those that were republicans do among themselves. Still the old spirit of opposition, kept up by preferences for men more than by a respect for measures, remains with a few of the “*up-to-the-hub*” persons of the days of political intolerance. And where are these now? Where is the fragment of that party which president Adams shook off in the latter part of his administration, because of its ultra aristocratical principles? These are with the *republican-caucus-party* almost to a man! The extremes have met, as persons will do who have a common object. The common object of every aristocracy, let it be called by what name it may, and without regard to its location, is POWER.

So great was the excitement produced by this proscription of Mr. Monroe, that Mr. Jefferson, himself, personally interfered to prevent its fulfilment. It had caused him much pain, and he made great efforts to heal the differences. He was the *only* man, perhaps, that could have healed them, and he did it. Mr. Madison was elected president, and Mr. Monroe became secretary of state. Some few were dissatisfied with and deprecated the arrangement, but it was approved of by the vast majority—and thus Mr. Monroe was restored to his political standing, and saved to his party and the nation. But Mr. Clinton was yet to be disposed of. There was no Jefferson to stand between him and the proscribers, for that patriarch had ceased to interfere in our political movements. If there had been, it is just as certain to my mind that he would have been president

on the 4th March, 1817, as that he was rejected at the election of 1812. His condition was very like that in which Mr. Monroe had been placed. Its nature was the same. But his friends carried the affair much further—even to an "opposition to the administration" at the polls, and he was politically placed *hors du combat*: very probably for the great benefit of New York and our country at large, by allowing scope to his talents in the prosecution and perfection of her glorious public works, whereby a spirit for internal improvement has been spread through the whole nation. The New York canals furnish us with something of a tangible nature to point to; and thus accelerate the mighty march of scientific power, in, perhaps, its most profitable and surely most splendid direction. They mark the character of the age, and will have duration like the pyramids; but shew the work of freemen and not that of slaves.

It would be unjust to say that these canals would never have been made but for the personal exertions of Mr. Clinton. Other great spirits might have grasped the same magnificent designs, and have perfected them. But it was his good fortune to have the influence needful to give operation and effect to his will, and he brought every thing to bear on the project. He discerned the ways and means and demonstrated success; and, for the honor of the times and the just pride of his native state, a majority of the people were not enough stunned with the cry of "preserving the republican party," to be insensible of the advantages to be derived from these works. But he was laughed at, ridiculed and abused, and attempted to be placed in the rank now held by Capt. Symmes, (who petitions congress for means to enter into the hollow of the earth, and open a diplomatic correspondence with the people who inhabit it!), because of his zeal; and he was denounced with a terrible vengeance for squandering away the people's money. And it was said too, that the whole affair was an electioneering scheme! Perhaps it is to the glory of Clinton, that he was not elected president either in 1812 or 1816—for, let his real merit in these giant works be what it may, his political enemies have stamped immortality on his name by their opposition to him and the canals: and, when the names of presidents of the United States may remain only in the printed histories of our country, that of Clinton, associated with the "big ditches," will be familiar as a benefactor of mankind.

Mr. Jacob Barker, of New York, in a letter occasioned by the late explosion of the "National Advocate" in that city—speaking of Mr. Noah, has the following sentences: "The course he has pursued in relation to the canal, has done the party more harm than he could do it good, if he should live a thousand years and devote those years to their service. When I expected the canal project to fail, I said that Mr. Cl-

ton ought to share its fate—can any honest man expect me to use a different language now that it has succeeded?" Certainly not, Mr. Barker. But let me ask, did not "the party" as you call it, really wish that the canal project should fail? I fearlessly answer that so much were the leaders blinded by politics, that they would have rejoiced in the abortion of that which will prove of more value to the state of New York, than a fee simple property in the mines of Golconda and Peru.

This digression is made without the least reference to the local politics of New York. These are beyond my comprehension, past finding out: and a great deal like the Irishman's horse, that had only two faults—to wit, "he was hard to catch,—and good for nothing when caught." This condition probably grew out of the general lust for offices and the enormous power of the "council of appointment" to confer them—but that being done away, and many offices made to depend on the good will of the people as to who shall possess them, we may hope for a better state of things, so soon as "the regency" shall cease to dictate what is "republican" or "federal!" Then the people may know of what political party they are! There is no sporting in this—it relates to plain matters of fact: thus—it was universally agreed on to be "republican" in October last, that the people should elect the electors of president,* and the house of assembly, only

*At a meeting of the republican general committee of nomination, held at Tammany Hall, on the evening of the 21st October, 1823—

The selection of candidates for the assembly, to be reported to a general meeting of the republican electors of the city and county of New York, having been completed, the following, among other resolutions, was offered by Mr. Valentine, of the 10th ward, and adopted without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That we recommend such an alteration in our state election law at the ensuing session of the legislature, as shall enable the people of this state to choose the presidential electors by general ticket.

[Besides the chairman and secretary the following; who are all now understood to be opposed to the electoral law, were present:

Eliam Williams,	Mathew Reed,
James Campbell,	Richard L. Walker,
Daniel D. Smith,	Peter W. Spicer,
Oliver Drake,	William S. Coe.
John M. Bloodgood,	Henry Eckford,
George W. Brown,	Moses Cunningham,
William Moony,	Thomas Morris,
Andrew Surre,	Matthew L. Davis.

From the National Advocate of October 25, 1823.

ASSEMBLY TICKET.

The following letter was addressed to the chairman of the republican nominating committee, and handed to us for publication. If there ever was a doubt, that the members selected would give the electors to the people by a general ticket, this letter puts that question at rest.

New York, October, 24, 1824.

SIR—We have been informed that some of our democratic friends, members of the nominating committee, who voted against requiring any formal pledges from the candidates at the ensuing election, would notwithstanding be pleased with a voluntary declaration of our sentiments on the subject of the several resolutions passed by that committee. We do, therefore, unhesitatingly say, that they meet our cordial appro-

Our dissenting, considered it "republican" to pass a law for the purpose—but the "immortal seventeen" of the senate, at the same session, said it was "republican" that such a law should *not* pass, so that the "republican party might be preserved" out of the hands of the 'federalists'; and, at the late extra meeting, it was "republican" in about forty members of the assembly, who voted for the law a few months before, to vote *against* it; and for some of them to go as far as they dared, to insinuate that it was the *tories* who were most friendly to the said law!† Here we

batation, and so far as may depend upon us, should we be elected members of the legislature, will receive our support.

On the question of changing the mode of choosing presidential electors, we have no hesitation in saying that we will support the proposition of so amending the law, as that the *people may elect them by a general ticket throughout the state.*

Your's very respectfully,

W. A. THOMPSON,
THOMAS HAVTT,
JOHN MORSS,
M. CUNNINGHAM,
WM. A. DAVIS,
JACOBUS DICKMAN,
JNO. D. BROWN.

To Abraham Dally, esq. chairman of the nominating committee.

N. B. Mr. Broome and Mr. Rathbone, are both out of town, their friends offer the same pledge in their name. Dr. Huntington has written a similar letter, which will be published.

[So far, this note, with a small alteration, is copied from the "New York Patriot." I add what follows.]

Yet, in the letter addressed to Messrs. Thompson and Targee, by the late proprietor of the "Advocate" see page 26, it is said that a support of the electoral law would have been "*hostile to the wishes and the interest of the democratic party!*" which party, it is again said in the same letter "*were unfriendly*" to that law! So it was thoroughly democratic to support the law in October 1823, and full-blooded democracy in May 1824, six months after, to oppose the same law!

The following official notice has lately been published—and may properly be added, to shew that, if the republican committee had not changed its republicanism, we might expect the "Advocate" now to deprecate the opponents of the electoral law:

Mr. Thomas Snowden,

Printer of the National Advocate.

Sir: The legal title of the National Advocate has this day been assigned to the general republican committee, of which Benjamin Bailey, esq. is chairman, and William S. Coe, esq. secretary. By this act, the paper has been put wholly under the control of the committee. They will appoint the editor, and adopt such other measures as in their judgment may seem proper. You will consequently receive orders only from that body, or such person or persons as they may delegate.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient,

W. P. VAN NESS.

September 6, 1824.

†One of the members of the assembly, in debate, used the word "tories" in the manner stated; but was repudiated by another who stated that every revolutionary soldier in his county, to his own personal knowledge, was in favor of the passage of the law; and he pointed to one of his colleagues, a venerable man whose locks were as wool;" (and one of them), for proof of what he said. When I heard this, I was on the

have "republicans," "federalists" and 'tories' all in a heap, and those may select any one from the others for themselves, who please to spend their time in discovering how these metamorphoses were brought about.

But to return to the case of Mr. Clinton in 1812. There was no name in America more dear, perhaps so dear, to the republican interest, as his, save alone that of *Jefferson*. His father and uncle were as live-coals of the revolution—men that never despaired of the republic, or failed to act with the people in their struggle for freedom—to encourage, inspire and suffer with them; and he himself had exhibited a degree of talents and character, and devotion to the republican cause, that dishonored not his illustrious relatives. If he maintained this popularity, and with it the support of New York, it was evident that the president's seat must be his. New men would then have power; and, to preserve it in the hands of those who held it, it was indispensable that he should suffer the *proscription*, and the opportunity which presented itself was eagerly embraced.

A large majority of the people of the eastern states was decidedly opposed to the measures of government, and the density of their population and great wealth, rendered them much more powerful than their actual numbers would seem to allow; and New York, herself, was inclined to act with them. Indeed, from all the states east of New Jersey, only twelve gentlemen attended the congressional caucus of 1812; but previous to that meeting an opposition had been expected, and Mr. Clinton was regarded by his friends as the only probable person that could succeed—and wished for by the interest that I have alluded to, that, by being brought out *as opposed to the war*, which, it was thought, would cause him to fail, he might be set aside from a probable succession to the presidency at any future period. But he hesitated—he could not go with the eastern people the lengths that they would have expected, and some manoeuvre was necessary to lead him to an *overt act* against the "republican party." What it was, or by whom practised, I do not know; yet that a plan for the purpose was carried into effect, I believed at the time and never doubted since. Indeed, numerous things that have happened, gave to belief the semblance of certainty, though no proof of the fact has ever reached me. Great party matters were at stake, and great party management was to be expected. The junto would not consent to lose its power any more than *than none*, without a desperate struggle; and whether, they had or had not intrigued to bring him out, would not have changed my course on the

look-out for a new order on the subject, by which all those who fought with WASHINGTON and FAYETTE were to be changed into "tories." But the political magicians might not have had their chauldron ready to make the necessary transformations! At any rate, they did not take place.

occasion, when I did all that I rightfully could to defeat him—believing that a change in the chief magistracy, at that very important time, would have shaken our institutions at home and seriously have injured our country and the character of the republican system abroad. Most of us, in Baltimore, who opposed him, regretted what we regarded the *political necessity* of doing so—for he had been personally respected in this city as much as Mr. Madison, and regarded as equally devoted to the nation and its cause. The suspicion was not entertained that he would make a dishonorable peace, or become a tool of the Essex junto—but, as the war had been recommended by Mr. Madison, it appeared right that he should have an opportunity of ending it, if to be accomplished within the space which seemed to be extended and limited for holding the presidency. I never have regretted the part that I myself took in that affair, though assisted by all the new lights that have been cast on it;—and it was better even that one man should be sacrificed than the country to suffer a wrong. Wrong might not have resulted from his success—but there was great hazard in giving to the opponents of the war the semblance of a victory. They were immensely powerful, and had, within themselves, a very large proportion of the resources of the United States. It was these things, more than the personal preferences of the people for Mr. Madison, that caused the republican party to rally so closely round him, and especially so in Pennsylvania and to the west. But this very remarkable fact presents itself—that those who ranked as “republicans,” and supported Mr. C. against the caucus, and allied themselves as much as he did to the federalists of the east, when the nation was at war, are of them who now are most vociferous in favor of the caucus-system, and talk the loudest about “preserving the republican party,” though all is at peace and they cannot assign any probable cause by which that party may be destroyed! I could give the *names* of distinguished, or rather prominent persons in New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, in support of this statement. The fact, however, is notorious to every one who can call to mind the events of the period spoken of. Mr. Madison, too, had been named by a decided majority of the republican members of congress—82 out of 133, the whole number of such in both house:—and shall the men just described talk to me about adhering to the late caucus nomination, made by 66 persons, out of at least 216 republican members of congress, and against the united will of this mighty majority? Dare they say that New Jersey, Pennsylvania and many other states, which cannot be suspected of having even a *local* feeling to gratify, have left the “republican party?—that Baltimore, the only undeviatingly republican city in the union, has gone over to the *enemies* of the people? They dare not. Every

body would laugh at them, if they did; and yet they shout for “the party!” They are like the juror who complained that his *eleven* colleagues were the most obstinate wretches that he ever met with, because they would not give into *his* opinion.

In the progress of the electioneering campaign, a trick was played in New Jersey, by the one side, equal to any thing that has been accomplished on the other, and, as an outrage on the *people*, equalled only by the late proceedings in New York. By bending their whole force to certain nearly balanced counties, they succeeded in obtaining a “federal” majority in the legislature, though a large majority of the people of the state were republican. The assembly met just in time for the purpose—a very few days before that which was assigned by law for the election of electors by a general ticket; and they, as it were, and, indeed, almost literally so to some of the distant counties, by a repeal of the law, arrested the people when on their way to the polls, as disfranchised persons and vagrants, going to do that which they had no right to perform! Who does not recollect how this act was deprecated—yes, and by those who justify the proceedings of the “immortal seventeen” of New York! But notwithstanding, Mr. Madison had 128 votes, and Mr. Clinton only 89.

I claim for my belief that Mr. Clinton was *seduced* into this contest, or his own friends encouraged to force him into it, that he might be *put out of the way*, no more than the *probability of circumstances demands*; and, whether it was or was not the case, will, perhaps, ever be a matter of opinion rather than of fact. But I well remember that the “republicans” of 1798, had no more doubt that the leading political measures of that day were by direction of the “Essex junto,” than they had that such a junto existed; and it oftentimes appeared as if missionaries and agents of it were sent to many of the states, to arrange or settle with the local or sub-juntos, the manner of proceeding on important occasions. The establishment of this central power on the one side, begat the political necessity of building up one on the other, and Richmond became the *opposite* of Boston. But those powers which the respective parties had raised, feeling something like *authority* to act, transcended their bounds, and assumed the part of *dictators* to, instead of collectors of, public opinion. The eastern was severely shaken, on account of his presumptions, long before the federal interest was broken as it is; and we recollect well that there were two great parties in that interest, which, though seriously opposed one to the other, were united in opposing the republican party; and it was owing to the violence of their measures that we succeeded in defeating both. The southern central power has lapsed into the same lust for domination; and, as the first represented the *federal* aristocracy of the nation, so the second may be called the

Republican oligarchy of the land. Though one materially differed from the other in its professions of principles, each was equally jealous of its own importance; but, while the first has sunk into nothing, or been dissolved by its own dissensions, the other has maintained itself so well as even now to attempt the making of a president, without consultation with or respect for the people, whose will it hath affected to represent on every occasion. In the progress of these essays, we shall have cause to wonder how it is that, without some such concentration of power as I have spoken of, it has happened that the *moral power* of the state of Virginia and the *actual strength* of its representation in congress, has been kept so closely together. It is impossible to believe that, on the various questions in which the representations of New York, Pennsylvania and other states have been *divided*, and that of Virginia *unanimous*, there was not some *understanding* present to bring it about—some givings up of *private* opinion to the "*good of the cause*," as we used to say in warm party times. Without this conclusion, we must needs suppose that the simple fact of being elected a member of congress from the state named, confers some peculiar spirit of discernment, or casts the opinion of each individual person into a common stock, for the benefit of the whole—for, however much the talents of some of the members ought to be respected, no one will claim, for the entire number a greater amount of sound judgment than belongs to the representations of other states. But we have heard much about the Virginia "school"—and, if there is a school, there must be a *schoolmaster*. And presuming as we ought, that the members act conscientiously, there is great merit in the fact that they are moved as if possessed of only one soul, on every great question that concerns themselves. Their influence too is extraordinary, for the reason that it has been the policy of the people of Virginia to make very few changes in their representation. Much *power* is derived from this practice, though it may not entirely comport with the *rotation* principle, which, in the commonly received opinion of the republican party, is necessary to a good administration of the public affairs.

It may be asked, by some of my young readers, what is meant by a "junto." I will endeavor to describe it by giving some account of one, though its range of action was confined to one of the smallest of the states, to which I myself belonged and was the junior member of, from the year 1798 until after the second election of Mr. Jefferson. This was the only thing of the sort to which I have been a party—and, while I cannot but approve of the general principles on which we acted, and am certain that personal power or private emolument was not the object of either of us, I fear that in several cases we felt something—a little shred of that kind of authority

which has taken so deep a root in the south as to threaten a government of the government. But our opponents had before established such a central power in the state, and one party measure was to be opposed by another.

There was no method either in our association or proceedings—no agreement that all of us should conform to the will of the majority—no particular manner of acting laid down, no stated times of meeting appointed, or record of proceedings kept—though as a scribe, it was often my lot to put forth the collected opinion of my friends—six or seven in number. The manner was thus—our activity as politicians, as well as our personal friendship for one another, often brought us together, and we talked over "matters and things," that we might arrive at their merits, and also spoke of the fitness of persons for this or that place, and of their power or want of it to "support the cause." The opinions of some frequently clashed with those of others, but some thing or some person was always agreed upon as suitable to the case. *We then all began to speak in the same way at different times and places*, and the effect was soon apparent. Too many then, as now, were loath to take the trouble of thinking for themselves, and the chief thing that we had to do was to show that the "success of the party" depended on the success of the measure or person spoken of; and this was the more easily believed by the majority of the party, because they found many speaking the *same language* without any apparent communication of ideas between them. The members of any sect, religious or political, are easily rallied to a common opinion, when it is evident that *union* is necessary to keep up the standing of that sect. It is not a time for the "splitting of hairs," as we used to say—we must go the whole, or go down! But this I will say for the "junto" which I speak of, that we rather endeavored to *concentrate* public opinion than *direct* it, and, as we really were personally disinterested, if any electioneering characters can truly be so, we often retired from our own particular wishes and fell in with those that, by any other means, had become common to the people, and by such *retirements* frequently acquired power to press forward our views, when we thought the case needed an exertion of strength. So we went on for several years, bearing the brunt of the battle with our political enemies, and acquiring the confidence of our friends. However, we were just exactly like other men, and once suffered our personal preference to stand opposed to the wish of the people; and, though every effort was made to win them to our side, though we put into motion all the machinery that we had collected during several years of application to business, we met the fate which, I hope, will attend every attempt of the kind, and were *completely defeated*, though the con-

test was a hard one. From that time, the delegate system superseded caucussing, WHICH HAD BEEN SLAIN AT THE POLLS. But I cannot look back at our proceedings, without something like astonishment, at the power that we had to make men of talents of some, and pronounce on the unfitness of others for office!*

The history of this caucus, or "caucus junto" as our enemies called us, is, perhaps, the history of most others, and their fate has been the same; except that the *caucus of caucusses*, to which the chiefs of the state caucusses were as prefects, yet maintains its stand, and is a political Pharaoh, that "will not let the people go" freely to the elections. But it "is better to go to the place of polling than the field of battle," and the descendants of those who "rebelled" against England for a paltry tax upon tea, will not be *disfranchised* at the will and pleasure of any caucus or combination whatever.

With these remarks, I shall conclude what may be esteemed a general view of the war that has been carried on against the sovereignty of the people; and the subsequent numbers in relation to the subject, though expected to be much shorter, will probably be more pointed; for I intend to call up some *particular* things to the recollection of my readers, which, in my opinion, will bring many to a conclusion, that it has been determined that public opinion shall not be respected in the election of a president of the United States, if possible to prevent it.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "WEEKLY REGISTER."

September 1st, 1824.

Sir: The political situation of the state of New York, at this moment, is a subject of deep interest and alarm to the friends of constitutional liberty in this country—and by the nature and terms of our political union, it is the right and duty of every citizen of the United States, to think and speak of it, as of his own immediate and proper concern.

I have, therefore, made it a matter of investigation, for the satisfaction of my own mind, and have determined to communicate my thoughts on it to you, to be disposed of as you may think proper—I am certain you will approve the motive with which it is offered, for it is that which governs all your actions; and it is, or ought to be, that of every lover of human liberty—"to assert and maintain the rights of all," according to the constitution and laws of the country. From the letter and spirit of which, I assume and shall attempt to demonstrate the following fact, and to show, as probable, the after mentioned incidents.

Fact. That the constitution of this union is deeply and dangerously violated by the late proceeding of the legislature of New York, in refusing to restore to the people of that state, the right usurped by the

legislature, to elect the electors of president and vice president of the United States.

Incidents. 1. That the New York legislative election of electors will be constitutionally contested by the governor of the state, or some one else, in the congress of the United States.

2. That the electoral vote of New York will be rejected by the constitutional judges in the congress of the United States, as unconstitutional and void.

3. That the rejection will be constitutionally sustained and enforced by the constituted authorities and people of the United States—and that New York will lose its vote and influence in the ensuing presidential election. This will cure one of the evils incident to our institutions—the usurpation of the sovereign rights of the people, by their political servants, in the individual states. Indeed, there is scarcely an evil to which they are liable, but what a remedy may be found for, in the provisions of the constitution. The more I consider this instrument, the more I am amazed at the depth, the height and almost infinite scope of the wisdom of its framers—and next to that of innovation, it should be most sacredly guarded against the *danger of amendment*.

It is provided by the 2d art. 1st sec. 2d par. of the constitution of the United State as follows. "Each state shall appoint in such manner, as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector."

The constitutionality of the question in regard to the election of electors by the legislature, turns upon the meaning of the word "state," as used in the first part of this paragraph, "each state shall appoint" &c.

It is worthy of remark here, that the word "state," as used in the constitution of the United States, has four distinct meanings—*geographical, civil, political and legislative*—and that, when attentively considered, the particular sense of it, if I may use the expression, is distinctly marked in each particular case.

In the geographical sense, it means the land and water contained within certain territorial limits—as those of Maryland; and is often used in this sense, as thus—in art. 1. sec. 3. par. 1. "The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state," as from Maryland &c. And thus—in art. 1. sec. 3 par. 3. "No person shall be a senator, &c. who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state" for which he shall be chosen." In the civil sense, it means the people, (such as they were supposed to be, by a fiction of the framers of the constitution at the time it was written, and before it was adopted. Having in themselves originally, naturally and inherently, all the elements of policy and legislation—but as free from the combinations and the characteristics of either, as they were in infancy, or at the moment in which they came from the hands of their maker), residing within certain territorial limits; as of Maryland; and is often used in this sense, as thus—in art.

10. "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."

In the political sense, it means the people in their political or treaty making capacity by their representatives; and is used thus—as in art. 1. sec. 10. par. 1. "No state shall enter into any treaty of alliance or confederation," &c. In the legislative sense, it means the people in their legislative capacity by their representatives; and is used thus—as in art. 1. sec. 0. par. 2. "No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports," &c.

Now, it is obvious that the word "state," as used in the 2d sec. of the 1st art. of the constitution, was not

*The history of the caucus, is exactly that of the "Tammany society" of Baltimore. While it was guided by principle, it prospered and was powerful; but when the necessity of union was done away, and its members began to quarrel about persons, it was so completely dissolved that even its costly banners and implements were left to the disposition of any that pleased to carry them away. The whole concern was abandoned, like a suddenly sinking vessel at sea.

in the geographical sense. Because the "land and water" could not "appoint" electors. It was not used in the political sense, because the "power" or right to appoint or choose "electors," was originally in the people, in their *civil capacity*, as a state, and was "not delegated," either "to the United States," or to the *political bodies* which constitute the individual "states." I assert *this* distinctly without fear of contradiction, and challenge refutation. It was not used in the legislative sense—for it would have been nonsense to say "each legislature shall appoint electors in such manner as may be directed by the legislature thereof," and contrary to the principles of the constitution.

There is, then, but one sense, in which it *could* have been used; and in that it *was* used; the *civil* sense. "Each state," this is, "the people" of each state, "shall appoint" or choose a number of electors, &c. Is this explanation conclusive as to the "fact," that the word "state," as used in the 2d sec. of the 2d art. of the constitution, meant that the *people* should "appoint or choose electors?" If there be any who doubt it, will they be convinced by proof deduced from the constitution itself? Let them look at the word as it is *again* used in the latter part of the same section, in the same 2d art. of the constitution; "a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in congress," &c. Is the "land and water" of the state "entitled" to senators and representatives in congress? If so, in what ratio, to the acre or square mile? If not, is the state, in its *political* or "treaty making" capacity, "entitled" to senators and representatives in congress? If so, in what ratio, to their numbers or wealth? If not, is the legislature of the state "entitled" to senators and representatives in congress? If so, in what ratio, to their numbers or wealth? And if not, are the *people* of the states "entitled" to senators and representatives in congress? If so, in what ratio to their numbers? I answer, *the people are so entitled,*" and in the ratio of two senators to the whole people of each state, and of "one representative to every thirty thousand" souls; see 2d sec. 1st art. of the constitution. Is there any one who still doubts that the word "states," as used by the constitution in the 2d section of the 2d article, reserved to the people the right to choose the electors of president and vice president? If there be but one who *honestly* doubts it, let him turn to the 10th article and read the constitutional explanation of the constitutional meaning of the word. Here it is.—Article 10th. "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." Here then, we not only find, that the word "states," as used in the 2d section of the 2d article means "the people" but that the "power" or right, to "appoint" or choose electors, is *expressly reserved to the people,*" (as it is not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states), in their *civil* capacity.

Having thus shown that the constitutional right of choosing electors is "reserved" and confined "to the people," and it being notorious that this constitutional right of the people of New York has been usurped and retained by the legislature of that state, to be exercised by itself; it is manifest that the truth of my "fact" is clearly made out to wit: "That the constitution of this union, was, and is at this moment, deeply and dangerously violated, by the late proceedings of the legislature of New York, in refusing to give to the people of that state, the election of "electors" of president and vice president of the United States; and having thus, as I conceive, most clearly and incontrovertibly established my fact, the "incidents" will follow it, I am persuaded, as certainly and as necessarily as any effects follow the causes that produce

them, in the chain of moral or political events.—But of these you may if you please see and hear more from me hereafter.

I am your humble servant, A. MARTLANDER.

LETTER OF FRANKLIN. *From the National Journal.*
I send you for re-publication, a letter of the celebrated Dr. Franklin. It will be doubly pleasing to your subscribers just now, from this circumstance—that in it that venerable patriot associates the dawning fame of La Fayette with the meridian renown of Washington in his own peculiar style of beautiful simplicity!
C.
To general WASHINGTON.

Passy, March 5, 1780.

Sir: I received but lately the letter your excellency did me the honor of writing to me in recommendation of the marquis de La Fayette. His modesty detained it long in his own hands. We became acquainted, however, from the time of his arrival in Paris, and his zeal for the honor of our country, his activity in our affairs here, and the firm attachment to our cause, and to you, impressed me with the same regard and esteem for him that your excellency's letter would have done had it immediately been delivered to me.

Should peace arrive after another campaign or two, and afford us a little leisure, I should be happy to see your excellency in Europe, and to accompany you, if my age and strength would permit, in visiting some of its most ancient and famous kingdoms. You would, on this side the sea, enjoy the great reputation you have acquired, pure and free from those little shades that the jealousy and envy of a man's countrymen and cotemporaries, are ever endeavoring to cast over living merit. Here you would know, and enjoy, what posterity will say of Washington. For a thousand leagues have nearly the same effect with a thousand years. The feeble voice of those grovelling passions cannot extend so far, either in time or distance. At present I enjoy that pleasure for you, as I frequently hear the old generals of this martial country (who study the maps of America, and mark upon them all your operations) speak with sincere approbation and great applause of your conduct, and join in giving you the character of one of the greatest captains of the age.

I must soon quit the scene; but you may live to see your country flourish, as it will amazingly and rapidly after the war is over. Like a field of young Indian corn, which long fair weather and sun-line had enfeebled and discolored, and which, in that weak state, by a thunder-gust, of violent wind hail and rain, seemed to be threatened with absolute destruction; yet the storm being past, it recovers fresh verdure, shoots up with double vigor, and delights the eye, not of its owner only, but of every observing traveller.

The best wishes that can be formed for your health, honor and happiness, ever attend you, from yours,
B. FRANKLIN.

Mexico. The following decree has been issued by the Mexican congress. It recognizes all the public debts of the Mexican government, however contracted and under whatever system.

"The general sovereign constitutional congress of the United States of Mexico, wishing to show a testimony of their respect for public faith, and of their rigorous observance of the principles of justice: to regulate and establish upon a *solid basis* the credit of the nation—Decree as follows:

1. They recognize the amounts due upon all contracts made during the government of the viceroys of the Mexican nation up to the 17th Sept. 1810.

2. Also the national debt, proved to have been contracted for the public service by those governors, recognized in the law of premiums, and also by such generals as were acknowledged worthy of the public faith.

3. The nation also acknowledges the debts contracted with the Mexican people, by the viceroys, from the 17th September, 1810, until the entrance of the Mexican army into the capital, in cases where the loans are proved *not to have been made voluntarily*.

4. The nation acknowledges all debts for its service, contracted by the independent chiefs, from the moment of the declaration of independence until the entrance of the army into the capital. Also those of the liberating army until its occupation of said city.

5. The nation finally acknowledges all debts contracted by the established governors from the first epoch of independence, as mentioned in the preceding article.

The supreme executive power will cause these presents to be known and disposed of as necessary to their fulfilment, and cause the same to be printed, published and circulated.

Mexico, June 28, 1824.

JOSE MARIANO MARIAN, *President*.
JOSE RAFAEL BERRUACAS, *Dep. Sec.*
DEMETRIUS DEL CASTILLA, *do.*

WASHINGTON'S WAR HOUSE. This relic of the father of our country arrived at Baltimore on the 18th inst. and was landed from the Georgetown packet, under a national salute and escorted to its place of deposit, in the Exchange, by one of the volunteer corps of the city. On the 15th inst. it was removed, under the superintendence of the committee of the Cincinnati, guarded by captain Simonson's company of light infantry, to fort McHenry, where it is to be pitched for the reception of gen. La Fayette. It was drawn in a car beautifully decorated with flags, roses, and wreaths of laurel; in the centre, supporting the flag of the Cincinnati, sat the venerable GEORGE COLE, one of those heroes who gallantly contended for our liberties at the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown. It was a most interesting spectacle, and the enthusiastic veneration manifested on the occasion shewed how deeply rooted in the hearts of freemen is the memory of "our hero, our friend and our country's preserver."

"THE NATION'S GUEST."

In carrying into effect our purpose of registering all the interesting events that may occur in relation to our distinguished visitor, it becomes necessary to note the following circumstances which occurred in New York previous to his leaving that city for Albany, &c.

On the 9th inst the gen. was present at the grand oratorio performed by the Choral Society at St. Paul's church. On his entrance the audience rose and the choir struck up the animating air of "see the conquering hero comes." The Marseilles Hymn was also performed in full chorus, and the effect was grand beyond description. The whole of the performances are said to have done great credit to the society.

From the church the general proceeded in his carriage, attended by an immense crowd to the Park, for the purpose of examining the fire engines, reviewing the different companies, and witnessing a grand display of their united power. The whole of the engines of the city, with two from Brooklyn, amounting to 46 in number, and the hook and ladder companies, were arranged in order around the whole inside of the Park fence, with the firemen holding on to the drag-ropes. The whole of the Park, the steps of the City Hall, and the windows of the houses on all sides fronting upon the green, were crowded with people. The general was received on the platform amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the multitude, and addressed by Mr. Benjamin Brown, on behalf of the fire department as follows:

General—The firemen of the city of New York, participating in the common feeling of their fellow

citizens, upon this, your visit to your adopted country; and holding in the highest estimation, your important and valuable services in our revolutionary contest, present to you, the firm and constant friend of the "Father of his country," the offering of grateful hearts, in the cheering hope, that the thread of your valuable life may be extended to still further usefulness.

The name of La Fayette, will ever be associated with the darkest and brightest periods of our revolution, and in conjunction with that of Washington, embellish and adorn the proudest page of American history; for to your united exertions, and firm and undeviating conduct, with that of our brave and gallant countrymen, are we indebted, under Providence for the blessings we this day enjoy.

In departing from the shore of your own country, to the relieve of a brave, but deeply oppressed people; in sacrificing the endearments of domestic life, and all the sweets of social friendship, for a land of strangers, struggling in a glorious but doubtful contest, you displayed one of the most noble principles of our nature, and for which you are entitled to, and will ever receive the lasting gratitude of this western world.

The general in answer observed, that he duly appreciated the kind wishes of the fire department; that it was a pleasing circumstance to him to once more revisit this country and it would be a pleasure to review the fire department, and hoped they would always persevere in the good cause in which they were engaged.

The general then spent a few moments in the recorder's room, where he received the congratulations of several distinguished visitors. He then proceeded to view the different engines and fire companies.

After the review, he returned to the City Hall, and shortly after made his appearance on the portico, with the chief engineer, and many ladies and gentlemen. His appearance was announced by a universal shout. Two fire-ladders were then raised in the centre of the Park, fastened together at the tops and supported by hooks. The filling of the engines then commenced by drawing water into the first, and transferring it by the hose, from one to another, till the whole were filled.

In the centre of the Park, the ladders of the company were erected in the form of a pyramid, on the top of which was placed a miniature house, filled with combustibles. The engines having all approximated the centre, to within a suitable distance, and having been charged with water, at a signal the house was fired, and forty-six powerful water-spouts were directed at the object in an instant. The spectacle, for the moment was beautiful beyond description.—Such was the skill of the engineers, that every spout seemed to strike the common centre, and a mighty fountain, in the form of a colossal column or cone, was thus, as it by enchantment, in the twinkling of an eye, beheld rushing up and descending like a shower of liquid silver.

When the sun shone out, the fountain, (says the Daily Advertiser), sparkled all over like a palace of ice, or a magnificent dome of crystal; and as the wind now and then blew upon the spray and carried off a cloud of vapour, the arch of a rainbow appeared above, with all its brilliant colors. The engines appeared to great advantage; they were all in the best order, each fireman wore a likeness of La Fayette, with the figure of an engine on satin ribband, and with the words "Welcome La Fayette, the Nation's Guest." The various beautiful silk banners, belonging to the different companies were displayed, and several new ones prepared for the occasion. On one was an excellent likeness of La Fayette on one side, and Washington on the other. Another banner bore this inscription: "The Champions of Free-

dom—Washington and La Fayette." One of the engines displayed an elegant arch, bearing the names of Washington and La Fayette, formed of leaves, beautifully decorated with wreaths, festoons and a profusion of flowers. Some of them displayed flags, some were dressed with ribbands, and all variously ornamented. The brass and copper pipes, the trumpets, &c. belonging to the different engines, were decorated with roses, and entwined with ribbands of various colors—the whole presenting a display which elicited the admiration of the thousands assembled.

On the 10th inst. he was introduced by the trustees of the New York free school society, to their school in Greenwich, with the excellent management of which, the general expressed himself highly gratified. Here he was presented with a certificate of membership, conferred on him by a vote of the society. Immediately on his entrance he was addressed by Leonard Bleecker esq. vice president of the institution, as follows:

New York Sept. 10, 1824.

General LA FAYETTE, sir: In common with their fellow citizens throughout the union, the trustees of the free school society of New York, are desirous of testifying the gratitude they feel for your distinguished services in behalf of their beloved country at the time of her utmost need, and the respect they entertain for your character; they know of no way they can perform this pleasing duty in a manner more acceptable to yourself, than by presenting to your view their interesting charge.

In these schools, more than four thousand children are instructed, free of expense to their parents, chiefly through the munificence of the state legislature and the corporation of the city.

The trustees feel assured that you, general, cannot fail to take a deep interest in those institutions of this country, which, by affording intellectual and moral culture to the minds of our youth, and especially of the poor, can alone perpetuate that rational liberty, which, at no ordinary sacrifices, you, under the guidance of Divine Providence, were greatly instrumental in achieving for this western world; and to the principle of which you have from your youth steadfastly adhered, unaltered by the favor of princes, unseduced by the possession of power, unmoved by the fury of the populace, and unawed by the frowns of despotism. In behalf of the trustees.

LEONARD BLEECKER, vice president.

The general replied in a short and appropriate manner; when an ode, composed for the occasion, was recited by the children, amounting to about four hundred.

He then proceeded to the room occupied by the boys, when a lad about eleven years of age delivered the subjoined address, in a feeling manner, which not only appeared highly gratifying to the general but was peculiarly acceptable to the spectators.

Permit me, venerable sire, in behalf of myself and schoolmates, to congratulate and welcome you upon this visit. Long, long, shall we remember with pride, that on this day these walls encircled the friend of our immortal Washington. Yes, from these seats we viewed the man who stands next in the affections of this great people—to him whose fame ages shall not obliterate. And do we indeed see the stranger, who fought, who spilt his blood, and distributed his treasures to assist in gaining that blessed boon we now enjoy? Yes, my schoolfellows, *that stranger is the man; that is La Fayette!* the friend of us, the friend of mankind! And when time shall have separated us, our bosoms will glow, and pronounce with pride and veneration that we have seen La Fayette! he who fought with and for our forefathers, that they might transmit to us the blessed legacy we enjoy.

May that sun which has shown with such splendor, and whose rays have contributed so much to the

happiness of mankind, and in particular to this western hemisphere—I say may that sun set, (when Providence shall ordain), without a speck to obscure it; and having acted its part like the natural sun of this great system, which imparts light and warmth, so shall La Fayette, have imparted a light and a warmth which shall thrill through the hearts of beings yet unborn.

After witnessing the exercise of the scholars, the general, accompanied by the trustees, committee of the corporation, and a number of citizens, proceeded to the African free school in Mulberry street. He was here presented with the following extract from the minutes of the manumission society:

New York, 28th. Aug. 1788.

At a meeting of the New York manumission society, it was, on motion, resolved, That the marquis De La Fayette, Grenville Sharpe, and Thomas Clarkson be notified by the president of this society, John Jay, that they have been unanimously elected honorary members of this institution.

Extract from the minutes.

JOHN MERRAY, jun. secretary.

The annexed address was then delivered by a lad eleven years of age, and excited the admiration of all present:

General La Fayette: In behalf of myself and my fellow school mates, may I be permitted to express our sincere and respectful gratitude to you for the condescension you have manifested this day, in visiting this institution, which is one of the noble specimens of New York philanthropy.

Here, sir, you behold hundreds of the poor children of Africa, sharing with those of a lighter hue in the blessings of education: and while it will be our pleasure to remember the great deeds you have done for America, it will be one delight also to cherish the memory of general La Fayette as a friend to African emancipation, and as a member of this institution.

These ceremonies being ended, the 9th regiment paraded for the purpose of presenting to gen. La Fayette the elegant gold mounted sword, which the officers of the regiment have had prepared for him.

The sword was presented to the general in front of his quarters at 4 o'clock, by colonel Muir, with the following address.

General:—The officers of the ninth regiment N. Y. S. artillery, anxious to manifest in common with their fellow citizens, their esteem for you as the champion of their country, the associate and friend of Washington, have deputed me to present to you this sword, the belt and mountings having been exclusively manufactured in this city.

It is unnecessary to repeat the many signal services which you have rendered to our country, for it does not comport with the character of soldiers to multiply words or professions—it is sufficient for them to know that you was always to be found in the front rank of those who shed their blood and expended their treasure in the glorious cause of liberty during that eventful time that tried men's souls. These services are not forgotten by a grateful people, by whom you will ever be remembered as the friend of liberty, the benefactor of mankind.

May your declining days be as happy as your youthful and maturer ones have been useful and glorious, and your name ever be associated with liberty, freedom and benevolence.

Permit me, general, to add my personal wishes for your health and happiness, and to assure you that I shall consider the circumstance of having been chosen as the organ of the officers of the regiment, which I have the honor to command, to present you with this sword, as one of the most agreeable and interesting of my life.

To which the general replied—

With the greatest pleasure and gratitude I receive

his most valuable present from a distinguished corps of citizen soldiers, every one of whom knows, that swords have been given to men to defend liberty where it exists, to conquer it when it has been invaded by crowned and privileged usurpers. Accept, dear colonel, and let all the officers and soldiers of your corps accept my most affectionate thanks.

On the 11th inst. he attended a dinner given by the French citizens residing in New-York, which was got up with all the taste and ornament which distinguish the nation. It was given at Washington Hall, one of the most spacious and elegant saloons in the city.

Among other interesting devices and ornaments, displayed on the occasion, was a miniature representation of the grand canal, seventy feet in length and running through the middle of the table, which had been made of double the usual width for that purpose. The canal was filled with water, and on its bosom were miniature canal boats, flocks of water-fowl, &c. &c. The banks of the canal were formed of the beautiful green sward, two feet wide, cut and fitted with the utmost exactness, and ornamented with groves of trees, variegated with flower gardens, and occasional tufts of wild blossoms, &c. &c. Looking at this representation from the head of the table, the effect was indescribably fine. You saw, as it were, a long line of canal, running through green pastures and meadows, now winding its way through ledges of rocks, (placed there for the purpose,) and now running at the foot of a gentle hill—now passing under a bridge, and now lost in the midst of a little forest, or behind a miniature mountain. This representation of one of the great sources of wealth, and prosperity, and enterprise of the state, was much admired for its taste and neatness.

On the evening of the 15th instant the general attended the fete at Castle Garden, which, for splendor and magnificence, has not been surpassed by any thing of the kind in this country; want of room compels us to defer many interesting particulars in relation to it, which, we have no doubt, would be highly acceptable to our readers. At about half past 1 o'clock, on the morning of the 16th, he proceeded on his excursion up the North river, attended by a large party of ladies and gentlemen. He was expected to land at the island below Albany, on Friday morning, from whence he would be escorted to the city by the way of Greenbush.

“Collision of the Judges.”

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.

United States' district court—The term of this court which was appointed to be held last week in this city, having adjourned without doing the business prepared for it, the public will naturally expect from the journals of the day some explanation of the circumstances that caused it. We, therefore, hasten to lay before them the following particulars, which we deem ourselves authorized in stating, are received from an authentic source.

Circuit court—The misrepresentations which have been published in one or more of the evening papers apparently by authority, relative to what they are pleased to term “a collision among the judges,” have rendered it proper and necessary to lay before the public a plain and concise statement of the facts connected with the subject to which they allude. It is to be lamented that an occurrence wholly unconnected with the controversies of the day, should be made a subject of perverse and angry discussion. Whatever may be the immediate objects, or ulterior purposes for which these animadversions have been made or suggested, there can be no doubt that the justice and discernment of the public will defeat them. If any strange and eccentric feelings lay at

the foundation of existing difficulties, they are exclusively to be ascribed to one of the gentlemen implicated. They have not been manifested, and are totally disclaimed by the other. The following exposition cannot fail to confirm the truth of this remark.

It will be proper to explain, first, the causes that produced the removal of the court, and then its legality.

No room has ever been assigned in the City Hall, for the exclusive use of the courts of the U. States; and for several years past, these courts have been exposed, in that building, to every kind of inconvenience and interruption. The room was perpetually devoted to all the miscellaneous and incidental uses, for which the city authority and local magistrates might want it. It was permitted to be used by courts martial; sometimes by the sessions and court of common pleas; by public meetings; often grand juries; and for all other purposes that were deemed necessary or convenient by the corporation, its subordinate officers, or by the keeper of the building. Soon after permission had been given to hold the courts of the U. States in the Hall, the room they used was furnished at the expense of the general government. The greatest and best part of that furniture was destroyed in consequence of the various purposes for which the room was occupied. It was not renewed, by reason of the constant abuses to which it was liable. The district court was often excluded from the room altogether, and had to seek another place to transact its business; sometimes in the clerks office, sometimes in some other part of the building, and sometimes at the judge's room. On one occasion the court was deprived of its room for three successive weeks, by a court martial, when pressing business required its attention. Repeated remonstrances, were made against these evils and inconveniences, and the constant reply was, that the Hall was too small, and that the district court room could not be relinquished to the exclusive use of the courts of the U. States; that it was wanted for other purposes. In the mean time, the room occupied as a clerk's office, was more than once demanded to be given up. But, after much correspondence and solicitation, the requisition was abandoned. Some time in October or November last, however, a preperatory order to that effect was made and served upon the clerk. He was required to relinquish the room he occupied, not on the 1st of May, when houses and apartments can conveniently be obtained, but on the first of January. No commodious place could then be procured for his use, and the very numerous important and valuable papers, records and securities in his office, were, from necessity, deposited in various places. Some were left in the public court room, in cases; some at another private house, and such only as were daily wanted, could be placed in the room he was finally enabled to obtain for an office. That in the Hall which was proposed to him, was found on examination to be wholly inadequate.

To these perpetual and multiplied vexations, embarrasments and interruptions, was the United States' court, and the officers connected with it exposed, during the whole period it was held in the Hall belonging to the city—a court sitting weekly, and adjudicating upon more property than any other in the state. To have a room at all times at its command, is indispensable to the regular transaction of its business. And it is asserted distinctly, that at no time has any proper disposition been manifested by the local authorities to afford it the necessary accommodation. The inconveniences which have been detailed were felt almost exclusively by the district court, because it is stationary, and in session a great part of the year. The circuit court is held but twice a year for about a week. Its terms cannot be held more than about twelve days, and whenever they ap-

proached, the marshal took means and pains to have the room prepared for the purpose.

The evils resulting from the state of things, which has been described, were for a long time endured, with much patience and forbearance. But, when the clerk was virtually expelled from the public building, they became so serious, that the district judge suggested to the marshal, the propriety of procuring other accommodations for the court, under the authority vested by law in all the marshals of the United States. He was advised to make an arrangement somewhat permanent, as well as convenient, and as the expense would be considerable, to state, in the first instance, the whole case, to the proper department of the government, and take its direction upon it. He accordingly enclosed to the comptroller of the treasury, a copy of the resolution of the common council, in relation to the clerk's office, and stated to him, in general terms, the inconveniences incident to holding the courts of the United States, in the building belonging to the city. The correspondence resulted in a direction to the marshal to procure suitable accommodations for the courts, on a lease not longer than two years, and at a rent not exceeding the sum allowed for similar purposes in Philadelphia, viz. 1,500 dollars. In pursuance of the general authority he possessed, and of these instructions, the marshal proceeded to search for a proper building: the house of Mr. Livingston, then occupied by the branch bank, was first examined. After a long negotiation, Mr. Livingston refused to let it for the sum limited by the comptroller. Then colonel Varick's, at the corner of Broadway and Pine-street. Col. Varick would not let his house on any terms for a court house. Then Mr. Jones's in Pine-street; and lastly, the building then known by the name of Tammany Hall. None seemed so well calculated for public purpose as this. In addition to the other advantages it presented, it was in the way to, and in the vicinity of the City Hall, thus convenient to the gentlemen of the bar, and all who had public business to transact. It was taken, or at least as much of it as was supposed to be requisite. The cellar, and some small rooms in the third story, were left in the possession of the respectable tenant, who then occupied them. If it had been necessary to have included these in the lease, it was intended to let them again, with a view to reduce the rent, and because they were not wanted, as the occupation of them by another, does not, and cannot in any way interfere with the use of the apartments taken for public purposes.

The room designed for the immediate use of the courts, has been prepared in a plain but appropriate manner. In point of size, appearance, comfort and convenience, it is superior to that occupied in the City Hall; and, if his honor, the justice of the supreme court, could have made it convenient to examine it, it is confidently and respectfully believed that he would have found nothing there repugnant to his feelings, nor derogatory to the dignity of his station. What his particular objections are to the apartment prepared for the reception of the court, remain, in a great measure, unknown. He has never condescended, in any manner or form, to express them to his associate upon the bench. He has never, in any way, asked, proposed or suggested, an interview or conference with him on the subject. By a rational and amicable examination and discussion of the matter, all objections to the existing arrangements would undoubtedly have been removed, for none that are substantial exist: if not, the honorable judge's partiality for the Hall would have been indulged. The district judge was permitted, however, to know nothing but that the judge of the supreme court censured the marshal for not consulting him, and alleged, that the place designed for holding the court, had been, &c. was, a tavern.

When it was ascertained that judge Thompson neither intended to confer nor consult with judge Van Ness, the latter was bound, in duty to himself, to his office, and the public, to maintain his legal rights, and, with that view, he respectfully requested the marshal, in writing, to take no measures for the removal of the court, without his concurrence. When the marshal, in justification of his conduct, urged this request to judge Thompson, he indignantly refused to read it. What required or justified this total disregard to the feelings, the opinions, and the authority of the district judge? Was it proper, was it decorous to assume, without necessity, without any known cause or assignable reason, a manner so utterly offensive, and without precedent, as to preclude every thing like concession or conference? The habit of command, derived from long and arduous service, should have been somewhat moderated. The spirit of the camp, or the discipline of the deck, cannot always be transferred with propriety to the civil departments of the government. Was it not known to the judge of the supreme court, that the district judge was one of the judges of the circuit court, and that, in the administration of justice in that court, he possessed power and authority in every respect equal to his own, except in the instance of cases brought up from the district court? If it was known, upon what principle was it expected that all his legal rights, and all personal and official consideration, were to be surrendered to one possessing no superior rights or power? Nothing has ever occurred, and it is hoped nothing ever will occur, in the character or conduct of that officer, to justify such an expectation.

As to the marshal not having consulted the judge of the supreme court, it is asserted, without hesitation, that neither the law, nor established custom, required it. He was under no obligation to consult either of the judges. As a matter of courtesy, he would, no doubt, consult them, if they were accessible. The judge of the supreme court was not, at the time, where the law presumed him to be, within his circuit. He resided at Washington. The marshal did consult the resident judge, and received his sanction to the whole arrangement. It is the duty of the marshal to provide proper places for the accommodation of the courts, and there it is the duty of the judges to hold them. The places are provided, in the first instance, for the use of the district courts, because they are stationary, and in them the greatest portion of the public business is transacted. To those places it is the duty of the associate justices of the supreme court to repair, to associate with the district judges, and to hold the circuits. There are the records and papers, and the clerk of the district being, ex officio, clerk of the circuit court. This has been the established custom, from the organization of the government to the present day; and this is the first instance where the justice of the supreme court has attempted to prescribe a distinct place at which the circuit court should be held.

If the place which has been provided, is found, on examination or experiment, to be improper, it is undoubtedly competent for the court to make an order for its removal to another. The objections said to be alleged to the place at which the district court is now held, besides being destitute of foundation, are too frivolous to admit of discussion. The cellar is let, because it was not wanted, to a separate and respectable tenant. His occupation of it in no way interferes with the apartments appropriated to the use of the courts and its officers. The commodiousness, the convenience, the appearance and respectability of the accommodations and apartments, are most cheerfully submitted to the judgment of the public and the government. They have no prejudices against Tam-

many Hall to indulge, no caprices to gratify, and their decision will be impartial.

Strange as are the occurrences we have witnessed, inexplicable as are, to some at least, the causes that have produced them, the intimation, the suggestion of some irregularity in the late proceedings of the circuit court held by the district judge, is still more a subject of astonishment. By whomsoever it may have been authorized, it could have originated only in a lamentable ignorance of the law, the history, the course and practice of the courts of the United States.

When the courts of the United States were organized in 1789, the general government, then as now, were destitute of court houses. There were no places or buildings in the different districts or circuits in which they had a right to direct their courts to be held. They, therefore, went no farther than to designate the city or town in which they were to be held, to wit: the city of Philadelphia; the city of Baltimore; the town of Boston; the city of New York, &c. and the marshals were invested with a general power by the law, to provide for the contingent expenses of the courts. Under that power the buildings and accommodations necessary for the transaction of their business was procured, and the law was satisfied, in whatever place the courts were held, within the prescribed limits, to wit: within the city of Philadelphia, within the city of New York, &c. The courts and the marshal had thus conferred on them the necessary, and, under the circumstances of the case, an indispensable discretion, and the courts were held in any building which was found most convenient. In conformity to the law, all the process issuing from the courts, was made returnable, not at a particular place or building, but in the city or town in which the court was to be held. There is not a single process on record returnable at the City Hall, or any other building. The marshal designated in his notice to the jurors, the particular place at which they were to attend. The courts have invariably been opened and held, wherever, within the city, it was deemed most convenient. One term at one building, and the next at another. Sometimes in a public building, and sometimes in the judge's house. Since the institution of the courts, the circuit court has been held in various places. For several years in a small house in Day-street. Then it was transferred to the City Hall. The records of the court furnish not a single order by which it was transferred from one place to another. The whole subject was justly and properly left to the discretion of the marshal of the court.

This is the practical exposition of the law, which has prevailed for the last quarter of a century, and are we know to be told by tyroes in the profession, who may gain the judges ear, and who have particular objects in view, and dishonorable purposes to accomplish, that this is all wrong?—That the great men who have successively sat in the circuit court, did not understand the law or their duty? That all they have done for the last 30 years is irregular and void? But these new luminaries are too feeble to bewilder or betray the steady understanding of sensible men. The question is too plain to admit of an argument or shadow of a doubt.

The exposition which has been given of the law, and the practice under it, reduces the discussion to very narrow limits.

The law directs the court to be held in the city of N. York. Wherever in the city, the court was opened, at the proper time, by competent authority, there was the court. It was opened by competent authority at the district court room, there it then was, and could not have been removed, but by an act of the court itself. It was kept open three successive days. *It did not fall through*, but transacted all the business

removed by the bar, or submitted to its attention, and then adjourned regularly, to meet again according to law. If it had been opened at the proper time, by competent authority, at the City Hall, it would have been there, and so at any other place.

But it has been said, it seems, "that the term before the last was held at the City Hall." That it was adjourned *sine die*, and that, "according to the usage of the court, it ought to have met again at the same place." But suppose that building had been destroyed, or the court excluded from it, would the term have fallen through, as it is called, because opened at another place? This busy reporter of other men's words ought to have been sure that he knew something about the matter before he undertook to discuss it. He ought to have ascertained what was the form of the adjourning proclamation of the court. The court was adjourned then, as it always is, to meet again according to law. The law directs it to meet again in the city of New-York, not at the City Hall. And I have demonstrated, the fact is notorious, that the usage of the court for more than thirty years has been to meet wherever it was found most convenient, without regard to the last place at which it was held.

Another great and portentous discovery has been announced, with all the pomp of a luminous and elaborate opinion. It is, "that the city of New-York means the City Hall." To such nonsense no answer can either be framed or expected. The law was passed nearly 20 years before the Hall was erected, and the very learned and proverbially lucid barrister is invited to elaborate a second opinion upon the new question presented by this fact. His great labors on the occasion will, no doubt, in due season, entitle him to promotion and advancement among the wise men of the nation.

It has been now shown, as is conceived, conclusively, that new apartments for the use of the courts of the United States were properly and necessarily procured, and proved beyond the possibility of doubt or the power of dispute, that the late circuit court *did not fall through*, but was regularly and legally held.

The "American" of the 7th September, has the following remarks on the preceding article—the last paragraph, however, is omitted, as relating entirely to the newspaper in which the explanatory statement was published:

Circuit court. The lucid Post contains, last evening, an explanation, purporting to be from authority, and which, therefore, we probably do not err in ascribing to the pen of Mr. Van Ness, of the circumstances connected with the misunderstanding, (the word *collision*, seems to attend the sensitive delicacy of the district judge), between the judges, as to the late term of the circuit court. The article is introduced by a few editorial lines, which, with the usual skill and accuracy of the Post, a paper that lives through countless present blunders, inconsistencies and absurdities, on the strength of its former reputation, commence by stating that the "term of the United States' district court, having adjourned without doing the business prepared for it," the public will expect some account of the circumstances, &c. and then immediately follows judge Van Ness's statement, headed "*circuit court*," in the course of which it is distinctly asserted, that the court did not fall through, but transacted all the business moved by the bar, or submitted to its attention. Thus it will be seen that *in limine*, the Post blunders, and, in substance, contradicts an important asseveration of its near protegee.

But to nobler game than the Post. We are charged by indirection with "misrepresentation" in our statement of the circumstances connected with what we still call a collision between the judges, of which the result was, that the term appointed to be held, fell through, without doing the business prepared for it. It is a little remarkable, however, that no

One fact stated by us is disproved, and some of the most important are directly, or by being passed over in silence, admitted. The facts, particularly, that Tammany Hall is still a tavern, and that political meetings are held in the very court room, are among those that are not attempted to be denied, while they were, as they ought to have been, very influential, with Mr. Justice Thompson, in refusing to hold his court there.

Indeed the labored and angry vindication of judge Van Ness, shows that he is a little nettled at the disapprobation with which his conduct is universally received. His misrepresentations of the conduct of the corporation, in relation to a court room, as we have reason to know and in other particulars as we have understood, will be noticed hereafter. In the mean time, we should be glad to have him point out to us, the law that authorizes the marshal to provide court houses, and gives him the discretion of dragging the court about wherever he pleases, within the bounds of the city of New York. And as this learned judge has undertaken to controul the circuit court, we should like also to know the authority for his assertion that the term of that court cannot be held for more than about *twelve days*. If so, judge Thompson must have committed a great mistake last spring, for, if our recollection serves, he held the court for three weeks or more. Why judge Van Ness should complain that judge Thompson had not sought a *rational and amicable discussion of the matter with him* is a little remarkable, when he asserts that the whole subject of providing places for holding the courts was, by the law, justly and properly left to the discretion of the marshal of the court; and judge Thompson, we have understood, informed the marshal last spring that he thought Tammany Hall a very improper place to hold the court, and that he had insuperable objections to having it removed there. The district judge seems so very tenacious of his official rights and dignity, as a member of the circuit court, that it would be well if he attended a little more to its duties; yet we understand he seldom makes his appearance in the court when the circuit judge is here, and why need he be so very officious in providing a place for holding that court? But judge Thompson refused to read the order he had given the marshal on this subject. We would thank his honor or the marshal to publish that order. We have seen it, and cannot but think it a very extraordinary one. We understand, however, from a gentleman present at the time it was offered to judge Thompson, that the manner in which he refused to read it, is entirely misrepresented. The marshal went with the order in his pocket, not having before seen judge Thompson after his arrival in town, and after some conversation on the subject of the removal of the court, the marshal offered him a paper—the judge asked what it was—the marshal replied it is judge Van Ness's order. Judge Thompson then said, I presume judge Van Ness has not undertaken to make an order upon me. Mr. Morris said no, it was upon him. The judge replied, I have then no concern with it, you will act your own pleasure with respect to obeying judge Van Ness's order. But when that order shall be made public, it will show whether it manifested that amicable and conciliatory disposition of which the district judge boasts, and for which he is so very remarkable; or whether it was made for the mischievous purpose of endeavoring to bring about some alterations in court on this subject. The order, in substance was, that the marshal should obey no order in relation to the place of holding the court, unless made in open court, and that if any such order should there be attempted to be made, to send for him. Judge Thompson probably knowing the temper of the man, acted prudently and discreetly, by not putting himself in a situation where the dig-

unity and respectability of the court might have been degraded by the rashness of his associate. But the district judge asserts, that the court did not *fall through*. And pray, why did he then break it up, or, if you please, adjourn without doing any business? He assumes equal powers with the circuit judge, and why did he not then transact the business of the court? Was it a want of confidence in himself as to the course he had adopted, or of the bar and suitors to him.

But we have yet a heavier charge against judge Van Ness. In his statement in last night's Post, he says, in reference to the United States courts, "there is not a single process on record, returnable at the *City Hall*, or any other building." We here annex a blank *capias*, such as have been in constant and unvarying use in the circuit court for years, until this last term, when, owing to the removal, *per fas aut nefas*, to the Tammany Hall, the attorneys have struck their pens through the words *City Hall*. A *capias*, be it observed by the way, when returned is filed and becomes of *record*.

(L. S.) The president of the United States of America, to the marshal of the southern district of New York, greeting:—We command you that you take _____, if found in your district, and _____ safely keep, so that you may have _____ body before the judges of the circuit court of the United States of America, for the southern district, in the second circuit, at the *City Hall* of the city of New York, in and for the said southern district of New York, on the _____ day of _____ to answer unto _____ on a plea of trespass; and also, to a bill of the said _____ against the said _____, according to the custom of the said court, now before the judges, and there exhibited; and you have then there this writ.

Witness,

JOHN MARSHAL, Esq.

Our chief justice.

At the *City Hall* of the city of New York, the _____ day of _____ in the year _____.

What are the public to say to this? and what term apply to a judge who makes such a statement concerning the process of his own court? We will not anticipate the verdict.

To resume—We see the district judge directing the marshal to remove the circuit court against the will of the circuit judge; incurring an expense of \$1500, when the corporation of the city were solicitous, as we shall shew hereafter, to provide for the court without expense. We see the auditor of the treasurer giving in to this scheme, without consulting the circuit judge. We see the court removed to a tavern, *under a stipulation in the lease* that it shall not only continue to be a tavern, but that the very courtroom shall, when required, be used as the meeting place of a political society; and this morning's Advocate, which contains the justification of its proprietor, in his judicial character, of his official conduct, also contains a notification from Abm. Bloodgood, &c. that the senate convention is to meet at the said Tammany Hall, alias court room of the United States, on the 15th ct.

Finally, we see the court fall through because the district judge chose to indulge his preference for this tavern; and thereby the whole public business of the district put to a stand; and a doubt excited, whether another term can be held, without the intervention of an act of congress. And all this without necessity, palliation or excuse.

☞ The "Evening Post" of the ensuing day, thus retorts on the "American"—

Circuit court. The late proceedings of this court, and the place of holding it, continue to be discussed in the columns of the American and Patriot, so obviously with a view to provoke an intemperate controversy, that nothing more than a plain and concise reply is now deemed necessary or proper. The effec-

of the exposition, which has been laid before the public, is entirely satisfactory to those who made it. They possess abundant evidence of being sustained throughout by public sentiment, and they leave it to those who began the discussion, to encounter, in their own way, the strong and decisive reprobation of the community.

It was observed in an early stage of this dispute, that whatever difference of opinion prevailed, originated in a misconception of the course, and practice of the courts of the United States. These were stated and explained, and the unworthy artifice, by which it has been attempted to invalidate that statement, will now be exposed.

It is universally known, that some printers find it to their interest to print blank forms for the use of the profession. They were sometimes prepared by themselves or others without due care and a sufficient knowledge of the regular and authorized forms. One printer only, it is understood, has of late printed forms to be used in the courts of the United States. He adopted the form used in the state courts to a certain extent, and made his writs, &c. returnable at the City Hall. Whenever writs in this form came to the clerk's office to be sealed, and the error was perceived, it was uniformly stricken out. All the official forms known to have been prepared or authorized to be printed, by the officers attached to the court, have been made returnable at the city of New York, and not at the City Hall. It is evident from the general precepts to the marshal, upon which all the public proceedings of the court are founded, that the regular practice was, as it now is, to make them returnable at the city of New York.

The following forms used by the several and successive district attorneys, will shew, beyond dispute, what were the regular forms, authorized by the court.

By Richard Harrison.—“The president of the United States of America, to the marshal of the N. York district greeting: We command you, that you take —, wheresoever he may be found in your district, and him safely and securely keep, so that you may have his body before the circuit court of the United States of America, for the New York district, in the eastern circuit, to be held at the city of New York, in the said district on the first day of April, &c.

[It is also stated, and at length that such forms were also used by ‘Edward Livingston,’ ‘Nathan Sanford’ and ‘Jonathan Fisk,’ and that]—“The process printed for the use of the present district attorney, the capias, ex. sa. fi. fa., and venire are all returnable in the city of New York, and have not been altered, as has been untruly stated, since the present apartments have been occupied by the courts of the United States.

“Thus it is proved, that, by the uniform practice of the court, from its organization, and by the practice of all its officers, its regular and authorized process has been made returnable at the city of New York, and not at the City Hall.

“Neither the court nor its officers can be held responsible for the mistakes of printers or attorneys, who are not familiar with its forms or practice.”

The writer of this professes to have some knowledge of the practice of these courts, because it has been his duty to study them, and he appeals, with perfect confidence, to the opinion of gentlemen, as familiar with the subject as himself. The hon. Robert Troup, who has been both clerk and judge of the court, and Richard Harrison, esq. he has no doubt, will both confirm the view he has given of the practice.

It would be a vain task to attempt to enlighten the author of the misrepresentation in the American, on all the subjects of which he professes to be ignorant. It is gross ignorance with which we charge him, and of which we have convicted him. If he does not

know that the marshal is authorized to procure accommodations and pay all the contingent expenses of holding the courts, we cannot condescend to instruct him. Nor can we undertake, merely for his information, to prove arithmetically, that, if the circuit court is opened, as the law directs, in New York, on the 1st days of April and September, and at New Haven on the thirteenth of April, and at Hartford on the seventeenth of September, that it will leave about twelve days for the terms in New York. These are calculations which may puzzle him, but which the public will never require us to elucidate.

As to the duties performed respectively by the judges of the circuit court, the dockets will shew, that, since the death of judge Livingston, judge Van Ness has despatched more business in that court than judge Thompson.

The note to the marshal, which is denominated an order, and the publication of which is invited, was written to that officer, after it had been ascertained that judge Thompson would not come to the court, which had been regularly organized; but demanded peremptorily that the court should come to him. It may at any time be seen by any gentleman, who may wish to inspect it.

It is again asserted, that when the marshal presented this note to judge Thompson's perusal, he not only indignantly refused to read it, but added expressions which have not hitherto been made public. The account given in the American of this interview is incorrect.

To satisfy readers at a distance, that the apartments and accommodations procured for the court, are in every respect, suitable and convenient, the following certificates are subjoined. To the inhabitants of this city, no evidence on that subject would be requisite.

Immediately after the first of May, the sign of the tavern was taken down, and that of the “United States' Court House” erected. The lease was executed, and all the arrangements entered into before judge Thompson arrived from Washington, or expressed any disapprobation of the place.

The law argument, supporting and proving, beyond the power of refutation, that the circuit court was regularly and legally held, will not now be reawced. It has not, and cannot be answered. It cannot, and will not be pursued with a man, who, through, ignorance or perverseness, contends that the court fell through, because it adjourned before all its business was transacted.

[Here follows a statement signed by 19 members of the grand jury, summoned to attend the circuit court at September term, in which the building and accommodations are entirely approved of, as being “convenient and commodious,” &c. and concludes with the following certificate.]

“I do hereby certify that I was the lessee of the whole of the building called Tammany Hall, before a part of the same was rented to the United States for their courts and the offices connected therewith, and that immediately after the lease to the U. States, the marshal of the district notified me, that no public or political meetings could thereafter be held in any part of the building rented to the government. He distinctly informed me, that he had refused to sign the lease originally prepared for execution by the committee of Tammany society, because it was so worded as to leave an impression that political meetings might continue to be held there, and that the lease was, at his suggestion, so altered as to do away that objection. He further informed that the Tammany society had reserved to themselves the right of holding their society meetings in the court room, as heretofore, and that none other could be held there. I do further certify, that the notice of a resolution published in the newspapers for holding a convention

of delegates to make nominations next October for candidates for the senate, &c. at Tammany Hall, was inserted in the public prints without my knowledge. The resolution in question was, as appears from the publication of the same, passed in October, 1823, before the lease of the United States was made, and I take this opportunity of announcing to the delegates to that convention, that they cannot be accommodated in any part of the building rented by the United States—The same notice I beg leave to extend to the general republican committee, though they have never, since the aforesaid lease, met in any part of the said building, so rented and occupied. It being fully understood, however, that I am not only authorised, but willing to furnish them with such accommodations as that part of the building, retained by me for my own use, will admit of.

New-York, Sept, 9th, 1824.

CHRISTOPHER CHESTER."

Convention of St. Petersburg.

September. 13, 1824.

The board under this convention, on Saturday last, the 11th inst. unanimously agreed upon and fixed the following averages to be allowed as compensation for each and every slave for whom indemnification may be due under the said convention, viz:

For all slaves taken from the state of Louisiana, five hundred and eighty dollars.

For all those taken from the states of Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, three hundred and ninety dollars.

For all those taken from Maryland, Virginia and all other states not named as above, two hundred and eighty dollars.

The two commissioners under the above named convention, met this day under the new constitution of the board, as prescribed by the 3d article of the convention, and notified the secretary of state that they are ready to receive and proceed in the examination of the definitive list whenever it may be submitted to them.

The board then adjourned, till Wednesday the 8th December next, when, if the definitive list shall, in the mean time, be received, they will proceed to an examination of the claims which may be in a state of preparation for hearing.

The board has decided that the testimony of witnesses shall be received in writing, unless a personal examination shall be required.

The board has also decided that all arguments of the claimants, their agents, or counsel, shall be in writing.

JAMES BAKER, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, 13th September, 1824.

NOTICE.—Citizens of the United States having claims, under the treaty of Ghent, for slaves, and other private property, taken from them during the late war between the United States and Great Britain, are hereby notified, that the *definitive list*, required by the subjoined article of the convention of St. Petersburg, will be laid before the joint commission for ascertaining and determining the amount of such claims, at its meeting, in this city, on the 8th of December, in the present year; that such as have not already exhibited their claims, and the evidences of them, to this department, may do so before that time.

ARTICLE III.

When the average value of slaves shall have been ascertained and fixed, the two commissioners shall

constitute a board for the examination of the claims which are to be submitted to them, and they shall notify to the secretary of state of the United States, that they are ready to receive a definitive list of the slaves and other private property, for which the citizens of the United States claim indemnification; it being understood and hereby agreed that the commission shall not take cognizance of, nor receive, and that his Britannic majesty shall not be required to make compensation for any claims for private property under the first article of the treaty of Ghent, not contained in the said list. And his Britannic majesty hereby engages to cause to be produced before the commission, as material towards ascertaining facts, all the evidence of which his majesty's government may be in possession, by returns from his majesty's officers or otherwise, of the number of slaves carried away. But the evidence so produced, or its defectiveness, shall not go in bar of any claim or claims which shall be otherwise satisfactorily authenticated.

CHRONICLE.

HAMBURG, Pa. contains 664 buildings of which 540 are dwellings—185 brick and 1 stone and 355 of log or frame; and has 105 shops, 2 brew houses, 1 distillery, 7 school houses, 4 brick churches, 2 log do. a brick court house, and stone jail.

ARKANSAS. About 100 of the Innapus attended the late treaty, held by the acting governor, by which their title to their lands in this territory was extinguished, on condition of \$500 being paid to five of the chiefs and an annuity to the nation for a limited number of years; but the treaty is not binding until ratified by the parties.

IMPORTANT DECISION. The court of appeals of Virginia decided on the 11th ult. in the case of Brooks and Hobson, that the securities of an executor are not responsible for the proceeds of any lands of the testator, sold or otherwise disposed of by him or his executors, under the authority of the will of the first testator. And that securities of the first executor are not liable for the acts of his executor, although the will of the first executor may have directed that the second executor should give no security.

COTTON. The export of cotton from New-Orleans this year is 28,000 bales short of what it was last year.

VULGAR ERRORS. That when a man designs to marry a woman that is in debt, if he take her from the hands of the priest, clothed only in her shift, he will not be liable for her engagements. That there was no land tax before the reign of William the third. That, if a criminal has hung an hour and revives, he cannot afterwards be executed: that a funeral passing over any place makes it a public highway: that a husband has the power of divorcing his wife by selling her in open market with a halter round her neck: that second cousins may not marry, though first cousins may. that it is necessary in some legal process against the king, to go through the fictions of arresting him, which is done by placing a ribbon across the road as if to impede his carriage: that the lord of a manor may shoot over all the lands within his manor: that pounds of butter may be of any number of ounces: that bull beef shall not be sold unless the bull has been baited previously to being killed: that leases are made for the term of 999 years, because a lease of 1,000 years would create a freehold: that deeds executed on Sunday are void: that in order to disinherit an heir at law, it is necessary to give a shilling to the will, for that, otherwise he would be entitled to the whole property. [London paper.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE—No. 4. I shall now give some account of the congressional caucus of 1816, and endeavor to shew certain of the motives which governed in that strange transaction. They ought to be understood, for on this occasion it was that an attempt was first made to *impose* a president of the United States on the people, without their consent. The last caucus, or *management No. 2*, will be spoken of hereafter, and its elements carefully analyzed.

The war with Great Britain being happily terminated by a rare display of diplomatic skill at Ghent, succeeded by a blaze of glory at New-Orleans, notwithstanding its operations had been seriously obstructed by the more than semi-neutrality of those who possessed power in some of the eastern states, though the people were sound to the core, and, in many instances, shewed a devotion worthy of the descendants of those who fought at Bunker's Hill—and it being understood that Mr. Madison, following the illustrious examples set before him, would voluntarily retire from public life at the expiration of his second presidential term, certain persons began to make themselves busy to arrange the succession; but the people, as well on account of the distinguished reputation and faithful services of Mr. Monroe, and through the means that had been taken to render to him the praise that was due, had generally manifested a wish that it should fall upon him. However, all were not satisfied with the arrangement, and on various accounts. To designate and explain them would cost much time and room, and they rather belong to other interesting subjects than the matter now about to be spoken of. But, finally, they all resulted in this—the *Richmond interest would have him, because he was a VIRGINIAN, though they liked him not; and the Albany party opposed him because he was a VIRGINIAN, though they had no other particular objection to him.* Such was the sum and substance of the question, notwithstanding his supposed opinions on certain constitutional points; and the spirit of opposition that had shewn itself to Mr. Madison's administration, had a powerful bearing upon it, and, no doubt, induced many to act against his nomination. But it was that *opposition* which mainly stirred up the controversy, and rallied to itself any reasonable objection that might be preferred because of his locality, or on account of the opinions alluded to. For, while much experience, a discriminating mind and sound judgment were claimed for Mr. Monroe, assisted by a grateful recollection of the fact that he had been a soldier in the revolu-

tion, it was not pretended that he possessed that commanding superiority over many others of his fellow citizens, which had been yielded to his predecessors from the same state: it was a struggle between the New-York and Virginia parties for power;—and, in my opinion, an improper one in regard to both—but, in its issue, especially manifested to be so as to the former. The members of congress who attended the caucus from other states, were not so immediately influenced by the great consideration that placed those of the two just named in opposition, but yet more or less influenced by it, as well as by their opinions, for or against the measures of the administration; it being understood that Mr. Monroe, if elected, would not materially change the general principles of them.

New York, then, preferred her claims to the presidency, and was prepared, but not unanimously, to offer a candidate in the person of governor Tompkins, who had deservedly acquired great popularity during the war, for the zeal, firmness and discretion which he exhibited on the most trying occasions. Indeed, at one time he appeared like an Atlas, sustaining the union on his own shoulders. Mr. Madison had tendered to him the office of secretary of state, and he was regarded as one of the "strongest" men in the republic. Like Mr. Clinton, he had, and yet has, his ardent friends and zealous opponents, in his native state—the people thereof being divided between the two in the strictest and most determined manner; and the dissent was kept up, as I believe, that the power of New York might be wasted in her own quarrels. Such was the condition of things in Pennsylvania, and of her contests I have long entertained the same opinion. With New York and Pennsylvania at peace at home, a desire to change the location of the president would have been easily gratified, by the advancement of Mr. Tompkins, or some other gentleman from the middle or eastern section of the union; and the first might have claimed the nomination, as a matter of political equity, on the offer of a suitable candidate. At this time, there were only *five* republican members in both houses of congress from all the "New England" states—a repugnance to the war having turned out all the rest of the number that had usually been sent from them. Pennsylvania was wedded to the administration, and also, perhaps, a little jealous of New York—a feeling that is easily implanted, and without reason, though difficult to remove, notwithstanding reason may dictate that it should be. And when there was so much

at stake, we cannot help believing that a spirit of jealousy was encouraged—indeed, I can almost say, I am sure that it was. New Jersey, then, was the only middle or eastern state, that could be expected to assist New York in caucus, and the two were not strong enough to take Mr. Tompkins into the meeting with the least prospect of success. The members from the south, and partly so from the west, who either thought that Virginia ought not any longer to have the presidency, or were generally or specially opposed to the administration or some of its measures, refused to support any other than a southern candidate—so Mr. Tompkins was dropped, and Mr. Crawford, *hastily and resentfully*, taken up, as most convenient to break down the Virginia “dynasty” and *change the character of the executive*; though no one, until this moment, had ever imagined his succession to the presidency, and nine hundred and ninety nine of every thousand of the people of the United States, were “astonished” at the vote he obtained in the caucus, as, in truth, well they might. For my own part, I regarded the proceeding pretty much as I suppose that an Indian would look at a watch, on first hearing of and seeing one. It was easy to discover that some *machinery* was at work, but what it was that gave the motion, was hidden. That there was an opposition to the administration, I well knew—but the attempt to give it a body, and the person of the gentleman selected, were past my then comprehension of the facts. However, “time is the friend of truth,” and all that was mystical has been cleared up. But many on the spot, even Mr. Monroe himself and his most particular friends, did not appear to understand the affair much better than I did myself, so deep laid was the design and so able the management. The development of it astounded the editors of the “National Intelligencer,” Messrs. Gales and Seaton, though the first named has great reputation as a workman in such *workings* himself, and that paper, for a considerable time, groaned with expressions of “ASTONISHMENT” at it, the word being repeated and repeated as if it were the only one that fitted the vote of the caucus; and they denounced the proceeding as the result of a “COMBINATION WHICH HAD NEARLY PRODUCED A NOMINATION IN DIRECT OPPOSITION TO THE PUBLIC WILL.” They abused the actors in it, even by saying that “no means were *too humble*,” [that is, TOO MEAN OR DIRTY] to aid their object—proclaiming, that “no other candidate was publicly spoken of but Mr. Monroe”—and they deprecated the caucus system, adding, that “public sentiment may not always be clearly or correctly indicated by a majority of those members of congress who choose to attend such meetings,” as was demonstrated by the acts of the meeting just held. [See note A.] The “Richmond Enquirer,” with the “Democratic Press” [See note B.] and others of the present most “humble” presses of

the “COMBINATION,” joined the “National Intelligencer” in striking at the minority of the caucus and *their candidate*, and in holding up the whole matter to public indignation and contempt; and in this the people were with them. But see what a turn things have taken!—the managers of New York, who selected Mr. Crawford in 1816, only because of the hope of changing the “dynasty,” or out of opposition to the administration, or for both reasons, are now with those of Virginia, and agreeing as to the candidate and in respect to the *measures* which it is presumed he will adopt, when seated in the presidency! The like causes that induced the New York folks to yield to the states further south their support in 1816, has now fastened them to the “central power” at Richmond—who, being too modest to offer another candidate, are content to direct the election of a gentleman who is a citizen of another state, but “cradled in Virginia,” and, *just now*, became a disciple of what is called their “school.” Yet the same person was supported by New York and opposed by Virginia only eight years ago, on the repugnance of the one to the politics of the other! And the junction is very much like that which was called the “union of honest men” several years since, when the “fragments of factions” were to be gathered together under this imposing appellation. The managers of New York, however, have a credit for *consistency* which those of Virginia cannot pretend to—they took up Mr. Crawford of political necessity in 1816, that they might reduce Virginia and alter the policy of the administration, by acquiring power in it. They cared nothing about the man—the “combination,” on their part, was to effect measures. It was for those that they “*caballed*,” as Messrs Gales and Seaton said that they did, and said truly. Then the Virginia managers and the gentlemen just named, were with the administration. But, as there were *ten* more persons in the *whole caucus* that met in February last than voted in caucus for Mr. Crawford in 1816, the first is a “national nomination,” though the other was a horrible attempt to dictate a president to the people, in the person of the gentleman now before us as the *regular republican candidate*! My readers must put these things together for themselves, as well as they can. It is impossible for me to reconcile the parties on any other principle than that of some express *bar-gain on the subject*. But, is it to be believed that Richmond has yielded the *supremacy* to Albany, and abandoned the doctrines of her “school?” No—no; the very same desire of getting or keeping power that led Richmond to oppose Albany in 1816, now influ-

*It may be well just to say that the present number of the members of congress is 261, whereas in 1816, it was only 232—and that the *proportionate rate* of the “republican” members was much greater in favor of that candidate, at the time stated, than in 1824.

ences both to unite in supporting the caucus; for it is manifest that no other way is left for either to have weight in the affairs of the government, further than fairly belongs to them as individuals. That there is some bargain, is to me very manifest,—and it probably is a wholesale one: for I heard the great organ of the “regency” in New York, say to one of his friends at Albany—“You recollect how we worked at Washington during the campaign of 1816, and now we are about to reap the fruits of it,” having reference to the vote just then taken, that the legislature would adjourn without doing any thing in relation to the electoral law. What “fruits?” The election of Mr. Crawford, on account of his superior talents and known preference for measures conformable to the wishes of the people of New York? Certainly not—because, at the time referred to, that gentleman was not thought of by the people of that state, or any other, as fitted for the presidency, and further for the reason that he was supported in the caucus of 1816, only to oppose Virginia or the administration. No “fruits” for the people could then have been expected, any more than a person would hope to reap grain without a sowing of seed—but “fruits” were expected for by the “cabal,” and the enjoyment of them was now at hand, in the disfranchisement of the population of N. York, and an investment of their thirty-six votes in the hands of that “cabal,” to play with as they pleased, and dispose of as might be most advantageous to themselves. The fact is, that it has been frequently hinted, if not plainly said, in New York, that the election of electors should not be given to the people because they might throw away the vote of the state!—The pope has condemned the common use of the Bible, lest the people may read it and go to perdition! [See note C.]

In thus speaking of the caucus of 1816, I cannot go the lengths that Messrs. Gales and Seaton and their then and present colleagues did. There were among those who voted for Mr. Crawford at that time, as honorable men and as sound republicans, as voted for him at the late meeting; men incapable of using the “humble” or dirty means that the whole were stigmatized with having resorted to; but still I cannot possibly discover any difference of principle in the leaders in either case, or as to the great object aimed at—to wit, the acquisition of power, without the consent of the people, and a design to force public opinion through the authority of a caucus; and it is worthy of repetition and particular notice, that the gentlemen who were so much abused in 1816, for supporting Mr. Crawford, were nearly as numerous, and quite as respectable, individually, as those who caucused for him in 1824; and that the pretence cannot be urged now, any more

than it could have been then, that that gentleman is the choice of the people; else the managers of New York would have gloried in the opportunity of giving him the vote of that state by a general ticket, and the caucus-editors would not have sanctioned and approved of the violent refusal of the senate to pass a law for the purpose, any more than of the stand taken by the “Spartan band” of Pennsylvania in 1800, or the outrage committed in New Jersey in 1812. But whatever we may think of the opposition to the people in 1816 or 1824, and of those who got it up, we must always recollect that among the voters for Mr. Crawford, on either occasion, were some of the best and soundest friends of the republican system, who, no doubt, meant to do what was right, and acted on what they thought to be principle, not then seeing the interest that others had in moving against the public opinion.

With an insertion of a table, shewing the location of the votes given in the caucus of 1816, I shall conclude the present number, and in the next speak of the minority affair of 1824.

CAUCUS OF 1816.

STATES.	Whole number of Freeholders in Senate and House	Percent.	VOTED FOR.	
			Manroe	Crawford
New-Hampshire	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	3	2	1	1
Rhode-Island	1	1	1	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0
Vermont	1	1	1	0
New-York	22	19	3	15
New-Jersey	8	7	1	6
Pennsylvania	20	18	13	5
Delaware	0	0	0	0
Maryland	4	3	1	2
Virginia	20	17	16	1
North Carolina	12	10	4	6
South Carolina	11	8	7	1
Georgia	8	5	5	5
Kentucky	12	12	5	7
Tennessee	8	8	6	2
Ohio	8	7	6	1
Louisiana	3	—	—	—
Indiana, (delegate)	1	1	0	1
	141	119	65	54

Here we see that New York and Virginia were opposed—16 to 16; that all the New England states had only four members in caucus; that North Carolina was, for the first time, against Virginia; and that Kentucky supported Mr. Crawford. Pennsylvania, however, though divided, was still strong enough to prevent that gentleman's nomination—and the “Bæotia” of the union, as that state has been politely called by those she most served with her great physical power, said to the “cabal” be still, and the “cabal” was still.

NOTE A.

The “National Journal” has thus contrasted the declarations of Messrs. Gales and Seaton at two different periods. Comment is unnecessary.

From the National Intelligencer

of April 8th, 1816.

of August 22d, 1824.

We consult our own inclination, and probably ground of opposition that

*The friends of the present caucus will please to remember that this word is from the orthodoxy shop of Messrs. Gales and Seaton

he interests of the great republican family, by avoiding an examination into the circumstances, a combination of which had nearly produced a nomination in direct opposition to the public will. But some idle assertions have been made on this subject, which deserve an attention they were not originally entitled to, since they have been eagerly propagated as facts in parts of the country where they were not, as they were here, contradicted by every man's own knowledge!

On the part of Mr. Crawford's friends, no exertions were spared. As no labor was too great, so no means were too humble to aid their object; witness the use made of the columns of and ephemeral print in this city, to soil the character and lacerate the feelings of their opponents!

If caucusing, as it is called, be necessary among parties, to secure unity of action, it would be expedient to devise some more equitable method than the present. Some method that shall more truly reflect the sense of the people from different parts of the country, without interfering with the official duties of the members of congress, and without being subject to the influence of considerations which ought to have no bearing on the question. Some method that shall represent all the republicans in the United States, &c. &c.

Should the day unfortunately ever arrive, when a nomination shall be made adverse to the public sentiment, the evil of this system will be felt. On this subject we fully acquiesce in the views of Mr. Barbour, expressed in the senate the other day. "God forbid (said Mr. Barbour) that the power of electing a president of the United States should be lodged in any other hands than those of the people themselves. The whole congress united, dictating a nomination, would weigh no more than a feather in the balance against the public will. Any dictation in opposition to the public sentiment would be considered as an outrage on

has been taken in any quarter, to the election of Mr. Crawford to the presidency is, that he has been nominated by a number of the republican members of congress, as a fit person to fill that high station.

That this nomination should be conclusive, we have never maintained. On the contrary, we consider it only in the light of a recommendation, by as respectable a body of men, for their numbers, as ever gathered together in this country—whose honesty and independence were conspicuously displayed, in the openness of their conduct on that occasion, and the manly spirit of their proceedings. From the character of the men, such respect is due to the proceeding, as is always due, but too seldom paid, in private or public life, to the counsels of the elders of the family, who have on their side the advantages of experience, maturity of intellect, and a deep stake in the community. But, we do not ask for their recommendation, nor did they demand for it, any binding effect, even on the republican party, to whom their proceedings formed a frank, generous and almost irresistible appeal.

The concurrence of a large proportion of those who have for many years enjoyed the public confidence, in an opinion, surely ought to have the effect to confirm the faith of those who incline to that opinion, rather than to shake it. A man must certainly have a decided turn for singularity in his taste, who rejects what he himself approves, because it is approved also by many others. And it appears equally singular to us, that one who approves, in all respects, a candidate for a public station, should withhold from him his support, because others, in every respect capable of deciding correctly, entertain the same opinion with himself. It is very certain, that if our fellow citizens, in going to the polls, always acted upon this principle, we should make a

the rights of the people, rare selection of public and justly scouted by agents. The election of a president of the United States, thus influenced, instead of being an advancement of the most worthy, would be an ostracism of a new sort, in which all who were most worthy would be excluded, to the preference of the one who was least entitled to the public confidence.

To oppose a candidate, otherwise approved, because highly recommended by many others who are themselves approved, appears to us, in short, to be to reverse the principles of our republican institutions, and to place our selections for office on the worst possible basis that could be contrived for them."

The fire against the caucus of 1816, was kept up for a long time by Messrs Gales and Seaton, and they were "astounded" whenever they happened to think or speak of it.

NOTE B.

A series of essays was published in the "Democratic Press," in 1816, and attributed to a distinguished gentleman, (who might easily be named), that, as I am informed, is now one of the most decided friends of Mr. Crawford, from which the following is an extract—

"Mr. Secretary Crawford may stand forth the unfeeling, the unblushing advocate of bribery and prostitution, but he will find his filthy proposals treated with the execrations they deserve by those whom he marks out as the victims of his flagrant want of sense, and his unnatural want of taste."

This severe attack was caused by the proposal of Mr. C. to encourage marriages between the whites and the Indians, which he recommended as a better mode of adding to our civilized population, than the holding out of inducements for the immigration of foreigners, whether they came to us on account of their "virtues or their crimes."

The following, are the opinions of Mr. Binns himself, in relation to the caucus of 1816, and on the power of any caucus, to make a "national nomination," in support of which he is at this time so zealous.

"Every man who has tried this game before has lost it, and so will Mr. Crawford. This underhand, this double dealing, this carrying water on both shoulders, this systematic managed indecision; this wanting of the turn of party politics, this manoeuvring, will put the stamp on Mr. Crawford's political character; and I prophecy, without hesitation, that no party will trust him hereafter. Such a man will never be taken up by the people as president of the union! So much for Mr. Crawford, who, whatever he may be as a private citizen, has committed suicide upon his public character."

—[By his conduct at the time of the caucus of 1816.]
 "What is the nation's voice? The nomination at Washington? It may or may not be so! For, though such nomination be highly advantageous to ensure a unity of action among the republican party, to give that voice effect, IT NEVER CAN, it never ought to be deemed sacred as the call of the nation. For, if it were, then a few individuals choose the president for millions, by an exercise of power neither directly or indirectly given to them."

These extracts are not immediately made (by me) from a file of the "Democratic Press," but I find them running through the newspapers, and their authenticity has not been denied, that I know of. Indeed, Mr. Binns more earnestly deprecated the proposed nomination of Mr. Crawford in 1816, than either Messrs Gales and Seaton or Mr. Ritchie.

NOTE C.

I observe the following as quoted from the "Mohawk Sentinel," one of the few papers that thoroughly supports the "Albany regency."

"The people are often their own worst enemies. The delegation of power to them is both just and proper, but that the nature of that power should be, and under what restrictions it is alone safe to grant it, is yet to be decided. There are extremes in this respect between which it is necessary to steer."

The "delegation of power to the people ! ! ! ! !"
Who is to delegate it? If there is any such "delegation," the declaration of independence, and the constitution of the United States, as well as that of New York, all begin with proclaiming a lie, for they say that *all power is in the people*. I never heard of such an impudent thing in my life; and it is as silly as it is impudent.—It is only the emperor of Russia, or some other absolute despot, that would dare to utter such a thing. It might cost a *king of England* his head.

MR. CRAWFORD resumed the transaction of business at the treasury department on the 4th inst. at the expiration of a year and a day from the commencement of his illness. The "National Intelligencer" speaks of him as being entirely restored to health.

THE "NATIONAL ADVOCATE." The New York republican committee, to whom this paper was transferred by judge Van Ness, desirous of terminating the difference that had arisen respecting that paper, tendered to Mr. Noah the possession of his late place as editor, which he accepted, and so all is peace again.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL. The following notes we have received through the politeness of a gentleman who was one of the party that accompanied the secretary of war to the summit level a few days ago:

Deep creek, a branch of Youghagany, at this dry season, furnishes sufficient water at the bridge, the summit level, to fill a lock 60 feet long, 10 feet deep, and 12 feet wide, in 13 minutes.

The Little Youghagany river can also be brought to the summit level by a dam of 21 feet, near Armstrong's, in the Green Glades.

Big Youghagany river can also be brought to the summit level by a dam of 35 feet, at a point near where the state road crosses that stream.

The question, of water sufficient for canal navigation east and west, may, therefore, be considered as finally settled.

From a point on the Deep Creek Glade, called Hinch's arm, 45 feet of elevation above the bridge on Deep Creek, the tunnel will be 1 3-4 miles to Crabtree run, a branch of Savage river.

From the mouth of the north Glade run, a branch of Deep Creek, to the head of the White Oak Lick Fork, is 112 feet; thence to the summit of the dividing ridge, 28 feet. On this route, to the middle fork of Crabtree run, a branch of Savage river, the tunnel will be 1 2-3 miles.

From the Deep Creek bridge to the mouth of the North Glade run, is about 11 feet elevation.

From the bridge to the mouth of Meadow Mountain run, a branch of deep creek, is 10 feet elevation.

From a point of elevation 45 feet above the bridge, on the Meadow Mountain run, the tunnel will be 3 3-4 miles to Monroe's run, a branch of Savage river, 4 or 5 miles above the mouth of Crabtree run, a branch of Savage river, and about 9 miles above its mouth.

[Harpers Ferry Farmer.

YELLOW FEVER. Without venturing on the opinion that yellow fever cannot be imported, I have long been entirely convinced that it may be produced with absolute certainty, during the hot months, by artificial means and in a scientific manner, if any one should wish to give existence to so dreadful a malady. The following, copied from a late Philadelphia paper,

is a remarkable case out of the many that have been adduced, to shew the domestic origin of the disease.

Died, on the 17th of the 8 mo. last, *Rachel Palmer*, daughter of John Palmer, of Concord township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, aged about 16 years.

On the 22d of the same month, *John Palmer*, brother of the above, aged 18 years.

On the 27th of the same month, *Lewis Palmer*, another brother, aged 22 years.

The disease which so suddenly hastened to the tomb those three blooming youths is ascribed to a local cause. An old building, in a state of decay, which had been used for a milk-house, standing fifteen or twenty yards from the door of the dwelling, had become partly filled with water and rubbish of various kinds, such as weeds and decayed logs; the fowls had roosted under its roof until it had become offensive both to the sight and smell. The water of the well, which was situated between this old building and the dwelling, became also offensive and unfit for use.—Doctors Marsh, (the regular physician,) Hamor, and Jacques, the latter of Wilmington, were all of the opinion that the disease originated from this old building. The fever, which was stubborn and unremitting and baffled all their skill, assumed, towards its termination, a typhus and malignant character. Four more of the same family, viz. the grandmother, another young man, brother to the former, and two children, are lying dangerously ill with the same complaint. The chance of recovery had become so hopelessly by remaining at the dwelling, the alarm and sympathy of the neighborhood had become so much excited, that it was thought best for the whole family to abandon it at present. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon those who opened their doors to receive them, for their benevolence and liberality.

Upland Union.

"THE CHURCH" IN ENGLAND is in great "danger," through the *filthiness* of the "dignified clergy," their inordinate lusts and unyielding rapacity. Content with fleecing their flocks, they care little about either the bodies or the souls of those committed to their charge. The various bodies of dissenters have made a mighty progress, and the numerous sects now compose a large part of the population, though at the cost of supporting their own ministers and those of "the church" additionally, while respecting the last only as tyrants and consumers of that which they do not labor to earn. And now it seems that much alarm prevails on account of the increase of the Roman Catholics. All these things are the natural result of *toleration* in countries wherein there is an *established church*, which, let it be called by what name it may, and profess what it pleases, is the "mother of abominations."

The following is copied from a late London paper. The facts stated have caused much uneasiness; but the priests of the established church, instead of "doing justice, loving mercy and walking humbly," that they may win the people to their sect, will rather seek the *sword* to arrest the progress of the Catholics, as those do to exterminate protestantism in Spain, &c. each being equally right, in the support of themselves.

"According to returns laid before parliament, about *thirty-five years ago*, the then number of Roman Catholics was 69,376; but, according to the statements of certain Roman Catholic writers, the number of souls belonging to their communion amounted, about *six or seven years ago*, to 500,000. In the year 1781, there were only three Roman Catholic schools of any note in England; but, at present, upwards of *fifty*; most of the Roman Catholic chapels, the number of which is actually no less than *nine hundred*, were built within the last thirty-five years; in the collegiate establishment at Stonyhurst, there are accommodations for 500 pupils, besides profes-

sors, managers and domestics; before the arrival of the Jesuits, there were not more than ten or a dozen Roman Catholics in the immediate neighborhood of Stonyhurst, but now several thousands; within a few years, there have been erected near that place two spacious chapels, each capable of containing 2000, and yet insufficient for the accommodation of the new converts to popery; 3000 Roman Catholic children were confirmed in the year 1813, in Liverpool, Manchester and Preston; the Roman Catholic chapels in Lancashire and parts of the adjacent counties are nearly as numerous as the Protestant churches, Jesuits officiate in all of them; the Jesuits of Stonyhurst are lords of that manor, of which they reserve, for the use of their establishment, 1000 acres; they invariably dispossess their unconvertible Protestant tenants, as soon as their terms expire, and substitute Roman Catholics in their places; they find means to restrain many Protestant booksellers from selling any books against popery, while there is a popish bookseller in a large town whose shop is abundantly supplied with publications hostile to the cause of Protestantism; their ablest orators regularly preach against the doctrines of the reformation and the established church; they frequently despatch agents to Ireland, and appear to be deeply interested in the religious and political concerns of that distracted country.

HAYTI. The following interesting paragraphs are taken from a letter from Mr. Granville, addressed to the editor of the "National Gazette:"

I have said, and I repeat that religious toleration is cherished amongst us; in this particular, I am but the echo of our constitution; all rays terminate in the centre, yet they do not all issue from the same point of the circumference of the circle; but, if any religious sect should disturb public order, or social harmony, there is not the least doubt, but its eccentricity would be repressed. Religion is the eldest sister of legislation: they exercise their authority over two different portions of the same domain; as we do not acknowledge any law of primogeniture, the separation of the powers of the two sisters, cannot impede their harmony or good understanding, and, on all sides, it ought to be understood, that *the judge is not the law, nor is the minister the Gospel.*

The people of Hayti and their armed force were about to become a subject of discussion: but the census I have received the 15th instant, puts an end to all debate on this head. The population consists of 935,335 individuals: the national guard taken from this population, is, 11,325 men, and the armed force on active duty, and which is not numbered in the census, amounts to 45,520 men.

With regard to the extent of the island, here follow the identical words of Moreau de St. Mery, in his description of the Spanish part, printed at Philadelphia in 1796. "With respect to its extent, almost all maps differ from each other, and it is certain that they represent the island to be less than it really is. According to the observations of the count de Chastenot de Puysegur, made in 1784 and 1785, it is 160 leagues long from east to west, and from 60 to 70 broad from north to south, exclusive of the small adjacent islands belonging to it, which, by a moderate calculation, will present a superficies of at least 40,000 square miles." Our population is not proportionable to this surface, because we have been under the necessity of sustaining a war of extermination against France; we have also had intestine dissensions, which our enemies took care to encourage as long as they were in their power; moreover, the two thirds of the islands were inhabited by people leading a pastoral life, who only occupied themselves with tillage as far as was indispensable for their subsistence. Their commercial intercourse was next to nothing; conse-

quently they had merely the means of subsistence, and but few of the comforts of life.

Many political economists, and, amongst others, Destutt Tracy, in Europe, and Daniel Raymond, in America, have promulgated this great truth, that the population is in the ratio to the means of its subsistence. I shall add that, when the means of subsistence are combined with those of existence, the population increases with an astonishing rapidity. The proof of this is evident in the census of the island of Hayti. Let one give a glance only at the northern part, where Christophe commanded; at the part heretofore Spanish, and at that under the government of the *immortal Petion*; the first given up to all the horrors characteristic of Nero, Heliogabalus, Commodus, Caracalla, Phalaris and so many others, consisted of nearly one-sixth of the island, and had, at best, but a government of Cossacks; the old men, the women, the children, the Janisaries, the Satraps, all were obliged to toil at fortifications and castles, which, at this day, attest a despotism the most absolute whereof history can furnish an example. Although this part may be fertile as that which enjoyed the happiness of being governed by Petion, it contains but 367,721 inhabitants: the second, inhabited by men whose indolence is generally acknowledged, is much more fertile than the rest of the island; nevertheless, it has only 61,468 souls: in fine, the third, which forms the other sixth, contains 506,146 souls; so that, in the sixth part of the island, there are actually more inhabitants than in the other five together. Whence proceeds that enormous difference? From the trifling commerce carried on in the northern part; its non-existence in the east; and its great extension in the western and southern quarters. With these causes are to be combined, the agriculture, and good or bad administration. In a few days, I shall present the reports of our secretary of state and minister of finances to the house of representatives, for the five last years: the difference will be still more striking.

I have indulged myself with this kind of episode, in order to shew that, if our island is not well peopled as it ought to be from its internal industry and its trade from abroad; that does not belong to the ordinary causes, which render the population stationary or retrograde.

The writer then proceeds to speak of the stability of the government, its means of defence, not forgetting that "powerful and terrible auxiliary, their *meritum suum*;" and of the army, he says that it is numerous beyond its compliment, so that more furlongs are granted than enlistments made. This is mentioned to shew that, unless attacked from abroad, (an event not at all likely to happen), those who may emigrate to Hayti will not be *required* to serve in the army.

GEYAUQUIL—customs of the females; from Hall's Journal. We were somewhat surprised, on entering the first house, to observe the ladies in immense hammocks, made out of a net-work of strong grass, dyed of various colors, suspended from the roof, which was twenty feet high.

Some of them were sitting, others reclining in their hammocks, with their feet, or, at least, one foot, left hanging out, and so nearly touching the floor, that, when they pleased, they could reach it with the toe, and, by a gentle push, give motion to the hammock. This family consisted of no less than three generations; the grandmother lying at full length in a hammock suspended across one corner of the room, the mother seated in another, swinging from side to side, and three young ladies, her daughters, lounging in one hammock attached to hooks along the length of the room. The whole party were swinging away at such a furious rate, that, at first, we were confounded

and made giddy by the variety of motions in different directions. We succeeded, however, in making good our passage to a sofa at the further side of the room, though not without apprehension of being knocked over by the way. The ladies, seeing us embarrassed, ceased their vibrations until the introductions had taken place, and, then, touching the floor with their feet, swung off again without any interruption to the conversation.

We had often heard before of the fair complexion of the Guayaquilcans, but had fancied it was merely comparative. To our surprise, therefore, we found these ladies quite as fair and clear in complexion as any Europeans; unlike the Spaniards, also, their eyes were blue, and their hair of a light color. The whole party maintained the character for pre-eminence in beauty for which Guayaquil is celebrated. Even the venerable grandmother preserved her looks in a degree rarely met with between the tropics.

PORTER BREWERIES. An idea of the immense extent to which the brewing of porter is carried on in London, may be formed by the following description of Barclay's brewery:—If any private concern in England, or in the world, is entitled to the epithet of "vastness," this is one. It covers about eight acres of ground, and manufactured last year 251,474 barrels, of 36 gallons each. The buildings which contain the vats themselves are enormous. The largest of the latter contain each 4,000 barrels. The average number of vats is nearly 100. A steam-engine of 22 horse power is employed in driving the machinery, and about two hundred men are engaged in the various works of the establishment; it is supposed that the number of persons dependent upon it without doors, in the sale and transportation of the beer, is three or four thousand. The three coppers in which the beer is boiled, hold each 150 barrels. Twenty-five gentlemen once dined in one of these coppers, after which, 50 of the workmen got in and regaled themselves. One hundred and ninety pounds of beef steaks were thus consumed in one day, in this novel kind of dining room. The tuns in which the beer ferments, hold 1,400 barrels each. The carbonic acid in one of them stands three and a half feet above the liquor, and pours over the side in a continued stream. A candle is instantly extinguished on being placed near the outer edge of this receptacle, and on holding one's face near it, a sharp, pungent sensation is felt in the mouth and face, not very unlike that produced by ardent spirits. An immersion of a few moments would be fatal. One hundred and sixty horses are kept on the premises, for the purpose chiefly of transporting the materials to and from different parts of the city.

EXPEDITIOUS TRAVELLING. The Mobile Commercial Register gives the following as an instance of expeditions travelling from that city to the north and back. A gentleman left Mobile about the first of May, in a vessel bound to New York, and returned, after an absence of 62 days, 14 of which was spent in New York. During this time he made the following tour: landed in New York, thence, to Philadelphia, thence via Trenton N. J. to Cayuga lake, in the state of New York, thence to Albany, and back to Cayuga lake; thence to Buffalo, the falls of Niagara, and up lake Erie to Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky, Detroit, and back to Buffalo; thence to Pittsburg, and down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, to New Orleans, and back to Mobile; making the distance of about 6,700 miles, which he performed in 32 travelling days. The passage from Mobile to New York was made in 15 days, and from Pittsburg to New Orleans in 7 days, exclusive of a detention of several days in Louisville. A part of the journey was performed on the Grand Canal in the state of New York.

GREEK LOAN. The government of the Ionian Islands, on receiving notice that the government of Greece had ordered that the proceeds of the loan raised in London which had been received, should be deposited in Zante or Cerigo, on the 19th of July, issued a decree forbidding, under pain of banishment, any person to receive the said loan on deposit, in either of those islands or in any part of the territory of the Ionian Islands. The following is the decree of the Greek government alluded to.

"Considering that the legislative body has resolved to contract a loan for four millions of Spanish dollars (800,000L sterling), and as part of this loan, contracted in London, has already arrived at Zante; considering that, under the present circumstances, it is highly necessary to take all possible measures that the money may be properly applied, as the contrary would be attended with the worst consequences, the legislative body decrees as follows:

"1. Not a shilling of the said money shall be employed to cover former expenses or accounts of whatever nature they may be.

"2. The amount of the loan is exclusively dedicated to the advancement of the nation, and shall be employed with the strictest economy, partly for other future wants of the state.

"3. The money shall remain in depot in Zante or Cerigo.

"4. The committee which received its appointment from London, shall make the payments according as the government disposes, receiving each time a certificate, signed by the president of the legislative body, accompanied by a protocol of the sitting, which certificate the executive council shall give through the minister of finance.

"5. This law shall be inviolably observed, both according to its letter and spirit, till the whole loan shall be disposed of.

"The president of the executive council.

(GEORGE CONDRIOTTIS.)"

"Argos, 27th April, 1824."

BOSTON. From the annual financial report of the municipality of Boston, it appears that the amount of receipts of the treasurer of the city and county, during the year 1823, was \$476,547. The amount borrowed beyond the amount paid on former loans was \$121,860, and the amount received from other sources than loans was \$230,606, making an aggregate of receipts of the year, of \$352,466.

The estimate of expenditures for the year 1824, is 307,926 dollars. Of this expenditure, \$54,220 is for schools.

NEW DISCOVERY. An Edinburgh paper gives an account of a new discovery in the arts and sciences, which, it is asserted, will altogether supersede the use of steam in working machinery. Instead of steam, hydrogen gas is introduced into the cylinder, which, being destroyed by combustion, produces a complete vacuum, into which the piston rushes with irresistible force. Gas is again introduced, and raises the piston, when it is again destroyed by combustion, as before. A patent has been obtained for the discovery. The engine will only weigh from twenty-five to thirty cwt. A small stove will supply the place of the steam boiler, and five barrels of oil, it is calculated, will take a ship to India!

NATURAL HISTORY. M. Cuvier lately presented a report to the academy of sciences on the state of natural history, and the increase of knowledge in that department since the return of maritime peace, the details of which are peculiarly interesting:—Linnaeus, in 1773, indicated about 8000 species of plants. M. Decandolle now describes 40,000, and within a few years they will doubtless exceed 50,000. Buffon esti-

mated the number of quadrupeds at about 800. M. Desmarests has just enumerated above 700, and he is far from considering this list complete. M. de Lacepede wrote twenty years ago the history of all the known species of fish; the whole did not amount to 1500. The cabinet of the king alone has now above 25,000, which, says M. Cuvier, are but a small proportion of those which the seas and rivers would furnish. We no longer venture to fix numbers for the birds and reptiles; the cabinets are crowded with new species which require to be classed. Above all, we are confounded at the continually increased number of insects: it is by thousands that travellers bring them from hot climates; the cabinet of the king contains about 25,000, species; and there are at least as many more in the various cabinets of Europe. The work of M. Strauss, on the Maybug, has just shown that this little body of an inch in length, has 396 hard pieces, serving as envelopes, 494 muscles, 24 pairs of nerves, 48 pair trachea. [London paper.]

TURNPIKE ROADS. It appears by a statement in an English paper, that there are 18,329 miles of Turnpike roads in England, 2,591 do. in Wales, and 3,611 in Scotland—total 24,531. The annual income on the average of the years 1816, 1819, and 1820, was, England 970,618*l.*—Wales 37,672*l.*—Scotland 129,635*l.*—Total 1,137,925*l.* But this income, besides the necessary expense of continuing repairs, was burthened in the year 1821 with the following debt: England 3,874,255*l.*—Wales 201,962*l.*—Scotland 1,124,273*l.* Total 5,200,490*l.* In Norfolk the number of miles was 271, the income per mile 38*l.* the expenditure per ditto 26*l.* excess of income 12*l.*—In Suffolk, the number of miles 279; income per mile 34*l.*—expenditure per do. 31*l.* excess of income 3*l.*

TRADE OF THE BALTIC, &c. Elsinour, January.—

The following is a complete specification of the ships that passed the Sound in the year 1823:—

	From the North Sea.	From the Baltic.	From the North Sea.	From the Baltic.
English	1517	1499	French	17 15
Hanoverian	159	157	Mecklenburg	244 252
Danish	331	306	Hamburg	12 11
Swedish	546	587	Bremen	20 21
Norwegian	484	462	Lubeck	26 33
Prussian	748	787	Oldenburg	24 18
Russian	154	152	American	77 81
Dutch	216	245	Portuguese	1 1
	Total, from the North Sea		4576	
	Total, from the Baltic		4627	

Flushing, January 11. In the year 1823 the number of ships arrived here was much more considerable than in 1822, the number being 757, and that of the ships that have sailed 645; in 1822 the arrivals were only 580, the departures 544. Among the arrivals last year were 419 Netherland ships, 120 English, 83 American, 32 Hanoverian, 29 French, &c.

Ostend, Jan. 12. In the year 1823, there have arrived here 301 merchant vessels, of which 127 were Netherlanders, 136 English, 10 French, 2 American, &c. The packets to and from England are not included.

AN AFRICAN LEGITIMATE. The following translation of a letter sent by Almani Abdool Kaddre, king of the Boolah nation, from Temboo, addressed to the late sir Charles McCarthy, as governor of Sierra Leone, is copied from the *Colonial Gazette*:

"I begin this letter in the name of God, the giver of all men's blessings in this world and the next! Glory to God again and again. He is a merciful God, and has compassion on all his creatures. After saying this, I am the king of the Mahometans all over the world. God has granted to my power and to my

strength in religion, and has given me authority to cut off all heathens' heads with my own sword. I send this letter to governor McCarthy and all his subjects, to let them know that I received the compliments sent by Karimo. When he arrived I was preparing to despatch people to Sierra Leone, to let them know what happened to me. We had a civil war; and during my absence from Temboo, the people who made the attack destroyed all my property. Every musket and valuable article sent to me by you was plundered and carried off. Upon receiving the message that was delivered to me, I lost no time in sending my people with this letter to you, and all your subjects, to request that you will do towards me as former governors have done to my predecessors. I hope you will spare me any number of the best guns from one hundred to a thousand. I want those weapons and implements of war which are not known or used by any black nation. Also as much gunpowder as you can let me have. The envoy who was sent to me knows all my wants. Give me as much of all sorts of goods as you can—such as dollars, fine cloth, a watch, some spectacles and scissors, plenty of writing paper, a mule, a good deal of sugar. In short, I want as many of those things we are already acquainted with, or are unknown to us, as you can send."

ARCTIC EXPEDITION. We have been favored with the sight of a letter recently received by a naval officer in Cornwall, from an officer connected with the expedition which lately left this country for the purpose of proceeding by land to explore the shores of the Arctic Sea, from Repulse Bay, of which the following extract will, we doubt not, be acceptable to our readers:

"H. M. discovery sloop, Griper, }
Stromness, July 2, 1824. }

I cannot leave the Orkney Isles without writing to you. Of the nature and objects of this expedition I suppose you are already well informed, it is, therefore, unnecessary for me to enter into details. Every thing which could be thought of for the comfort and safety of those engaged in it has been provided by government. We have complete fur dresses of racoon skin; bags about six feet long and sufficiently wide for a man to get into and sleep in, lined with the same material; and pillows which are air tight, and may be inflated when necessary, to repose on. These pillows are made of duck of the closest texture, of which two pieces are glued together by a composition made of India-rubber dissolved in naphtha, which renders them air tight, and the pillows are then formed. There is a stop-cock at one corner, through which they are inflated, and when not used, the air is allowed to escape. When empty, a pillow can be folded up in a small compass, and carried in the pocket. We have also water-proof dresses, swimming-jackets, and camp equipage suited to the climate we have to encounter, all prepared in the same manner. We have also covering of the same material for two boats which we have in frame; each of these boats when completed for service, will weigh about 150 pounds; they are designed to carry six persons each, with some necessaries. The party consists of twelve persons, and if we find the sea clear of ice, we are to paddle along shore. We take two ponies from Stromness, to convey the luggage across the peninsula from Repulse Bay to the Arctic Sea; they are strong, hardy and handsome little animals. We have materials to form a cart for the luggage, on our arrival, and six pair of wheels of different sizes and widths. It is, however, generally thought that the Esquimaux dogs will be more serviceable in conveying our luggage on sledges, than the ponies in a cart; and we have a number of sledges of various sizes, in case it should be found necessary to use them. The

Snap, surveying sloop, accompanies us as far as Hudson's Strait, where we take out the stores, provisions, &c. and part company. The Snap will then proceed to Newfoundland, to continue the surveys of that coast. These particulars will give you some idea of the manner in which we are to proceed on our arrival at Hudson's Strait. I trust we shall fully succeed in the object in view; at all events, every thing that courage and perseverance can accomplish will be effected."

POWER OF THE ARCTIC DOGS.—Captain Parry has given an interesting account of the power of these animals, and of their great use in dragging anchors, cables, boats and stores of all kinds, from the Hecla to the Fury, which they performed with astonishing ease and expedition. "It was a curious sight," says capt. Parry, "to watch these useful animals walking off with a bower anchor, a boat or a topmast, without any difficulty; and it may give some idea of what they are able to perform to state, that nine dogs of captain Lyon's, dragged 1611 pounds a distance of 1750 yards in nine minutes; and that they worked in a similar way between the ships for seven or eight hours a day. The road was, however, very good at this time, and the dogs the best that could be procured."

BIGAMY. *From a London paper.* A man named Simmons, and his wife, were both tried in London lately for bigamy, and convicted. They were married in August, 1806, in London, and after a co-habitation of six months, they separated, and after living separate for some time, they gave each other a kind of letter of license to marry again, if their inclinations led them to do so. In 1812, the female prisoner married a man named Brain, at St. Pancras church, London; and, in 1813, the male prisoner married a young woman, named Sarah Challis, at Newbury. Evidence was called which sufficiently proved the facts, and they were both sentenced to be imprisoned for one year. This, it is believed, is the first time that a woman was ever tried for marrying two husbands, on the same day that her husband was tried for marrying two wives.

CHEMICAL BANK. On the 15th inst. the grand jury for the city and county of Albany, found bills of indictment against John D. Morrison and William J. Caldwell, of New York, for having used improper means with some members of the legislature to procure the incorporation of the Chemical bank, last winter. The former was the principal agent of the bank applicants, and was complained of to the jury by the latter, who was also indicted on his own testimony.

SUSPENSION BRIDGES. Amidst the improvements going on in Paris, which seem to keep pace with those of London, they have raised in front of the Invalides an iron bridge. "If it is not," says a French paper, "a monument of the taste which distinguished the time of Pericles, or Leo the 10th, it will at least be a very curious object, by its novelty, in France, and an astonishing proof of the powerful industry of our days. This bridge is not made from any of the models lately exhibited at the Louvre. It will afford a passage not only to foot passengers, but light carriages. Like the *Pont des Arts*, it will be 30 feet wide, and 65 fathoms long. Two chains extending from one bank of the river to the other will suspend it 25 feet above the common level of the water. These chains will be composed of forged bars of iron.—Four columns of 40 feet, and nine feet in diameter, will serve for fastening points, or support. To take off verticle pressure, the enormous chains will be supported by side chains fixed to the tops of the columns, and descending in angles of 18 or 19 degrees. All the details of this great work appear to us very

ingenious. The 4 columns are in the colossal style of Egyptian architecture. The foundations of the columns are three feet deep. The top of each will display a sphinx of six feet high, from which hang the chains."

BURMESE WAR. A London paper gives the following account of the origin of the war between the Burmese and the British government, in India.

The dispute is of some standing, the Burmese having, for several years, made encroachments on the eastern frontier of Chittagong. They first advanced pretensions to the jungles frequented by our elephant-hunters, which were unquestionably situated within the British boundaries. They next laid claim to the island of Shapuree, situated on the extreme point of the narrow strip of the main land which forms the southern frontier of the Chittagong district, and is separated from it only by a narrow channel. The main stream of the Haaf, the acknowledged boundary of the two states, flows between the island and the eastern or Burmese bank of the river.

In the commencement of 1823, a boat belonging to British subjects passing Shapuree, was stopped by a party of Burmese, armed with matchlocks, and the steersman was shot dead on the spot. On this a small guard was sent to take post on the island, to prevent further outrage, and to afford protection to the peaceable inhabitants of the district.

The rajah of Arracan demanded, in terms of haughty menace, that this post should be withdrawn. The British officer, in reply, shewed, as well from the position of the island, as from the records of Calcutta, that Chittagong had been invariably comprehended within the limits of the Bengal government; and added, that any attempt on the part of the Burmese to take forcible possession of it would be regarded as an hostile aggression. Negotiations ensued, and were still pending, when, (on the 24th Sep. 1823), a Burmese force of about 1,000 men, attacked and gained possession of the island, after killing three Sepoys, and wounding three others. On the 21st of November, colonel Shaylana, at the head of a detachment of the India Army, recovered possession of Shapuree, and continued to occupy the island till the 12th December. An epidemic disorder having then made its appearance amongst the troops, they were withdrawn, and immediately the Burmese crossed the river with much parade, in four large boats, filled with armed men, set fire to a hut, and retired. On the 20th January, 1824, the Burmese authorities sent an invitation to Mr. Chew, commander of the company's ship *Sophia*, which was then lying in the river Haaf, requesting him to visit them at Mangdoo, a station in the neighborhood. Mr. Chew immediately accepted the invitation, and proceeded to Mangdoo, accompanied by Mr. Boyce, who commanded the row-boats, and eight Lascars. Immediately on their arrival, they were treacherously seized and imprisoned, by the direction of four commissioners, who had recently arrived from the court of Ava, for the express purpose of inquiring into the state of the dispute with the English. When information of this event reached Bengal, instructions were immediately issued to the commander at Chittagong, to address a letter to the rajah of Arracan, in the strongest language of remonstrance, calling upon him, in the name of the governor-general in council, to deliver up the officers and men within a certain period, under pain of the severest vengeance of the British power; and stating that, as the act of treachery and violence complained of had been committed under the orders of the commissioners deputed by the court of Ava, it must be considered as emanating from the king, and, unless it was instantly redressed, the relations of peace between the two governments, already so seriously disturbed by past proceedings,

would be holden to be dissolved, and war to have commenced. These transactions sufficiently shewed the fixed determination of the Burnese to engage in hostilities with the British; and war being inevitable, we have only to express our hope that it will be so vigorously prosecuted, as to be brought to a speedy termination.

"THE NATION'S GUEST."
Fete at Castle Garden.

We now lay before our readers a brief description of the fete at Castle Garden, given to the 'Guest of the Nation,' which is said to have been one of the most brilliant displays of taste and grandeur ever witnessed in this country. It was graced by all the beauty and fashion of the city of New York and vicinity, amounting to about six thousand persons. The utmost harmony and good feeling reigned on the occasion, and every person present apparently experienced the greatest pleasure and delight.

Immediately in front of the gate which forms the first entrance to the garden, was erected a pyramid, of the height of seventy-five feet, brilliantly illuminated, and surmounted by a double triangle, likewise illuminated, presenting the appearance of a star encircling the letter F. The bridge leading to the castle, which stands off from the battery into the bay 250 feet, was this evening an immense covered way, carpeted the entire distance, hung with numerous lamps, and decorated with evergreen. Through this magnificent entrance the company found their way into the interior of the garden.

The castle, which is a circle, and covers a surface of about 600 feet, was enclosed with an awning, at an altitude of seventy-five feet, the dome of which was supported in the centre by a column dressed with pale blue and white, and inscribed with the names of men immortalized with that of La Fayette in the cause of freedom. This column was encircled with an immense cut glass chandelier, composed of thirteen separate ones, representing the thirteen original states; while it formed at its summit the centre whence hung the flags, signals, and standards of various nations, looped and festooned with much good taste, making a covering for the company, and a splendid military and naval dress for the coarser canopy above.

This object, which was the first that met the eye, and formed, at the base, but a slight obstruction, had a very imposing appearance, and produced a fine effect. The whole seemed to operate like a charm upon the visitor as he entered, who, with sparkling eyes, and with looks of enraptured admiration, came forward from the massy and low-browed entrance, with increased grace in his step, and airy lightness in his feelings. Every one seemed to feel at home, and to appropriate the scene and its pleasures to his individual enjoyment and use.

The roof was supported by thirteen transparent columns, capped with a circle of light, and based with the armorial insignia of the several states under a shield of the union, to denote their dependence on the same, and richly flanked with a falling drapery. Between the columns were to be seen the names of the original states, in gilded letters, encircled by laurel wreaths, and suspended between American ensigns and a profusion of "striped bunting."

The general made his appearance about 10 o'clock. Immediately the dance and the song was at an end. The military band struck up a military air, and La FAYETTE was conducted through a column of ladies and gentlemen to a splendid pavilion, immediately opposite to the great entrance. Not a word was spoken of gratulation—so profound and respectful and intellectual was the interest which his presence excited; nothing but a subdued and universal clap broke the general silence, and that but for a moment.

The interior of the pavilion, which was composed of white cambric, festooned and otherwise varied with sky blue, and surmounted with an American eagle over the letter F, was richly furnished. Among other interesting objects, we noticed a bust of Hamilton, placed upon a Corinthian pillar, and illuminated with a beautiful lamp.

But the most interesting of all the exhibitions were those presented in front of the pavilion, and seen from it, immediately over the entrance to the garden. A triumphal arch, of about ninety feet space, adorned with laurel, oak and festoons of flags, was seen, based upon pillars of cannon, fifteen feet high. A bust of Washington, supported by a golden eagle, was placed over the arch, as the presiding deity. Within the arch, was a painting nearly 25 feet square, of a fine colossal figure, representing the Genius of our country rising in her native majesty and strength, supported by the American eagle, and exhibiting a scroll inscribed to Fayette, with the words, "Honored be the faithful Patriot."

Soon after the general entered the painting just alluded to was slowly raised which exhibited to the audience a beautiful transparent representation of *La Grange*, the mansion of La Fayette. The effect was as complete as the view was unexpected and imposing. Another subdued clap of admiration followed this tasteful and appropriate and highly interesting display.

Owing to the steam boat running around gen. La Fayette did not reach West-Point until 12 o'clock. He was received by colonel Thayer, the commander of the post, accompanied by major generals Brown and Scott, with their respective suites, together with the officers and professors upon the station, under a salute of twenty-one guns from a detachment of artillery posted upon the bluff, directly north of the old barracks. A landau was in readiness to receive the general as he stepped ashore, in which he ascended the hill to the plain, followed by a long procession, consisting of the Cincinnati, the officers of the station, gentlemen from New York, and from the river towns above, delegates from the towns of Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Clermont, Hudson and Albany, &c. He was received on the plain by the corps of cadets, whom he reviewed. From the parade ground the general repaired, for a few moments, to the quarters of generals Brown and Scott. At half past two, the general was conducted by colonel Thayer, to the splendid library of the institution, from whence he was conducted to the mess-room of the cadets, which was elegantly fitted up for the occasion, and partook of a sumptuous dinner. Including the Cincinnati and the corporation of New York, who accompanied general La Fayette on his route, upwards of four hundred persons sat down to the table. After the cloth was removed, many excellent toasts were drank—among them, the following by the general.

The military academy of West Point. A school of liberty and equality—two inseparable sisters;—the scientific bulwark of national defence; a happy and most precious bond of national union:—An old friend of their grand-father offers to them his admiration, his thanks, his blessing.

At 6 o'clock the company rose from the table, and the general and his friends re-embarked on board of the *James Kent*, and proceeded to Newburgh, which place he reached about twilight.

On his arrival at Newburgh he was received by a handsome corps of infantry, who were drawn up in marshal array upon the wharf, by whom he was escorted to the *Orange Hotel*, where he was received by the corporation of the village, the president of which, addressed him as follows:—

General La Fayette:

Permit me, sir, in behalf of my fellow-citizen

to congratulate you, on your safe arrival in our country, after an absence of more than forty years. We still remember with gratitude, your *services and sufferings* in defence of our country. Our citizens, anxious to see the man of whom they have heard so much, have hastened to this place, to testify their attachment to your person, and acknowledge the deep sense of the obligations they owe you. Although, sir, at this place you will not find *Washington*, and your former companions in arms, you will find an ardent people who love you. Although, you will not find, at the former encampment of the continental army, (in this vicinity), those soldiers whose enthusiastic love of liberty, led them to encounter every danger, without the hope of reward, you will meet a small remnant of that army, who, forgetting their age and wounds, have travelled to a distance from their homes, to welcome their old commander. And you will meet the children of those men, who boasted, when living, that they had fought by your side, in *Carolina*, at *Brandywine* and *Yorktown*, and were fed and clothed at your expense, when languishing with disease or sinking under the severity of a rigorous climate.

When you first arrived in our country, and offered to us your helping hand, our friends were but few, our enemies were many and powerful—our cities and shores were occupied by hostile fleets and armies. Dismay and disunion, in some measure, had spread through our country. But your presence reanimated our drooping spirits; our gloomy prospects disappeared; the contest was resumed with renewed ardor; and finally, complete victory and success ensued. The debt of gratitude we owe to you and those men who risked their lives and fortunes in our behalf, we, nor our children's children ever can repay. Our last wish and prayer will be that your health may be preserved; your useful life prolonged, that you may long enjoy the gratitude of your American children while here, and be crowned with imperishable and immortal honors hereafter.

To which he made a brief and pertinent reply.—He afterwards entered a carriage and passed through the principal streets of the village, which were decorated with arches bearing highly appropriate inscriptions. On his return to the Orange Hotel, the following address was presented to him by *Johannis Miller*, esq. president of the Orange county Agricultural Society, in behalf of said society:

General—The Agricultural Society of Orange county have directed me, in their name, to congratulate you on your arrival in this country. Your recollection will bring to view the battles of *Mt. Misink* and *fort Montgomery*, in our struggle for national independence—the ashes of those patriots who fell in the memorable contest, have been prolific in producing a stock of heroes two fold in number, of equal valor of those of the revolution. When you left this country, in your early years, after she had achieved her independence, you left her citizens under peaceful shades, turning the weapons of war into implements of husbandry and agriculture—they have had a continual jubilee—your presence among them increases their joy, and excites feelings which cannot be expressed. You will permit me to add my individual expressions of joy and congratulations to those of the society, and to pray that your days may be prolonged to see the nations of the earth emancipated from the shackles of tyranny and oppression. *Gen. La Fayette*, in token of respect, the society has also directed me to present you this diploma, constituting you a member thereof

He was then ushered into the grand saloon attached to the hotel, where several hundreds from the village and adjoining towns were presented to him. He then retired to rest for a few hours, and, at 11 o'clock, partook of an elegant supper which had been prepar-

ed by the inhabitants of the village. At about 12 o'clock the general re-embarked on board of the steam boat *Kent*, and, before daylight next morning, arrived off *Poughkeepsie*, where he met with a most flattering reception. He was conducted from the landing to a barouch, drawn by four elegant white horses, escorted by the military and an immense body of citizens, to the piazza in front of *Mr. Forbush's* house, and, after being, introduced to the clergy and gentlemen attending, he was addressed by *col. Henry A. Livingston*, as follows:

General—It is our happiness and honor to be deputed by the corporation and citizens, of the town of *Poughkeepsie*, to hail the arrival of our illustrious guest, major general *LA FAYETTE*.

Very few among us, can claim the merit of a personal acquaintance, but with your transcendent reputation, we are all familiar. In every elementary volume that treats of our revolutionary history, your name is recorded, a name too dear ever to be erased from our hearts.

At the gloomiest period that this country ever witnessed, when an invading power was most overwhelming, you flew to our succour; nor in all the vicissitudes of conflict, once sheathed your sabre, till you beheld the last hostile army lay its standard at your feet.

In this village the immortal *Washington* was frequently the guest of the venerable *George Clinton*. In this village that constitution which is the palladium and pride of united America, was adopted by the convention of *New York*; nor were the resplendent talents, and commanding eloquence of a *Hamilton*, the wisdom of a chancellor *Livingston*, or the sagacity of a *Jay* displayed in vain. To these prominent eras, permit us to add, as their apex, the transactions of this memorable occasion.

The children who are mixed among this crowd, which now surround you, will exultingly tell their children that on this day, they beheld and blessed their country's benefactor and friend.

JAMES EMOTT,
HENRY A. LIVINGSTON,
JAMES TALLMADGE,
PHILO RUGGLES,
THOMAS J. OAKLEY,
JOHN BRUSH,
WILLIAM DAVIES.

Major general *LA FAYETTE*.

To this address the general returned a neat and feeling reply.

The officers were then presented, after which he proceeded to review the troops—and on his return to the piazza a procession was formed which proceeded to the *Poughkeepsie Hotel*, where the general sat down to a sumptuous breakfast. On his return from the breakfast table he was attended to the steam boat with every possible mark of respect; and proceeded on his journey amidst the roar of artillery and the huzzas of thousands. Passing rapidly up the river, he landed at the dock near the residence of *gov. Lewis*, to whose hospitable mansion he was conducted and there partook of an elegant collation. After remaining an hour and an half he took leave of *gov. Lewis's* family and embarked in order to continue his voyage to *Albany*.

The steam-boat arrived at *Clermont* at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and came to anchor off the elegant mansion of *Robert L. Livingston*, esq. formerly the seat of the late chancellor *Livingston*. On his landing a salute was fired from a vessel in the stream, which was returned from a field piece planted in a thick copse of trees upon the shore. The general then ascended the shore, and was conducted by *generals Lewis and Fish*, to the mansion of *Mr. Livingston*, where he was received by that gentleman with the utmost courtesy and cordiality. After the

friends of Mr. Livingston, assembled on the occasion, had been presented, the general reviewed the troops on the lawn, by whom he was honored with a *feu de joie*. At this moment, a long procession of the ancient and honorable fraternity of freemasons, consisting of a chapter of royal arch masons, and the members of "Widow's Son Lodge," of Redhook, emerged from a grove, and on being presented to the general, the following address was delivered by Palmer Cooke, esq. W. M. of the aforementioned lodge.

I beg leave to address you, general, in behalf of our masonic brethren, who have assembled here this day, in order to tender you our sincere congratulations on your safe arrival among us, in this quarter of our country.

I can assure you, that your presence among us tends to awaken in our breasts sensations of joy and esteem; as it not only recalls to our minds the many struggles and victories of the revolution; but also, as it deeply impresses upon our hearts the value of our republican form of government, whereby we not only enjoy rational freedom as citizens, but also, as freemasons, and which your services have so much aided to obtain.

Wherever a republican form of government is established, the fervor of enthusiastic superstition subsides, and masonry exhibits its charm to the world.

Let me here observe, general, that when we contemplate how free and happy we are in this country, our hearts cannot but vibrate with gratitude and esteem to him, who by his sword, his fortune, and sacrifices, assisted in obtaining those rich blessings which we as citizens, christians and as free-masons enjoy. I feel myself inadequate to do justice to the grateful sense we entertain for your services, and the high regard and esteem we feel for you as a brother of our masonic fraternity.

To which the general made a reply. He then accepted an invitation to visit the seat of Edward P. Livingston, esq. which having complied with, he returned to the residence of R. L. Livingston, esq. where he was entertained in a style of great magnificence.

On the following morning he again proceeded on his way, and at about 10 o'clock arrived at Catskill, where he was received with enthusiastic applause. Among others who greeted the general in this village was a group whose silver locks, furrowed features, and tottering steps bespoke age and hard services. But they mustered strength and exertion enough to rush forward and grasp the quick-extended hand of their old commander. In this reverend band was one named Samuel Foster, who was a servant to La Fayette, at the time he was wounded at the battle of Brandywine. He remained but a short time and departed amidst the cheers of the populace, and at about 12 o'clock arrived at Hudson—and was conducted through several streets, over which triumphal arches had been erected to the court house, where he was addressed by the mayor as follows.

Sir: The authorities and citizens of Hudson, in common with our country, hail your return to the United States with joyous exultation and pride, and welcome you, sir, the distinguished guest of the nation, to their city. Your presence kindles in the bosom of Americans, recollections calculated to arouse every feeling of gratitude and affection for your person.—When the enemies of our peace and prosperity invaded our shores, and, with a ruthless and ruffian force, slaughtered our citizens, burnt our dwellings, and threatened the destruction of all that freemen hold dear on this side the grave—it was then, sir, that you, excited by sympathy, and animated with the purest flames of freedom, flew to our shores to share with our fathers the toils and the dangers of the then doubtful conflict. It was at that eventful period, while

our beloved country, (yet in infancy), contending against fearful odds, "and bleeding at every pore," almost unprovided with men, money or arms—that you generously surrendered the endearments of home and country, regardless of personal consequences, and looking only to the justice of our cause, you girded on the sword and stood forth the bold and intrepid defender of our rights, and the avenger of our wrongs. The magnanimity and splendor of your example is only equalled by the glories of your achievements. The pages of American history, and the gratitude and veneration of ten millions of freemen, bear ample testimony of your worth and services. The names of Washington and La Fayette will be remembered with unceasing admiration, and undiminished affection, while virtue holds her empire in the American bosom, and liberty finds a resting place on our soil. Should we be asked for the fruits of that glorious tree of liberty, planted by the hands, and nurtured by the blood of the martyrs to its cause, whose protection called forth the invincible energies of Washington and La Fayette, and cost the severest privations of those hoary-headed, war-worn veterans, who, in mercy, have been spared to us to adorn these seats, and to add lustre and interest to this truly illustrious and interesting occasion, we would refer them, among many others, to our own city—the ground on which we now stand, (then a forest), as a triumphant testimony of the unexampled prosperity and happiness of the American people. Republics are charged with the odious sin of ingratitude to benefactors. We have it in our power to throw back that foul aspersion upon its authors. Woolsey, and a host of faithful servants of monarchy, have borne testimony to the ingratitude of their sovereigns, and we rejoice that the sovereign people of these United States, by the grace of a benign Providence, free and independent, are giving you, sir, and the world, the most indubitable evidence that the noxious weed of ingratitude has no root in the American soil.

General La Fayette briefly replied to the address, after which the members of the common council were severally presented to him. A most interesting and affecting spectacle was then presented. Sixty-eight veterans of the revolution, who had collected from different parts of the county were next presented; and it so happened that several of them were officers, and many of them soldiers, who had served with La Fayette. Notwithstanding that they were admonished that the greatest haste was necessary, yet every one had something to say; and, when they grasped his friendly hand, each seemed reluctant to release it. One of them came up with a sword in his hand, which, as he passed, he remarked was "given to him by the marquis," at such a place, "in Rhode Island." Another, with a tear glistening in his eye, as he shook the hand of the general observed—"You, sir, gave me the first guinea I ever had in my life—I shall never forget that."

He again embarked on board of the James Kent and every manifestation of gratitude and respect; but owing to unavoidable delays he did not arrive at the Overslaugh until five o'clock, the consequence was that the arrangements of the Albany committee were considerably delayed.

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN NEWS.

Great Britain and Ireland. It is stated in a petition handed into the king and council, in relation to the recognition of the independence of South America, on the authority of documents presented to parliament, that the direct exports of British produce and manufacture to South America and Mexico amounted, in the year 1822, to 3,367,957*l.*, and, in 1823, to 5,649,769*l.*; that, during the four years from January,

1820, no less than 756 vessels cleared out for those countries from the port of Liverpool alone, containing an aggregate burthen of 136,432 tons; and that, in the five first months of the present year, 124 vessels, of 24,657 tons, sailed for the same destination; that, in the year 1820, the exports from Liverpool of cotton goods to the United States amounted to only 882,029*l.*, and the exports in the same period to Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, Chili, and the west coast of America, amounted to 652,654*l.*; and that, in the year 1821, the exports of cotton goods to the U. States amounted to 1,033,206*l.*; while those to the other countries above named amounted to 1,111,574*l.*

The total quantity of tobacco seized in Scotland, by the revenue officers, in the two years ending 1st January last, was 69,192*l.* The king's share of the seizures came to 1,233*l.* and the officers' share to 157*l.* The quantity seized in England, in the same period, was 414,394*l.* and in Ireland it was 780,466*l.* the rewards for seizing which amounted to no less than 144,327*l.*

A party of Rockites attacked a house between Knockgraffon and Outagh, inhabited by five brothers of the name of Kinnealy, whom they beat so savagely with sticks and fire arms, that two of them died in the course of the night, and a third early next morning. The remaining two were so severely wounded that their lives were despaired of.

The duke of York has issued a general order to the officers of the British army forbidding them to distribute bibles or collect subscriptions for bible societies.

The report of several vessels with troops, having sailed for the Tagus is contradicted.

The chamber of commerce and manufactures of Edinburg has petitioned his majesty in council to recognize the independence of the new states of South America and Mexico.

France. The immense estates which belonged to the late duke of Tuscany, in Bohemia, have devolved to the young duke of Reischstadt, the son of Napoleon Bonaparte.

The budget of 1825, passed the chamber of deputies by a vote of 316 to 23.

The ministry have been defeated in the chamber of peers, by the rejection of the law respecting religious communities of women. [Nunneries.]

A report was in circulation in Paris that the treaty between France and Hayti had been signed, in which the independence of the republic is acknowledged.

The king of France is represented as being in good health, riding out on horseback and presiding at cabinet councils.

Spain. A revolutionary spirit has again manifested itself in Spain, and the inhabitants, in some places, have taken up arms against the king: 4 or 500 of the banished constitutionalists, had united and gained considerable strength, and took post at Tarifa, near Algeiras. The French troops from the neighborhood of Cadiz, had made three attacks upon them, and each time were repulsed with loss—the French commander being among the killed. The cry of the constitutionalists is "viva la constitution—death to the Frenchmen." Proclamations have been issued from Tarifa, calculated to arouse every Spaniard;—every thing is directed against "the French, the foreign foe, in the very bosom and eating out the vitals of Spain." An affray or quarrel had occurred in Madrid between the Spanish and French troops, in which many lives were lost, and seems to have been the prelude to the proceedings as above.

A royal decree was issued at Sacardon on the 21st of July, the object of which is to prevent any but "sound doctrines" being taught in the Spanish universities and other literary institutions, and to exclude from the same, professors and students infected with revolutionary principles.

Portugal. The king of Portugal has sent a circular

to all his ministers and consuls, stating that he was resolved to give, as he had promised, a constitution to his subjects suited to the illumination of the age and the habits of the Portuguese.

The expedition against the Brazils was abandoned.

The queen has given a grand ball, present at which were nearly 300 of her and her son's friends. It is said this fete was given to brave the authority of the government. On the day following all those persons who were present were temporarily exiled from Lisbon.

Brazil. The political affairs of Brazil are in a very unsettled state. The old Portuguese residents of the Brazils have all concentrated at Rio, and appear to have considerable influence with the emperor. All the northern provinces, from the Amazon to Bahia, were hostile to him and would not acknowledge his new constitution. He has secured the navy, and confidence of the army, which he has about him, consisting of about 7000 regular troops, mostly black. He keeps them well clothed and regularly paid.

On the 26th July an embargo was laid on all the shipping in the port of Rio de Janeiro; and on the 3d of August an expedition sailed, consisting of one 74 and four other vessels of war, with a number of transports, having on board 2000 troops, under the orders of gen. Lima; and the squadron under the command of lord Cochrane, who has consented to take command of the Brazilian squadron, with an understanding that he is to return to Chili whenever his services may be wanted. Its object is to make a landing near Pernambuco.

The British sloop of war Swiftsure, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 17th of August, from England, with specie on account of the new loan to Brazil. It was said she had on board 300,000*l.* sterling.

Colombia. Caracas papers recently received state that the troops concentrated at Porto Cavello, destined to aid Bolivar in Peru, amounting to nearly four thousand men, had sailed from that port for Chagres.

The value of exports from the port of La Guayra for the half year ending 1st July, was \$904,497, and the duties thereon, \$91,243. The value of the imports into La Guayra during the same period, amounted to \$1,580,529, and the amount of duties thereon \$322,930.

In order to encourage agriculture, the national congress has passed a decree exempting every plantation of cocoa, coffee and indigo from the payment of tythes for a certain period.

A law has been passed by congress, and ratified by the executive, directing the establishment of special tribunals of commerce, which are to have cognizance of all disputes relative to commercial transactions, and to be composed of four merchants, chosen according to certain forms therein detailed, who, with the alcalde as president, are to decide all causes brought before them, without appeal, provided the sum in dispute should not exceed 500 dollars: above that sum the people have the right of appealing to the superior court of the district.

A decree has also been published declaring the coast of the Mosquito shore, as far as cape Gracias a Dios, an integral part of the territory of Colombia.

Presidential.

At a respectable meeting of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, friendly to the election of HENRY CLAY to the presidency of the United States, held at the county court house, on Saturday afternoon, the 11th September.

MATHEW CAREY, esq. was called to the chair, and MARK RICHARDS, esq. appointed secretary.

Thomas I. Wharton, esq. opened the meeting, and submitted the following resolutions; which, being seconded, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it is equally the right and duty of the citizens of this republic, to express their deliberate opinion on subjects of public interest, and especially on so solemn and momentous an occasion as the choice of the chief officers of the government:

And, whereas, this meeting, while they entertain a sincere respect for the exalted character and a high sense of the public services of the several distinguished citizens whose names have been placed before the public as candidates for the presidency, are nevertheless of the matured opinion, that no one of them unites so many of the good qualities requisite for that station as HENRY CLAY; therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting concur with the legislatures of several of our sister states in their expressed opinion of the merits and character of Henry Clay.

Resolved, That the gratitude of a free people is eminently due to him, the labor of whose entire life has been devoted to the maintenance of public and private freedom in every quarter of this continent.

Resolved, That it especially becomes the citizens of this portion of the union, whose happiness and prosperity mainly depend on the success of domestic industry; to testify their acknowledgment of the distinguished talents and unequalled exertions by which that great cause has been brought so near to a successful issue.

Resolved, That the system of internal improvements, by means of roads, canals and bridges, by which the extreme portions of the union may be connected with each other, is one of the wisest policy, and of the deepest and most lasting importance; and that the highest republican honors are due to the enlightened statesman who has, by his powerful abilities, successfully vindicated the constitutional right of the general government in this respect, and steadfastly urged the practical commencement of the system.

Resolved, That we will use all honorable means to procure the election of Henry Clay, the great champion of the American system.

Resolved, That a committee of correspondence be now appointed by this meeting, whose duty it shall be to communicate with the friends of Mr. Clay in this and the other states.

Resolved, That it is expedient to form an electoral ticket for the state; and for this purpose; that the committee of correspondence be directed to nominate the requisite number of electors for the city and county, and to unite with such committees as may be formed in the other congressional districts, in the nomination of an entire electoral ticket.

Resolved, That the committee of correspondence be authorized to fill any vacancy that may occur in their number.

Ordered, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers. Signed,

MATHEW CAREY, *Chairman*.

MARK RICHARDS, *Secretary*.

The following is a list of the members of the committee of correspondence.

Richard W. Meede, Mathew Carey, Mark Richards, William Young, Cadwalader Evans, James Harper, Bernard McCready, Thomas I. Wharton, John Burtis, George Wilson, John D. Godman, Edward Ingersoll, William Rawle, jun. Benjamin Tilghman, Turner Camac, T. B. Freeman, Sheldon Potter, J. G. Langstreth.

Address of the committee of correspondence to the public.

Fellow Citizens: In reflecting on the important trust to be reposed in the first officer of our government, on whose character and capacity so much of the national dignity and prosperity depend, we feel it a duty to call your attention to a man who is most eminently qualified for this exalted station, and altogether worthy of your unanimous support. Refraining from any attempt to disparage the character, or undervalue the

talents or merits of the other candidates, we believe that the merits and claims of HENRY CLAY require nothing but a dispassionate examination, to convince every man of his fitness for the presidency. During a long and arduous political career, he has so discharged the highest duties—has so moved in the most trying times—so acted under the most perilous circumstances, as to give the surest pledges for his future conduct, and for the correctness of his political sentiments.

The history of our country does not present us with a character more distinguished for political consistency, for inflexible independence of spirit, and for ardent love of liberty, than that of HENRY CLAY.—Distinguished by his talents from his early youth, we find him raising higher and higher in public esteem, attaining the most exalted public stations, and exerting the most valuable political influence in favor of the best interests, the safety and the glory of his fellow citizens. Accident may evolve heroes, or throw men of middling talent on the flood-tide of popularity; but no qualities, except those of the highest order, can lead to political eminence in a country where the only sure road to political favor is the rugged and difficult ascent which true merit alone can climb.

From the year 1798, when Mr. Clay distinguished himself by his manly and able opposition to the arbitrary measures of Mr. Adams's administration, down to the present time, he has been continually employed in advancing the great interest of the country. In his own state, during the year 1799, when the constitution of Kentucky was about to be remodelled, Mr. Clay exerted himself to secure the adoption of some measure that would procure the gradual emancipation of the slaves; and fearlessly exposed himself to the most violent oppositions; displaying, to the greatest advantage, the energies of his mind, no less than the warmth of his love for liberty.

On the different questions that occupied the attention of the national legislature during the early part of Mr. Clay's congressional career, he uniformly gave the most convincing proofs of the liberal and patriotic nature of his views, being, in every instance, governed by considerations of the general importance and nationality of the objects for which he labored.

Convinced that the interest and honor of the country demanded an appeal to arms, Mr. Clay distinguished himself as one of the warmest advocates of the declaration of war against Great Britain.—While it was continued, his exertions to support and strengthen the administration, were unremitting, and he was finally appointed to assist in settling the conditions on which it should be terminated. Throughout all this period the services rendered by Mr. Clay were of a nature to entitle him to our esteem, respect and gratitude.

The manner in which Mr. Clay exerted himself in favor of internal improvements and domestic manufactures, during the sessions of 1815–16, proves him to be the firm friend of the highest interests of our country. Without compromising the prosperity of any portion of the community, he showed that the surest mode of binding this great federation more closely together, was by rendering the communication between distant parts of the union as easy as possible; and the most certain method of establishing our national prosperity and independence was to encourage native industry, elicit native talent, and call forth our own resources. To the speeches made by Mr. Clay on these great occasions, and to the history of congress, we refer for the most satisfactory evidence on these subjects.

In the sessions of 1817–18, Mr. Clay brought forward his proposition to acknowledge the independence of the South American states. His zeal, perseverance and magnanimity in that great cause, were only equalled by his fervid and energetic eloquence.

That he was "opposed by the administration and its followers, by all of selfish and calculating feelings, by the friends of that very foreign commerce which will be aggrandized by the event," is well known to all. Supported by the excellence of the cause and the general sentiment of the American people, Mr. Clay persevered in his exertions which have been ultimately triumphant, and identified his name with that of "benefactor of the human race and lover of liberty."

In a multitude of particulars we might refer to the exhibition of the same regard for general interests and national feelings by Mr. Clay—proving how high he should be ranked above the mere local politician or special pleader. The records of our country show that, in every case where the high concerns of the nation have been the subject of debate, he has uniformly been on the side of general utility, and the broadest and most liberal policy, regardless of personal consequences.

For these reasons, together with the high standing, acknowledged usefulness and unwavering consistency of Mr. Clay, we recommend him to his countrymen. Throughout his political life, he has showed that his regard for the national prosperity was paramount to every minor consideration. He has uniformly been the vigorous and independent friend of every measure intended to advance the prosperity and honor of his fellow citizens. Perhaps no man has ever taken a seat in the congress of the United States, more in the true spirit that should actuate such an officer under such a government.

Without neglecting the people he peculiarly represented, his actions show that he ever considered their interests identified with the prosperity of all the other parts of the union; and hence he has frequently been led to exert himself against the immediate wishes of his constituents, where he thought them in opposition to the public weal. This, too, was frequently done, when, from the nature of his official station, he might, as many other politicians, would have done, have shunned the responsibility of this independent course of conduct.

Mr. Clay, bound to that system which most promotes the public good, is trammelled by no faction. His past life is offered as a key to the general character of his future policy—his undeviating rectitude, as a public functionary, is all he need present to assure us of his future actions. His conduct has acquired for him so high a character, that he must be careful to live up to it; and, from the consistency with which he has always moved, we may feel secure that his talents will be exercised in a positive manner for the public good.

The disposal of the chief magistracy in a country of vast extent, resources, and population, demands of every citizen his most serious attention, and should excite him to the most active efforts to secure the choice of a fit person to discharge the high and responsible duties it involves. The first great requisite is character; the next, talent and experience; without the first, the office and the power it represents would be degraded—without the two last, the officer would be inefficient, while the government must become insignificant in the eyes of the nation. The man who is placed at the head of the administration must maintain the respectability of the state abroad as well as at home by the excellence of his ministers, and the promptitude of his measures, whenever circumstances require the exercise of the authority vested in him. He is no less expected to bestow a vigilant care on the interests and happiness of his fellow citizens throughout every section of the country. These views clearly point out the necessity of having a man at the head of the government who is possessed of a comprehensive and energetic mind, whose career has

been uniformly consistent, and has proved that his views of policy are liberal and enlightened.

Feeling the importance of these considerations, weighing the character of the government, the dignity of the office, and the interests of the people, we feel that we perform an important duty while inviting our fellow citizens to unite with us in supporting a man, whom we believe to be possessed of more of the necessary qualifications, than any other candidate that has been proposed. As a consistent and truly American politician; as the friend of our national greatness and independence, in the encouragement of our national industry; as the assertor of our country's rights and honor; as the devoted and unyielding friend, advocate and lover of liberty throughout the world; as a statesman of great experience and long-tried integrity; as an American patriot and citizen of the brightest talents and purest republicanism, we sincerely and cordially recommend him to our fellow citizens, firmly persuaded that he is altogether the most suitable person they can select for the highest office in their gift, the chief magistracy of a free and enlightened people.

Remarkable Longevity.

[FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.]

An account of the extraordinary longevity of the family of *Peters*, has recently been published in several papers. [See last vol. of the REGISTER, page 345.] Of this account it is remarked, that it "is an instance of longevity which probably has never been equalled in this country." Remarkable, however, as that case is, yet it will be seen by the following notices, that it has been surpassed in several instances:

The first of the following accounts is extracted from Belknap's History of New Hampshire; the second from the Massachusetts historical collections; the third from Dr. Dwight's travels; the fourth from Niles' Register; the fifth from the New Hampshire historical collections; the sixth from the transactions of the philosophical society at Philadelphia.

1. Colonel *James Davis*, of N. H. died in 1749, aged 88. He had 9 children of the following ages:

James, 93; Thomas, 88; Samuel, 99; Daniel, 65; Sarah, 91; Hannah, 77; Elizabeth, 79; Ephraim, 87; Phebe, living at the age of 85. Sum of their ages, 764—Average, 84 3-9.

2. *Enoch Coffin*, esq., of Edgartown, died in 1761, aged 83. He had 10 children of the following ages.

Love, 88; Hepzibah, 99; Elizabeth, 73; Abigail, 89; John, 82; Enoch, 90; Deborah, 80; Benjamin, 75; Samuel, 70; Beulah, living at the age of 80. Sum of their ages, 816—Average, 81 3-5.

3. Deacon *David Marsh*, of Haverhill, Mass. died in his 80th year; his wife in her 92d. They had 12 children.

The eldest died in her 34th year; the second in her 88th; the third in her 80th; the second son in his 81st; the fifth in his 68th; the eldest is now in his 87th; the third son in his 83d; the fourth in his 80th; the sixth in his 76th; the seventh in his 73d; the fourth daughter in her 71st; the fifth in her 69th.—Sum of their ages, 940—Average, 78 2-5.

4. Dr. *H. Martin* died at Marblehead, leaving seven children, four sons and three daughters, by his first wife, all lately living, at the following ages: 63, 67, 80, 77, 73, 71, 61. Sum of their ages, 537—average, 76 5-7. He left also two other children by a second wife, aged 53 and 51. He had besides three other children, one of whom died in infancy, the other two at an advanced age.

4. *Mary Briggs* died at Wellington, Mass. in 1823, aged 102, leaving 9 children, aged as follows: 73, 77, 73, 72, 70, 68, 63, 60, 57. Sum of their ages, 619—Average, 68 7-8.

6. Mr. Temple, of the county of Worcester, Mass. died in 1765, aged 86. He left 8 children, 4 sons and 4 daughters, all living in 1788, at the following ages: 89, 85, 83, 81, 79, 77, 75, 73. Sum of their ages, 644; average, 80½.

The average age of the ten children of the Peters family was 77, 7-12. But with regard to the 1st, 2d and 5d of the above families, the average age was still greater, though in the third instance, 7 out of the 12 children were living, when the account was written. In the other instances the average is given for persons who were supposed to be all living.

CHRONICLE.

Erie canal. The waters of the Tonawanta have been let into the Erie canal which now is navigable from Brockport to Lockport; making the whole extent of the completed "big ditch," from Albany to the new western head of navigation, upwards of three hundred and thirty miles.

Grand church. The corner stone of a new church has been laid at Montreal under salutes of artillery! This church will be the most splendid edifice for public worship in the new world. The style is Gothic. The length of the church 255 feet; breadth 134. It is to have six towers 220 feet in height; twelve entrances; seven altars; a chime of bells—a grand terrace and promenade. The eastern window is to be 32 feet by 68—the side windows 10 by 36. The church will contain 10,000 persons, who it is said can disperse in five minutes.

Kelp. A new article of commerce has lately been brought to New York from Salina, under the name of Kelp, which in a great measure supercedes the use of potash in the several manufactures for which that article is sometimes used.

Mushrooms. A family at Hartford, Con. was poisoned by eating white mushrooms—and a lad aged 14 died.

Great cargo. The following is the manifest of the ship Columbus which lately sailed from Quebec.

41	pieces of oak,
425	do. yellow pine,
2,800	do. red pine,
54,000	staves and heading,
35,000	deals.

Earth quake. The citizens of Florence, (Alabama), and its vicinity, experienced a severe shock of an earthquake, on Sunday morning, the 22d ult. It was supposed by many to have lasted at least a minute.

Died in Dolphin county, N. C. Mr. Jacob Mathers aged 103 years.

An aboriginal. As a number of workmen were employed lately in excavating the ground in the south part of Portsmouth, they removed from his "narrow house of clay" one of the aboriginal sons of Rhode Island. He was in a sitting posture, facing the west, in which manner the Narragansetts are said to have buried their dead; near the remains of this son of the forest, was found his stone pipe, together with other utensils used by the aboriginals, as implements of pleasure and comfort. Relying upon historical facts and tradition we are left to infer, that for more than two hundred years, this son of the once proud and haughty Narragansetts, has quietly reposed beneath the soil over which his tribe once swayed its powerful arm and sceptre.

Steam boats. A company has been formed in New York for the purpose of "supplying the several important ports of the Mediterranean with steam vessels." Adequate profits and "very important mercantile results" are anticipated from this project.

Longevity. A woman named Marie de Brackeleer, died in July last, in Flanders, at the age of one hundred and three—she fully retained her faculties to the last, and what is most remarkable, a head of long, thick, black hair.

Large apple. An apple grew on the plantation of Mr. Knox, on the banks of James river Virginia, which weighed 21 ounces, and measured 14½ inches in circumference.

Large plum. A plum, of the kind called *magnum bonum* was raised in the garden of Mr. Geo. Weitzel of Lancaster Pa. weighing 3 ounces, in length seven and in circumference six inches!

Appointment. James Preston, (formerly governor of the state of Virginia), has received from the president the appointment of postmaster for the city of Richmond.

Died, at Elba, N. Y. on the 25th ult. Lemuel Foster, esq. in the 61st year of his age, the youngest of 16 sons, all of whom, together with the father, served in the armies of the American revolution.

Inland navigation. The last Plattsburg paper (N. Y.) announces the arrival in that village of a canal boat, from Onondago county, with 1000 bushels of salt, fit for the table, which sold for 44 cents per bushel.

Yellow fever. Five new cases of yellow fever were reported by the Charleston board of health on the 12th inst.

Missouri. The law of the state dividing it into three electoral districts, provided no time for holding the presidential election, which has induced the governor to issue his proclamation appointing the first Monday in November next for that court.

Kentucky lands. A letter from Frankfort, Ky. states "that by an act of the last legislature of Kentucky, all lands are forfeited to the commonwealth which are not taken possession of in person, or by tenant, before the 1st of August, 1825."

The priests—of established churches. The cathedral of Derry, in Ireland, is in ruins, the cathedral of a diocese whose rental is estimated at 20,000 pounds sterling. The bishop, who gets 20,000 pounds sterling per annum from the diocese, has not been within its walls for many a year. The dean, who has 4000 pounds sterling, has not performed service in it for two years. A late number of the Dublin Evening Post contains a letter on the subject, from a member of parliament, from the county of Derry, a ministerialist and supporter of the church, in which he condemns the conduct of the bishop, dean, and chapter, and mentions that the church establishment in Ireland is the richest in Europe, and that whilst the cathedral of Derry had been falling, the endowments of the bishoprick and deanery had been increasing in wealth.

Wool. In the borough of Reading, Pa. sixty thousand of wool are annually worked up by the hat-ters; and upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand fine and wool hats annually manufactured, keeping in employ between four and five hundred persons.

Tenant. Rellin C. Mallory is re-elected a member of congress from this state without opposition.

Maine. Albion K. Farris, has been re-elected governor of Maine.

Arrival of a French squadron.—Arrived in Hampton Roads on Friday the 17th inst. his most christian majesty's ships of war L'Eylau, capt. Clemendot, of 90 guns; La Jeanne d'Arc, capt. Dupotet, 66; and brigantine L'Antiope, capt. Mauduit Duplessis, 16, under the command of admiral Jurien La Graviere. This squadron is from Martinique, in 14 days passage, and visits our waters in order to avoid the equinoctial gales of the West Indies.

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[VOL. XXVII. WHOLE NO. 68

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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

Another article from my valued correspondent, "A Marylander," shall appear in the next REGISTER.

The wide and extraordinary circulation that is giving to the articles published in this paper on "the sovereignty of the people," shews how great the desire is to ascertain truth, and it is by free discussion that we must find it. It is expected that, with one or two essays more, the various subjects originally proposed to be spoken of may be disposed of. If they shall have any effect to prevent the making of a president by the combination of a few persons assembled in caucus, and bring us back to the principles of the constitution and the operation of the ballot box, so that every candidate for the chief magistracy of the United States, shall rest his claims only on his own "innate recommendations," I shall feel gratified with a belief that "I have done the state some service." It is the people's business—the concern of every man; for that individual who, by any other means than by our suffrages, or through the provisions of the constitution, is exalted to office cannot, be regarded in any other light than as the head of a "cabal," opposed to every fundamental rule of the republican system.

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE—No. 5. Having disposed of the caucus of 1816, I shall proceed to an examination of that of 1824, after having offered a few preliminary remarks.

The act of the minority in the year first named above, was deprecated by every republican in the United States, (except, perhaps, some in the state of Georgia), that was out of the range of the immediate influence of the gentlemen who attended. The "deed" was one in which the people had no part. They were completely disgusted with it—and with the system; for they saw how easy it was that, to use the language of the editors of the "National Intelligencer," "public sentiment may not always be clearly or correctly indicated by a majority of those members of congress who choose to attend such meetings;" than which nothing can be more true. As to myself, I never had been favorable to the system, except when great public measures were to be supported by the concentration of public opinion on persons to carry them into effect; and it was on that account only, as was stated at the time, that I felt willing to favor the caucus of 1812. But as in 1816, (and in 1824) no public measures were put forth as the reason why that caucus was held, or to justify the strange proceed-

ings had in it, I regarded it, and so did nearly all my fellow citizens, as a practice that ought no longer to be tolerated. *The people cannot desire to have juggles about men.*

Yet Mr. Ritchie has said, "We have shown that he, [the editor of the "Register"], in 1816, was one of the most decided advocates of a caucus," &c. I will not call this a *convenient* mistake, but the assertion is untrue. He alludes to 1812, four years before, when our country was at war, and union was indispensable to the safety of the republic; forgetting that "*in war the laws are silent,*" and disregarding the reason on which my support of the proceeding was founded,—which was, to sustain the measures then adopted and in operation, for the recovery of our rights by an appeal to force. It was a time at which I would no more have taken a stand against the propriety of a caucus, the measures being supported by it that I approved of, than I would hesitate to make a violent entrance into a neighbor's house, when it was in flames, to rescue one of his children from a horrible death, by the fear that I might get wet and catch a cold, or soil a pair of white cotton stockings! But admit that I was a "*decided advocate*" of the caucus of 1812, though indeed, I was not, what then? Is experience to yield no fruits? is the operation of causes on effects to be disregarded? It may be there are persons in the Virginia penitentiary, for *infamous crimes*, who were respected by Mr. R. as honest and good men, much less than twelve years ago,—reputable to the state in which they lived and useful to their families; No one would be fool enough to prefer an accusation against him because of his former regard for those persons, though he might well be reproved if he should justify and support them after full and perfect conviction of the *depravity of their hearts*. So with the caucus—if the system ever was good, it was proved to be bad in 1816; and by the "Enquirer," and every other republican print in the United States, condemned, unless by the organ of the present "regency" of New York, and perhaps, by one or two editors in Georgia. It was tried before "the bar of the public reason" and sent to the penitentiary of the nation for ever; but, being pardoned on account of its apparent reformation, it has again ventured a trespass on the rights of the people, and will again be tried and condemned to be chained in the "black hole," without the hope of being permitted to enjoy the light of the sun any more!

Previous to a special examination of the late "congressional caucus," a brief notice of all those which have been held, (that the respective force of each

can be contrasted with the others respectively), may be useful.

1800. An account of the meeting of 1800 never was officially published, though the names of some who attended it have recently been made known. If correctly given, 43 republican members of congress, were present, and I believe also, that many distinguished citizens, who were not members, attended it. It is said to have been held at "Marache's boarding house," in Philadelphia. The object of it was only to have an understanding as to the *vice presidency*. At this time there were but 39 senators and 105 representatives, 135 all told; and a decided majority in both houses was "federal."

1804. The caucus of 1804, was held at Washington on the 25th February—and, like the preceding, had respect only to the *vice presidency*—to supply the place of Mr. Burr, whom the former caucus had selected, he being now politically dead.

1808. This was the first "regular" caucus as to the *presidency*. At this time there were 34 senators and 142 representatives—together 176 members of congress, of whom a considerable number were "federalists." Yet 94 members attended the meeting, though only one gentleman was present from New York; and, exclusive of the members from that state, the meeting must have consisted of about three fourths or four fifths of all the republicans in congress; and 94, at any rate, was a decided majority of the whole number of the members. Mr. Madison was agreed upon, with very few dissenting votes, on the 19th Jan. in the year above given.

1812. This meeting was held on the 18th May. In this congress there were, all told, 133 republican members, 14 of whom from New York and the eastern states absented themselves, yet 82 gentlemen were present, being three fifths of the whole, and they all supported the re-election of Mr. Madison.

1816. At this time there were 141 republican members in congress, and 119 (all but *twenty-two* of that political character) attended. The vote stood 65 for Mr. Monroe and 54 for Mr. Crawford.

1820. No caucus was held at this presidential term, though one was proposed, in the following official notice:

"The subscriber, having presided at the caucus which last recommended persons as candidates for the offices of president and vice president of the United States, and having been requested by a number of members of congress, from various parts of the union, to notify a time and place for the members to consult on the propriety of making at this time a nomination for those offices: In conformity with this wish expressed to him, he requests the attendance of such republican and [] other members of congress as may think proper to attend, on Saturday evening next, in the hall of the house of representatives, at half past 7 o'clock in the afternoon. S. SMITH.

April 4th, 1820."

A few persons attended the meeting thus recom-

mended. It was said to be thin on account of the rain; but a resolution was passed declaring it was "not necessary to proceed to the recommendation of suitable persons to fill the offices of president and vice president of the United States."

About this meeting the *Richmond Enquirer* said: "The caucus. The pistol, it seems, missed fire at Washington—the gunpowder being partially damped by a very heavy rain which poured on Saturday night. A Washington caucus is at best a machine so objectionable, that nothing but a strong sense of expediency has been supposed to excuse it.—It was at this time so unnecessary that the failure is a subject of almost universal congratulation. What! can the people at no time whatever, not even at a moment when all factions is lulled, all opposition put to sleep, be permitted to give their votes without the nomination of a caucus at Washington? Was it to become a necessary and constant part of the MACHINERY of our government? Was this nominating DIET to be eternally kept up, with a standing presidential head? The effort has failed and we rejoice at it. Very few members attended, and they came to the resolution that it was inexpedient to make any nomination."*

Very good, Mr. Ritchie, and why was a caucus necessary now? Why may not the people vote as they please, and make whom they like, the president of the United States?

On this occasion the gentleman named agreed with me, (vol. XXIII, page 113.) I thought it an "unwarrantable attempt to impose a president on the people," and said that "when nominations were necessary [and so they might be] that they should not be made by members of congress. These should not only be pure but unsuspected."

1824. The present congress consists of 261 members all told, of whom, even according to the acknowledgment of Messrs. Gales and Seaton (though they will not "give us the names"), 216 are "republicans." This caucus consisted of only 66 persons, of whom 62 voted for Mr. Crawford, and he had two proxies in his favor; one, that a gentleman who was sick in Washington, and the other of a person who was not a member of congress, for he had not taken his seat, and, of course, was not qualified. But there were 66 republicans in the meeting out of the 216 in congress—considerably less than ONE THIRD of the whole, and they undertook to say that the holding of a caucus was expedient! It was by the notion of this small minority, as to the expediency of the measure, that the "great republican party" was to be bound; for it is called a "regular nomination," and, as such, is dictated to the people! It is morally certain that from several of the states, some of whose members attended the last caucus, the persons nominated will not obtain a single vote, but for the sake of the exhibit, let us suppose that the citizens of the United States were fairly represented in that body, and we thus shew

*This article was accidentally picked up by a friend, and copied for me. A file of the "Enquirer" is not accessible, or many neat things might be extracted from it—*pro* and *con*.

How little weight the nomination ought to have as being a national one.

STATES.	Whole No. members of congress.	No. in caucuses.	Representing free people.	Absent from the caucuses.	Representing free people.
Maine	9	2	66,296	7	232,039
New Hampshire	8			8	244,161
Massachusetts	15			15	522,287
Rhode Island	4	1	20,752	3	62,259
Connecticut	8	3	103,194	5	171,993
Vermont	7			7	235,764
New-York	36	16	605,648	20	757,081
New-Jersey	8	1	33,752	7	236,266
Pennsylvania	23	3	112,413	25	936,774
Delaware	3			3	68,240
Maryland	11	3	81,750	8	218,202
Virginia	24	15	403,875	9	236,338
North Carolina	15	9	258,489	6	175,323
South Carolina	11	2	45,628	9	205,331
Georgia	9	8	170,065	1	21,258
Kentucky	14			14	437,585
Tennessee	11			11	342,706
Ohio	16	1	36,277	15	545,157
Louisiana	5			5	83,343
Indiana	5	1	29,398	4	117,590
Illinois	3	1	18,085	2	36,209
Mississippi	3			3	42,634
Alabama	5			5	108,000
Missouri	3			3	54,020
	261	66	1,985,622	195	6,091,570

The preceding shews us, that, in respect to numbers, the caucus cannot pretend to *nationality* of character. I do not wish to examine the list of *persons* attending, but, among them are several who openly violated the known wishes of their constituents, and others that were among the severest enemies of the caucus of 1812, though the object of that meeting was to give stability to a prosecution of the war with Great Britain!

It is worthy of remark, that, in 1816, there were sixteen gentlemen from New-York who supported Mr. Crawford, and sixteen from Virginia who opposed him, and that sixteen from the first named state and fifteen from the last, joined in the *naming* of him in 1824—together thirty one; being exactly *half* the votes that Mr. C. received, the two proxies being excluded. Does not this shew the *opposition* in 1816, which I have endeavored to describe, and the "*combination*," so many believe now exists? Has there been any public development of the talents or character of the gentleman named, or a new organization of political principles, that could possibly have brought about this wonderful change? If there has, I should like to know when and how, and in what manner it hath happened. It is notorious that Mr. Crawford was taken up by the managers of New York as opposed to Virginia and her politicians, and how is it that he is *now* the preference of those sects

that were so wicked against one another both in 1812 and 1816? That, for the *first time*, these states appear to be in "*holy alliance*?" Mark it—*THE FIRST TIME*. Let every man ask himself which party has gone over to the other—if both are not in opposition to the administration of Mr. Monroe, and what is to be the division of the loaves and fishes? Is it possible that Mr. Crawford can be a favorite in New-York, while it is refused to let the *people* vote for or against him?

Of Mr. Crawford, *as separated from the caucus*, I do not wish to speak. Divest him of the support to be derived from the "*combination*," and suffer him and the candidate named for the vice presidency to rest on their own merits, and I shall not assail either of them. It is true, the Richmond "*Enquirer*" has *late-ly* yielded any pretence of claim to the election of either on account of the nomination at Washington*—but the *object* of that nomination has been accomplished in New-York, and wherever else it could have any effect, and yet Mr. Ritchie speaks much about candor and so forth! I will ask him, if Mr. *Gallatin* would have been accepted by the legislative caucus of Virginia, but for the reason that he was "*regularly*" nominated at Washington? "*NOW*" however, that all things have been done that the caucus could do, he says, that Mr. C. must "*stand on his own innate recommendations*." So he ought always to have stood—so ought every man; why then was he bolstered by a union of the New-York and Virginia *politicians* at Washington? Why the necessity of a "*combination*" in his behalf? The expression of the sentiment just uttered by my friend of the "*Enquirer*," would almost have passed for "*toryism*" at Albany, when the legislature was recently in session, with those co-operating with him! Then the nomination at Washington was every thing—it was the morning, noon and midnight *niddy nobby* of the regents and their "*regulars*"—the "*innate recommendations*" of the persons named were never spoken of! But the *work* has been done—it was promised before-hand that the vote of the state should not be trusted with the *people*; this was effected on the ostensible ground that the nomination must be supported for the "*preservation of the great republican party*," and "*now*," Mr. Ritchie, says that the pretensions of the persons recommended cannot "*rest*" on that nomination!

The address of the caucus to the republicans of the United States, signed Benjamin Ruggles chairman, and E. Collins secretary, offers no reason why Messrs. Crawford and Gallatin should be preferred,

*These are his words—"After all we cannot now rest Mr. Crawford's pretensions upon the nomination at Washington. He must stand on his own innate recommendations—his own merits, his own services—upon the respect and love of the people." And yet the people of the state of New-York are disfranchised because of that very nomination! It is the only pretence offered for refusing to pass the electoral law!

It seemingly says to the republicans, *we have named, AND YOU MUST ELECT THEM.* We are to the caucus what the old French parliaments were to the king—*mere recorders of his will*, without a right to inquire why or wherefore it pleased “his majesty” to do this or that. The address is entirely made up of reasonings in favor of the practice of caucusing, and to give effect to “regular nominations”—the “innate recommendations” of the persons named are only just hinted at—but “now” it is the last and not the first that is to have weight, according to the new doctrines of the Richmond “Enquirer!” In the address, the propriety of holding a caucus, and the authority that it ought to have, are regarded as questions “*touching the dismemberment or preservation of the party;*” and on this ground it was that the majority in the senate of New York acted. But the proposition having gathered to itself all the violated rights of the people that it could, and used them to the utmost extent, is to be explained away as if it had never been assumed! It puts me in mind of the Scotchman, who, when detected in creeping through a hedge to rob an orchard, being asked by the owner where he was going?—replied, “Bock agen, sir.” But the fact is, it is the caucus interest, and not the “innate recommendations” of the persons appointed to be president and vice president by it, that had influence in Virginia as well as New York. On no other account would the nomination of Mr. Gallatin have been ratified by the legislative caucus of the former, or the people of the latter been disfranchised and their power made *transferable*, as if they were a herd of Russian slaves. But yet there is a redeeming spirit able to defeat the “re-gency,” and prostrate the “combination” in the dust, and I am confident that it will be exerted and have full effect.

SETH HUNT, esq. it will be recollected, was, a long time ago, prosecuted for a libel on *Jonathan Russell*, esq. for his allegation that the latter, while a public agent of the United States, had been engaged in certain commercial speculations incompatible with the right and dignity of his station. The affair was to have been tried at New York, a few days ago—but the council for the plaintiff were not ready, and the court decided that the case should be continued, though the defendant opposed any further delay.

SALT—SALT! A canal boat lately arrived at the city of New York, by way of the canal and the Hudson, and bound to Hartford, Con. from the village of Salina, with a full cargo of salt, being the first vessel that had reached that city so laden. It was the occasion of a public dinner, at which many pungent toasts were drunk. The following may serve as specimens:

“Republican principle—the salt of the earth; the rights of the people saved by it, and the Albany re-gency immersed in a pickle.”

“Large doses of lake brine for the, “notorious seventeen.”

“The seventeen senators—may no public employment ever again give them salt for their porridge.”

“American manufactures—the salt of the nation;

may the last war remind us of what a sad pickle we were in without them.”

“The salt of Salina—when the interior supplies the seaboard with such articles, it presents a proud evidence of our internal resources.”

NEW-YORK. The delegates from the several counties of the state, appointed by the people for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to be supported as governor and lieutenant governor of the state, at the ensuing election, in opposition to the legislative nomination, met at Utica, on the 21st ult. The venerable John Taylor was appointed chairman, and the venerable Alexander Coffin, with Samuel Stevens, esq. the secretaries. On the 22d, the convention met again, and, after two ballotings, came to the following result:

First ballot for governor—

De Witt Clinton	69
James Tallmadge	21
Henry Huntington	21
John W. Taylor	5
Ambrose Spence	4
William Paulding, jr.	1
	— 121

Second ballot for governor—

De Witt Clinton	76
James Tallmadge	21
Henry Huntington	13
	— 120

For lieutenant governor—

James Tallmadge	89
Isaac Ogden	9
Henry Huntington	1
	— 99

So it was resolved that De Witt Clinton should be supported for governor, and James Tallmadge for lieutenant governor, in opposition to Messrs. Young and Root, nominated at a meeting of the republican members of the legislature, for those offices respectively. The gentlemen, however, who opposed Mr. Clinton retired—and, having organized themselves, protested against his nomination, but approved of that of Mr. Tallmadge.

FURS. The greatest quantity of furs ever before offered for sale at one time in the United States, will be put up at auction, in the city of New York, on the 11th instant, by the “American Fur company.” It consists of 12,500 lbs. beaver, 120,000 muskrat skins, 72,000 Raccoon ditto, 60,000 hare and nutria ditto, and 10,000 buffalo robes, from different regions, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS, in the several judicial districts of the United States, with the places of their residence.

Maine. Ether Shipley, attorney, Portland. Benjamin Green, marshal, South Berwick.

New Hampshire. Daniel Humphreys, attorney, Portsmouth. Pearson Cogswell, marshal, Gilmonton iron works.

Massachusetts. George Blake, attorney, Boston. Samuel D Harris, marshal, Boston.

Rhode Island. Dutce I. Pearce, attorney, Newport. Burrington Anthony, marshal, Providence.

Vermont. William A. Griswold, attorney, Burlington. Joseph Edson, marshal, Randolph, Orange co.

Connecticut. Hezekiah Huntington, attorney, Hartford. Andrew Hull, Jr. Marshal, New Haven.

Northern district, New York. Samuel Beardsley, attorney, Blenheim. John W. Livingston, marshal, Skaneateles.

Southern district, New York. Robert Tillotson, attorney, New York. Thomas Morris, marshal, New York.

New Jersey. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, attorney, Bridgetown. Oliver Wayne Ogden, marshal, Perth Amboy.

Eastern district Pennsylvania. Charles I. Ingersoll, attorney, Philadelphia. John Conrad marshal, Philadelphia.

Western district, Pennsylvania. Alex. Brackenridge, attorney, Pittsburg. Hugh Davis, marshal, Pittsburg.

Delaware. George Read, jr. attorney, Newcastle. James Brobson, marshal, Wilmington.

Maryland. Nathaniel Williams, attorney, Baltimore. Paul Bentolou, marshal, Baltimore.

Eastern district, Virginia. Robert Stanard, attorney, Richmond. John Pegram, marshal, Richmond.

Western district, Virginia. Edwin S. Duncan, attorney, Clarksburg. Benjamin Rooder, marshal, Clarksburg.

North Carolina. Thomas P. Devereaux, attorney, Raleigh. Beverly Daniel, marshal, Raleigh.

South Carolina. John Gadsden, attorney, Charleston. Morton A. Waring, marshal, Charleston.

Georgia. Richard W. Habersham, attorney, Savannah. John H. Morel, marshal, Savannah.

Alabama. William Crawford, attorney, Mobile. Francis W. Armstrong, marshal, Mobile.

Northern district, Alabama. Frank Jones, attorney. *Mississippi.* Wm. B. Griffith, attorney, Natchez.

Louisiana. John W. Smith, attorney, New Orleans. John Nicholson, marshal, New Orleans.

Western district, Louisiana. John Brownson, attorney. Andrew Dumartrait, marshal.

Eastern district, Tennessee. Prior Lea, attorney, Knoxville. Charles T. Porter, marshal, Clucky Bend.

Western district, Tennessee. Henry Crab, attorney, Nashville. Robert Purdy, marshal, Murfreesborough.

Kentucky. George M. Bibb, attorney, Frankfort. Chapman Coleman, marshal, Lexington.

Ohio. Joseph S. Benham, attorney, Cincinnati. William Doherty, marshal, Columbia.

Indiana. Charles Dewey, attorney, Corydon. John Vawter, marshal, Vernon.

Illinois. Jephthah Hardin, attorney, Vandalia. Henry Connor, marshal, Prairie du Rocher.

Missouri. Edward Bates, attorney, St. Louis. Henry Dodge, marshal, St. Louis.

Arkansas. Samuel C. Roane, attorney, Post Arkansas. Geo. Washington Scott, marshal, Little Rock.

Michigan. Andrew G. Whitney, attorney, Detroit. Thomas Rowland, marshal, Detroit.

East Florida. Edgar Macon, attorney, St. Augustine. Waters Smith, marshal, St. Augustine.

West Florida. William F. Steele, attorney, Pensacola. William Sebree, marshal, Pensacola.

Middle district, in Florida. Benj. D. Wright attorney. John M. Hanson, marshal.

District of Columbia. Thomas Swan, attorney, Alexandria. Tench Ringgold, marshal, Washington.

"THE NATION'S GUEST."

Reception at Albany. On landing, at the Overslaugh, the general was conducted to a superb landeau, drawn by four white horses, and carriages were in readiness for the gentlemen accompanying him. A procession was then formed, which moved rapidly on to Greenbush, escorted by a detachment of horse, commanded by major general Solomon Van Rensselaer, marshal of the day, assisted by colonel Cooper. On arriving at the centre of the village, the general was conducted to a large marquee, erected beneath an arch, where he was received by the members of the corporation, who welcomed him with an appropriate address; after which refreshments were served, and the procession moved on.—Night was now rapidly setting in; and the delay at the ferry, for the want of a sufficient number of boats, rendered it quite dark when the general landed in Albany. It was, however, easy to discern that the

preparations for the event had been extensive, and that a prodigious assemblage of people were yet impatiently awaiting his approach. He was welcomed, in behalf of the citizens, by Stephen Lush, esq. one of the oldest and most respectable of the inhabitants at Albany, who rode in the carriage with him. A large detachment of troops were on duty. On entering the city, the procession passed under an arch, inscribed "The Herois Welcome." At the junction of Church and South-Market streets, stood another arch, large and beautiful, inscribed, "We remember thy deeds—We revere thy worth—We love thy virtues." At the foot of Beaver-street, near the museum, stood a third stupendous arch, displaying, by its festoons, and the disposition and variety of flowers enterwoven with evergreens, much beauty in itself, and taste in the ladies, whose delicate fingers had formed and ornamented it. On entering the foot of State street, on the site of the old Dutch church, stood a temple, richly ornamented, around the pillars of which the ivy was gracefully entwined. On the top of the temple stood a large living eagle, who proudly flapped his wings as the chieftain passed. Many of the houses were illuminated, among which were the capitol, and the whole block of Gregory's buildings, including the houses of chancellor Sanford, Mr. Gregory, Isaac Hamilton, esq. and the extensive establishment of Mr. Cruttenden. On the front of the latter was a transparency, executed by Inman, of Albany, representing the reception of gen. La Fayette by the Genius of Liberty, who proffers him a scroll; and in the background was seen the ship Cadmus, in which he made his passage from France. On alighting at the capitol, the general was conducted to the senate chamber, where he was received by the hon. Ambrose Spencer, mayor of the city, and the members of the corporation. He was addressed by the mayor in the following words:

Sir: Your visit in this country is received with universal and heartfelt joy. Your claims upon the gratitude and the friendship of this nation, arise from your heroic devotion to its freedom, and your uniform assertion of the rights of man. The progress of time has attested the purity of your character, and the lustre of your heroism, and the whole course of your life has evinced those exalted virtues, which were first displayed in favor of the independence and liberty of America.

In the hour of difficulty and peril, when America, without allies, without credit, with an enfeebled government, and with scanty means of resistance, confiding in the justice of her cause, and the protection of Heaven, was combatting for her liberties against a nation powerful in resources, and all the materials of war, when our prospects of success were considered by many more than doubtful, if not desperate, you devoted all your energies and all your means to our defence; and, after witnessing our triumphant success, your life has been consecrated to the vindication of the liberties of the old world.

When Franklin, the wisest man of the age, pronounced you the most distinguished person he ever knew, when Washington, the illustrious hero, of the new world, honored you with friendship the most sincere, and with confidence the most unlimited, they evinced their just discernment of character, and foresaw the further display of faculties and virtues which would identify your name with liberty, and demonstrate your well founded claims to the gratitude, the love and the admiration of mankind.

The few surviving statesmen and soldiers of the revolution have gathered around you as a friend and a brother—the generation that has risen up since your departure, cherish the same feelings, and those that will appear in the successive future ages, will hail you as the benefactor of America, and the hero of liberty. In every heart you have a friend and

your eulogium is pronounced by every tongue. In behalf of the inhabitants of this ancient city, I welcome you most cordially, and tender to you their civic honors. I salute you as an illustrious benefactor of our country; and I supplicate the blessings of Heaven on a life sanctified in the sublime cause of heroic virtue and disinterested benevolence.

To which the general returned the following reply.

Sir—The enjoyments of my visit to the beautiful country and happy shores of the North River, cannot but be highly enhanced by the affectionate reception, the civic testimonies of esteem, which are conferred upon me in this city, and by the manner in which you are pleased to express sentiments so gratifying to my heart. Not half a century has elapsed, since this place, ancient, but small, was my head quarters, on the frontiers of an extensive wilderness, since as commander in the northern department, I had to receive the oath of renunciation to a royal distant government, of allegiance to the more legitimate sovereignty of the people of the United States. Now, sir, Albany, become a considerable city, is the central seat of the authorities of the state of New York. Those wildernesses rank among the most populous, and best cultivated parts of the union. The rising generation, has, in two glorious wars, and still more so in her admirable institutions, asserted an indisputable superiority over the proud pretender to a control upon her.

To these happy recollections, sir, you have the goodness to add remembrances of my early admission among the sons and soldiers of America, of friendships the most honorable and dear to me. I will not attempt to express the feelings that crowd on my mind, and shall only beg you, sir, and the gentlemen of the corporation to accept the tribute of my respectful and devoted gratitude, for the city of Albany and her worthy magistrates.

The members of the common council, and those friends who had been specially invited, having been introduced, the general was then conducted to the governor's apartment, where he was received by his excellency governor Yates, who addressed him as follows:—

GENERAL—A million and a half of freemen congratulate you on your arrival in this state; and as their chief magistrate, and in their behalf I bid you welcome.

On your appearance, the recollection of former days recur to us afresh, but it is impossible to give our ideas utterance.

Those among us whose immediate ancestors or connections were actively engaged in that arduous and mighty effort, for a nation's freedom—in which you so essentially contributed, experience emotions the most exquisite, on this happy and highly interesting occasion; and if this be so with regard to them, who can describe the sensations of the few surviving revolutionary soldiers and patriots, your companions in arms?

It is impossible for language to depict the feelings of a grateful nation, emancipated from thralldom by your aid—happy in the full enjoyment of their rights and privileges, and flourishing in arts, on beholding their distinguished benefactor, (who is so justly ranked among the most prominent of their deliverers), again revisiting their shores, after an absence of two score years.

It is, general, one of the most pleasant circumstances of my life, that I am favored with the honor of personally addressing you; and may the blessings of the Almighty always attend you, and may your course through life be as happy as it has been glorious.

This affectionate address was answered by gen. La Fayette as follows:—

Sir—The kind welcome you are pleased to express in behalf of the free and happy citizens of the state

of New York, is an additional claim to my gratitude towards them, and a particular obligation conferred upon me by their respected chief magistrates.

The inexpressible feelings, which the presence of my revolutionary companions and the affection and esteem of the succeeding generations could not fail to excite, mingle in my heart with the delight I enjoy from the sight of the wonderful improvements, superior to the most sanguine anticipations, which, in the space of forty years, have so clearly evinced the power of enlightened patriotism under republican institutions.

I beg your excellency to accept my affectionate and respectful acknowledgements.

The suite of the governor having been presented to the general, together with his excellency's particular friends, he was conducted from the capitol to the residence of Matthew Gregory, esq, (who mounted the ramparts with La Fayette and Hamilton at Yorktown), where many of the most distinguished gentlemen of the city and state were assembled to pay him their respects. Among them were gov. Clinton, the chancellor, and judges of the supreme court, the lieutenant governor, and the principal officers of state, &c. &c. After remaining here for the space of an hour, the general was attended to his lodgings prepared for him at Cruttenden's and where a rich and bountiful supper was spread for the corporation and its guests. The mayor presided at this entertainment, assisted by alderman Van Ingen; and a number of toasts were drank by way of concluding the banquet.

After remaining a short time in the drawing room, the general, accompanied by the distinguished gentlemen before mentioned, (excepting governor Clinton, who did not attend in consequence of the recent death of his son,) repaired to the assembly chamber, of the capitol, which was echoing to the music and the dance of a splendid ball, given in honor of the "Nation's Guest."

Gen. La Fayette stayed but about an hour amidst this scene of pleasure and gaiety, during which time the ladies and gentlemen moved in procession before him, and were severally honored with an introduction. At 1 o'clock he retired to obtain that repose which the incessant fatigues of the week must have rendered not only desirable, but highly necessary. The ball was concluded at two o'clock, by a supper, served up in the area of the capitol, by Mr. Cruttenden.

On Saturday morning the general rose in excellent health and spirits, at an early hour; and as the arrangements for the day required that no time should be lost, the calls of gentlemen commenced at a most unfashionable time. Among other gentlemen, Mr. Clinton called, pursuant to a request from the New York Literary and Philosophical society, of which he is president, to present the general with a diploma of membership. And in performing this duty, he addressed the general as follows:—

Sir—My veneration for your character, my regard for the institution which I represent, and my sense of self-respect, will not permit me to offer to you any expression of sentiment, which is not actually cherished, and which is not derived from a just esteem of your merits.

Your first appearance before the world, under the impulse of chivalric sentiment, and under the guidance of enlightened judgment, in favor of an oppressed people, displayed an elevation of character, which has marked the great outlines of your future life.

You have been an important actor in the American revolution, and in the subsequent struggles for freedom that have agitated the civilized world. And in all the vicissitudes of your eventful life—whether you were called upon to act or to suffer—in the ca-

binetor in the field—at the head of armies or in the halls of legislation—in the palace or in the dungeon—you have evinced, uniformly evinced, inflexible integrity—a firm attachment to the cause of liberty and good government, of knowledge and benevolence, and an entire devotion to all that composes the happiness, and elevates the dignity of man. Of you it may be emphatically said,

Justum et tenacem propositi virum
Non civium ardor prava jubentium,
Non vultus instantis tyranni,
Mente quatit solida.

The example of your illustrious life will be felt not only in the present age but in all succeeding times; and you will be looked up to as a great moral landmark to guide mankind in the career of sublime benevolence and heroic virtue.

Under these impressions, and with these views of your character, I now act as the organ of the Literary and Philosophical society of New York, and have great pleasure in presenting a diploma, constituting you an honorary member of that institution.

In replying to this forcible and elegant address gen. La Fayette remarked, in substance, "that the honor conferred on him was rendered the more gratifying to his feelings by the reflection, that the evidence of it was presented to him by the highly respected son and nephew of two of his departed brothers in arms, and warm and personal friends and companions."

The general's situation rendering it necessary that no time should be lost, he proceeded on his trip to Troy at about 8 o'clock at which place he landed on a platform, erected and carpeted for the occasion, when a national salute was fired. He was received by a deputation of the citizens consisting of Messrs. Tibbitts, Russell, Mallery, Dickenson, Cushman, Paine, and others, by the former of whom he was presented with the following address:

GENERAL LA FAYETTE—The citizens of Troy, by their committee, bid you a hearty and most cordial welcome. Your unremitting devotion to the cause of civil and religious freedom, has rendered your name illustrious wherever liberty and the rights of man are respected. The emancipation of this country from a state of colonial dependence, was an effort worthy of the patriots, by whose councils and arms it was effected. Their labors, their privations, their sacrifices, and particularly your disinterested efforts, are remembered by the people of these states with a deep sense of gratitude, increasing as the wisdom of their precepts and measures has been tested, and their consequences developed in the progressive but unexampled prosperity of the country.

Long, very long, may your health and life be continued to witness the fruits of labors, in which you so largely participated. You will behold them in the forms of our governments, insuring freedom with order. In our systems of jurisprudence, securing public peace and private rights. In our seminaries of learning, where to every individual, rich or poor, the benefits of education is extended. In the conversion of an immense wilderness into fruitful fields. In the rise, increase, and accumulated number of our cities, towns and villages. In the increased facilities of intercourse, travelling and transportation. The rise of manufactories. In the internal and external commerce of the country. In our varying, but harmonious modes of divine worship. In fine, you will behold the results of the labors of the patriots of the revolution, in an enterprising, industrious, frugal and religious people, contented with their lot; submissive to the laws; at peace at home, and with all the world, and ascribing their numerous blessings, primarily under Providence, to the patriots of the revolution, among whom your disinterested services are highly and deservedly estimated.

Be assured, sir, that in a lapse of more than forty years, your devoted efforts, applied at times the most critical, in manner most efficient, have not been forgotten, and that the citizens of Troy unanimsly greet you with their most cordial welcome.

A procession was then formed which proceeded through several of the principal streets—the general riding as usual in an open carriage, attended by col. Lane—to the "Troy House," kept by Mr. Titus. On arriving here, he was received by the common council of the city, and an address was delivered to him by Mr. Recorder Clowes.

The concourse of people was immensely great; and such was the anxiety to see the illustrious visitor, that he went out upon the piazza, and gratified the multitude as long as his time would allow. The piazza was handsomely adorned with festoons of evergreens and roses, and in the centre was perched a large live eagle, with a miniature of La Fayette upon his neck. While standing here, a deputation from the Troy Royal Arch Chapter of Masons, were introduced to him. They came with a request that he would favor the chapter, then in session in the tabernacle above, with the honor of a visit. The request was immediately assented to; and he was received, together with his son, with masonic honors. On being conducted to the east, he was addressed to the following effect by companion David Buel, jun. king of the chapter:

WORTHY COMPANION—In behalf of this chapter of ancient Royal Arch Masons, I hail you as a welcome guest. Taught from our earliest days of childhood to appreciate the name of La Fayette with our Washington, and the independence of our country, we delight to join in that expression of gratitude which has burst forth from the hearts of ten millions, made free and prosperous by your patriotism—and we feel particularly gratified in this opportunity of greeting you as a companion and brother, in this place, consecrated to benevolence and the social virtues. Long may you live happy in enjoying the gratitude of this nation of freemen, and when you shall have finished the work allotted to you on earth by the great Architect of the universe, may you be received as an illustrious companion in that celestial Arch above, to which all good masons hope at last to be exalted.

The officers and members having been severally presented, the general retired to the dining-hall below, where a cold collation was handsomely and bountifully provided. While partaking of a little refreshment, the following note was presented to him, and the invitation promptly and cheerfully accepted:

To general La Fayette—The ladies of Troy, having assembled at the female seminary, have selected from their number the undersigned, as a committee to request of general La Fayette that he would grant them an opportunity of beholding in his person, their own, and their country's, generous and beloved benefactor.

The general, prompt in his movements, together with the gentlemen of the party, repaired to the seminary. On arriving at the gate of the institution, an arbor of evergreen, which, like Jonah's gourd, sprang up in a night, was found to extend the whole distance to the building, which is about 200 feet. At the entrance of this arbour, was the following inscription:—"America commands her daughters to welcome their deliverer La Fayette." At this place, the general was met by the committee of arrangements, and Mrs. Col. Pawling pronounced the following address—which, as usual, received a brief and pertinent reply:

RESPECTED AND DEAR SIR—The ladies of Troy are much gratified in meeting the illustrious and early benefactor of their beloved country, and through me, tender to you, sir, their most affectionate respect and

cordial welcome to our now peaceful and happy land.

The ladies are also grateful, in being able to present, in the pupils of the adjoining seminary, a living testimony of the blessings conferred by that independence, which you, sir, contributed so essentially to establish, and in which our sex enjoy so permanent a share.

Permit me, sir, the pleasure of introducing you to the principal and assistant teachers of the Troy Female Seminary, an institution which we consider an honor to our city and country.

On entering the institution, the general was presented to Mrs. Willard, the principal, and afterwards the pupils were presented by her, for which purpose they were arranged in two lines along the hall leading directly from the arbor. Two of the pupils, daughters of the governors of Vermont and Michigan, then advanced and presented the following lines, entitled "La Fayette is Welcome," and written for the occasion by the principal:—

And art thou, then dear hero come?
And do our eyes behold the man,
Who nerved his arm and bared his breast
For us, ere yet our life began?

For us and for our native land,
Thy youthful valor dared the war;
And now, in winter of thine age,
Thou'st come and left thy lov'd ones far.

Then deep and dear thy welcome be;
Nor think thy daughters far from thee:
Columbia's daughters lo! we bend,
And claim to call thee father, friend!

But was't our country's rights alone
Impell'd Fayette to freedom's van?
No! 'twas the love of human kind—

It was the sacred cause of man—
It was benevolence sublime,
Like that which sways the Eternal mind!
And, benefactor of the world,
He shed his blood for all mankind!

Then deep and dear thy welcome be;
Nor think thy daughters far from thee!
Daughters of human kind, we bend,
And claim to call thee father, friend!

These lines were afterwards, by particular request, sung with great sweetness and pathos, by Miss Eliza Smith, of Worcester, Mass. in the choruses of which the young ladies generally joined, and the whole was executed with much effect. The general was much affected, and at the close of the singing, with eyes suffused in tears, he said—"I cannot express what I feel on this occasion; but will you, Madam, present me with three copies of those lines, to be given by me, as from you, to my three daughters." It is wholly unnecessary to add that the request was complied with. A copy of Mrs. Willard's treatise upon female education, elegantly bound, was then presented to him by Jane Lincoln, a little miss six years old. The general then retired, and was conducted by the committee of arrangements back, through the arbor, along the sides of which the pupils had formed themselves in close order, to the number, of about 200.

Owing to the lateness of the day the general was compelled to relinquish his visit to Lansingburg &c. and to embark on his return to Albany.

On landing at the head of the basin, he was escorted as before, but through different streets, back to his lodgings. In the evening he visited governor Clinton, and afterwards his excellency governor Yates, whence he was ascended, to the steam boat, where he embarked on his return to New York where he arrived at about 9 o'clock on Monday, and in the evening was present at a dinner given to him by his masonic brethren.

Departure for the south.

On the morning of the 23d inst. he was presented-

in the presence of the Cincinnati, with a gold headed cane of Franklin's, bequeathed to Washington. After which he embarked on board the James Kent, for Jersey city, and on his arrival there was waited upon by gen. Dayton, col. Kinney, and maj. Keane, of the suite of gov. Williamson, and conducted to Lyon's hotel, where he was received by the governor himself, and introduced to a number of distinguished citizens of New-Jersey. The general was accompanied to Jersey by the mayor, recorder, members of the common council, the society of Cincinnati, and several other gentlemen. After remaining a few minutes, the general, with his excellency gov. Williamson, entered a superb carriage, drawn by four beautiful bay horses, and a cavalcade was formed, which proceeded leisurely towards Newark, escorted by a squadron of N. Jersey cavalry, and by two companies which had accompanied him from N. York. Arrived at Bergen, it was found that the inhabitants of that little town had assembled at the Inn, and were so anxious to pay their respects to the general that he was constrained to alight for a moment. Here, unexpectedly, he was formally addressed by a delegation from the town, and presented with a superb cane, made from an apple-tree in that town, under the shade of which generals Washington and La Fayette dined, when passing through that town, during the revolution, and which was blown down by the violent gale of the 3d of September, in the year 1821.—The cane is richly mounted with gold, and bears the following inscription:—"LA FAYETTE," on the top, and round the head the words—"Shaded the hero and his friend Washington, in 1779. Presented by the corporation of Bergen, in 1824."

An address was delivered on the occasion.

On his arrival at New Ark a salute was fired; he passed through several streets to the residence of major Boudinot, where he was introduced to several distinguished citizens. While here a deputation from Morristown, his ancient head quarters, waited on him, and invited him to visit that village, which he declined, promising, however, to pay his respects to the inhabitants on his return from the south.

After partaking of some refreshments a procession was formed which proceeded to the south end of the Green, which was covered with troops and entered between the two columns. At the entrance were ranged in two lines, twenty-four male singers, who sang the following lines:—

Hail! the gallant chief, whose fame
Is pure as Heaven's ethereal flame!—
Who comes our peaceful fields to cheer,
A father of ten millions dear!

Oh! strew the blooms of vale and grove—
Bright as our tears—warm as our love!
The present and the past are met
To bid us welcome La Fayette!

He then passed up through the centre of the green, until he came within a few yards of a most magnificent bower, where he was received by twenty-four females, ranged in the same order as before, who sang the following lines:—

We weave the wreath, we pour the wine,
Where smiles like sparkling sunbeams shine;
And hail the thousands fondly met
To greet thee, matchless La Fayette!

Unseen, around thy flow'r dress'd way,
Shades of the dead in glory play!
While hearts beat high, and eyes are wet,
The winds of Heaven hail La Fayette!

He then passed between the lines, the path, as he approached, being strewed with roses and other flowers, and passed through the portico into the splendid rural temple, which had been erected for his reception, where he was addressed by the attorney general

of the state, on behalf of the people of Newark—to which the general feelingly replied.

The general, in company with the governor and others, then proceeded to review the troops; after which, he received the marching salute, and returned to the house of major Boudinot, where a sumptuous collation was spread. Before rising from the table, colonel Ward, chairman of the committee of Newark, proposed the following toast, which was drank with rapturous applause:

Our distinguished guest, General La Fayette—

We thank France for her son: May America not forget, and Europe feel to good purpose, the influence of his bright example.

This toast was responded to by general La Fayette as follows:

*The town of Newark—*And may her population, prosperity and industry increase in the same wonderful proportion I have been delighted to witness.

At four o'clock, the general retired, and proceeded to Elizabethtown, accompanied by the governor and suite, a long cavalcade of officers and private gentlemen, and preceded by an escort.

At Elizabethtown he was received with military honors, and the congratulations of the civil authority and people. Here an elegant dinner was provided for him, at which were present the governor and suite and a large number of citizens. A handsome arch, on the Main-street, was erected for his reception, elegantly decorated with flowers, evergreens and appropriate inscriptions. The town was thronged with spectators, and the general was hailed as he passed along the Main-street, by the plaudits of the people and with every token of joy and gladness. At Elizabethtown he spent the night and was introduced to a large number of citizens who called upon him to pay him their respects and bid him welcome to New-Jersey.

At 9 o'clock, on the 24th, the general left Elizabethtown for New-Brunswick, escorted by a corps of cavalry, accompanied by the governor and suite, and followed by a cavalcade of citizens. He passed through Rahway and Woodbridge, and received the congratulations of the inhabitants.

In the vicinity of New Brunswick, he was met by a deputation from the corporation and a military escort, to conduct him to that place. The bells commenced ringing as he approached the town, and a procession was formed agreeably to previous arrangement, which conducted him through the principal streets of the city to the court-house, where he received the congratulations of the civil authority and citizens. After which he was escorted to Follett's hotel, and partook of an excellent dinner, provided for the occasion, in company with a large number of citizens. In the evening the ladies were introduced to the general at Follett's.

On the morning of the 25th he entered Princeton, escorted by a body of cavalry and, after passing through the principal streets, was conducted to an elegant temple, on entering which, he was received by president Carnahan, and introduced to several gentlemen present, when the president proceeded to deliver to him a degree of L. L. D. which had been conferred on him during the presidency of Dr. Witherspoon, and is signed by the doctor and several members of the corporation at that time. The degree was accompanied by a neat, elegant, and highly interesting address by Dr. C. to which the general returned a short reply. The general was surrounded by the governor of New-Jersey, the professors of the college and seminary, the rev. Dr. Green, &c.

Numerous ladies and gentlemen having been introduced, the general sat down to an elegant entertainment, after which, at about half past 12 o'clock, he proceeded on his journey toward Trenton.

His arrival at Trenton* was announced by the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells. He was conducted through a line of troops to the assembly rooms, where the common council and a large body of citizens had assembled to greet him, when he was addressed by the mayor, to which he returned a feeling and appropriate reply.

The general was then conducted by the mayor and common council, attended by the committee of arrangement, and escorted by the military, to the Trenton-House, where lodgings had been provided for him—and where a sumptuous dinner was served up; at which were the governor and suite, mayor and common council and a large number of officers and citizens.

In the evening the general attended a handsome entertainment, ordered by the society of Cincinnati, at the City Tavern, where he spent the evening with his brother officers of the revolutionary army.

On Sunday he attended divine service at the Presbyterian meeting house, and, on Monday morning, crossed the Delaware at Morrisville.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Great Britain and Ireland. The poor-rates of England, notwithstanding they have been reduced during the last year, amount to the enormous sum of *nine shillings sterling* a head on the whole population.

A comparative statement of the import of cotton into Great Britain for the first seven months of 1823, makes the quantity from the United States 352,147 bales, and for the same period of the present year 231,395, being a *decrease* of 120,752 bales.

The quantity of coals brought to London in the month of July is said to be unprecedented, amounting to no less than 164,754 chaldrons.

A proclamation has been issued, appointing Bermuda, in addition to New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, a place in which male offenders, sentenced to transportation, may be kept at hard labor.

The total number of Methodists in England and Wales, exclusive of 8,000 additional members, is 119,776; and it is estimated that the congregations contains six times as many members as are on the class papers.

Smuggled tobacco to the amount of 12,000 lbs. was lately detected near a port in England, where it was hidden, and lodged in the king's warehouse in Liverpool, the duty on which would be 2,300 pounds sterling.

A Limerick paper gives a most flattering account of the prospects of an abundant harvest, and states that Ireland will have an inexhaustible supply for her numerous population, *if they had money to purchase food.*

A ship canal, to unite Bristol with the British channel, was progressing.

Spain. The occurrences at Madrid, alluded to in our last, appear to have been of a very serious nature. According to the Paris accounts, a pitched battle was fought, in which a considerable number of French and Spanish soldiers were killed and wounded. The utmost rage is said to prevail at Madrid against the invaders; the serviles did not conceal their hostile feelings—Placards, denouncing death to the French were posted on the walls, and horrible excesses were committed in the provinces by the royalist volunteers, whom the French general had resolved to get disbanded. Desertion among the new levies also prevailed to an extraordinary extent. One thousand have deserted from Badajos and run into Portugal, where they were well received. French troops have been despatched in all haste to Obiedo, to quell a

*At Trenton, gen. La Fayette was presented, by a grand daughter of Dr. Franklin, with a ring which Franklin had formerly worn.

very serious disturbance that had taken place between the Negros and the Blancos.

General Don Juan Martin, alias El Empeceado, had been liberated from prison at Roda, where he was confined in an iron cage, by a detachment of troops, who arrived in that town with a forged order from the government to deliver the prisoner to them.

The banditti were increasing in every direction throughout the interior of Spain, so as to make it almost impossible to journey on any of the public roads with safety.

A strong force had been sent out from Tolledo against a band in one of the mountains near that place, but was defeated, and returned with sixteen wounded.

A French fleet, consisting of six frigates and a line of battle ship, had arrived at Cadiz; their destination said to be *Toulon, where they are to be inspected by the minister of marine!*

The present national debt of Spain is estimated at \$1 millions sterling!

The *Diario* of Madrid, of the 23d ult. contains a royal decree, in which Ferdinand VII. disavows all negotiations that may have been carried on in South America, in his name, relative to recognizing its independence.

In the *Madrid Gazette*, of the 10th Aug. is published a royal ordinance suppressing, in all H. M. dominions in Europe and America, the societies of freemasons, communeros, and all other secret societies, of whatever denomination. These secret societies, says the preamble, have been ascertained to be principal agents, in the revolutions which have broken out in so deplorable a manner in Spain and in America. All who shall continue to meet secretly, under whatever pretext, shall be prosecuted conformably to the laws of the kingdom, as guilty of treason, human and divine.

Portugal. The Portuguese ambassador at London has officially announced to the British minister, that it was no longer necessary that aid should be sent from England to keep his wife, son and dutiful subjects in subjection.

Turkey and Greece. Our latest accounts from Greece are of a melancholy character. Ipsara has fallen into the hands of the Turks. The following are said to be the particulars. The captain pacha left Mitylene for Ipsara, on the 2d of July, and on the 3d, began a cannonade from his fourteen frigates, which, in three hours dismounted the Grecian batteries, and the Turkish troops, to the number of 14,000 landed. The Greeks all retired to a strongly fortified fort in the centre of the island, which, on the following day, was attacked by the Turks, and, after a desperate and bloody struggle, seeing no hopes of defending the place, they heroically set fire to the magazine in the fortress, and blew all up together; crying "long live the Greeks."

The slaughter among those who escaped the explosion, became so dreadful that the captain pacha gave orders to spare non-combatants, and even offered 500 piasters for every prisoner who should be brought to him alive; but it was too late to check the fury of the Turks.

This disastrous event is attributed to the assistance afforded to the Turks by the Russian ambassador at Constantinople, who is stated to have granted permission to the Russian merchant vessels to transport Turkish troops to Ipsara, and to the defection of 1500 Arnauts who were in the service of the Greeks, and whom the captain pacha bribed, by an offer of 1000 sequins each, to betray the patriots, and to undertake the expedition.

A letter from Zante, of the 21st June, states, that an act of treason had occurred at Missolonghi, which, at one time, threatened the most dangerous consequences. It appears that Caraleystos, one of the governors of the city, had agreed to deliver it up to Jussuf pacha, who was to march 2000 Turks towards the for-

trass. The correspondence containing this plot was seized by a post of Greeks, and forwarded to prince Mavrocordato, who took measures to prevent its execution. The Turks marched, but were met and defeated, and Caraleystos is stated to have been put in irons.

The following distressing intelligence has also been received from *Casa*, about 30 individuals had escaped and arrived at Naxos, who related as follows:—From the 6th to the 8th of June, about 6 o'clock in the morning, the Egyptian squadron, consisting of 17 vessels, which was cruising off Candia, made sail for Casa to land troops. The inhabitants immediately ran to arms, and placed themselves at every accessible point, resolved to conquer or perish. The Turks, protected by their ships, endeavoured in vain to effect a landing. They were constantly repulsed, with loss, by a well kept up fire on our part. Night put an end to the combat, but not to our uneasiness, for we saw for a long time lights at a distance, which convinced us of the presence of our formidable enemy. At day-break we again saw the Egyptian vessels advance. The attack was made very briskly, and continued till four o'clock in the afternoon. The squadron of Ismael Gibraltar was then lost sight of. We hoped that we had saved ourselves, and, after having returned thanks to God, we looked after our wounded. But on the 10th, Ismael Gibraltar, followed by the greater part of his forces, directed his march on the strongest part of the island, and began a terrific fire. The combat had lasted several hours, when we heard loud cries in our rear. The enemy had landed on the northeast side of the island. We were thus taken between two fires; our efforts at resistance were unavailing, and we were soon dispersed. Four or five hundred of our countrymen perished with arms in their hands; the remainder took refuge in the mountains and the neighboring islands. The greater part of our women and children, have fallen into the hands of the enemy."

Moldavia and Wallachia. An article from Constantinople, dated the 26th of June, states that the Reis Effendi, on the 20th of June communicated to lord Strangford the manner in which Moldavia and Wallachia were to be evacuated, and that lord Strangford, in conformity with this declaration, which was accompanied by an official note, announced the appointment of the marquis Rbeandiere, as ambassador from Russia to the sublime porte.

Cesar A. Rodney.

FROM THE DELAWARE WATCHMAN.

This gentleman, whose recent death in a foreign land, has spread affliction and mourning through a wide circle of friends, who were attached to him by no common ties of affection, was born in Kent county, in this state, in the month of January, 1772. His family ranks among the most distinguished in the annals of Delaware, for patriotism, talents and public virtue. His uncle, Cesar Rodney, took the lead among the patriots of his native state in opposition to the unjust pretensions of Great Britain, in the revolutionary war. He was an able, firm and decided man, and, by his example and influence, contributed more than any other individual to support the cause of freedom in this state, and to inspire the whigs of Delaware with determination and energy throughout that perilous contest. He was a member of the first congress which assembled at New-York in 1765, and of that illustrious band of patriots and statesmen, who, in the memorable year of '76, cut asunder the tie which bound us to the mother country, and gave us a name and rank in the family of nations. He was repeatedly elected governor of the state, and performed several tours of duty as brigadier general of its forces; and in both capacities enjoyed a distinguished place in the conf.

dence of Washington, as appears from the letters of that illustrious individual, published in Mr. Niles' valuable collection of papers, entitled—*Principles and acts of the Revolution*. The following anecdote related of this gentleman by the late governor M'Kean, places in strong relief the energy of his character, and the enthusiastic patriotism which animated his bosom at that critical moment of the revolution, which, more than any other, called for a display of firmness and decision. At the period of the declaration of independence, this state was represented in congress by Cæsar Rodney, Thomas M'Kean and George Read. In the preliminary stages of the question, Mr. Rodney happened to be absent, in consequence of which the vote of Delaware was undecided, Mr. M'Kean and Mr. Read being divided in opinion; the former in favor of independence, the latter not deeming it expedient. Governor M'Kean despatched an express for Mr. Rodney, who was then at his residence near Dover, informing him of the circumstance, and requesting his attendance. Without a moment's delay he repaired to Philadelphia, and, springing from his horse, in his boots and spurs he entered congress hall, while the question was pending, and decided the vote of Delaware, by the brief and emphatic declaration, that "he not only expressed his own sentiments, but those of his constituents, by recording his vote for independence." Thomas Rodney, the father of the subject of this article, was also an active and influential whig in the revolutionary war. He commanded a company in the Delaware regiment, and was engaged in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. He was also a member of the revolutionary congress and judge of the court of admiralty of the state.

Mr. Rodney received a liberal education, and graduated at the university of Pennsylvania, sometime in the year 1790. Having completed his collegiate course, he entered upon the study of the law in Philadelphia, in the office of the present judge M'Kean. In the year 1793 he was admitted to the bar; and established his residence in the borough of Wilmington, where he commenced the practice of the law. He soon acquired an extensive and lucrative practice, and on the solid basis of high integrity, talents and erudition, established a professional reputation of the first order, which he maintained, unimpaired, through life.

Amid the political dissensions which, at that time, agitated the country, and marshalled one half of its population in array against the other, Mr. Rodney could not remain an indifferent spectator. He had been educated at the feet of men who had acted a deep and important part in the war of independence; and their lessons were fresh in his memory at the critical period when his matured reflection and the posture of public affairs called upon him to decide upon the course he should pursue. At the period of Mr. Adams's administration, he took his stand against a course of policy which appeared to him to threaten evil to the constitution of the union, and to endanger the happiness of the people. He was repeatedly elected to the state legislature; and, from the first moment of his public life, he enjoyed a popularity which was never after shaken or diminished. In 1802, he was elected, after a warm contest, by a majority of fifteen votes over his able and eminent political opponent, the late Mr. Bayard, to the congress of the United States. During his brief continuance in that honorable body, his talents and probity gained him a distinguished standing. He was appointed one of the managers, on the part of the house of representatives, in the impeachment of judge Chase, and his speech in support of the articles of impeachment, has been considered the ablest argument delivered on that side of the question. In 1807, Mr. Rodney was called by Mr. Jefferson to fill the important situation of attorney general of the United States, in which he conti-

nued upwards of four years. In 1811 he resigned the office, and returned to the pursuit of his profession. Soon after Mr. Monroe's ascension to the presidency, Mr. Rodney was summoned from his retirement by that excellent chief magistrate, whose confidence and regard he enjoyed in an eminent degree, and placed at the head of a commission, the object of which was to obtain, by personal observation and communication with the governments of South America, which had recently thrown off the yoke of Spain, authentic information in relation to their condition and resources, by which our government might regulate its future policy towards these states. The sentiments of Mr. Rodney in relation to this interesting subject, as disclosed in his official report, accorded with those which now inspire every American bosom; and his opinions have since been realized in the formal recognition, by our government, of the independence of the South American republics.

In 1820, Mr. Rodney was a second time elected to a seat in congress; and in January, 1822, he was chosen by the legislature of Delaware to represent the state in the senate of the union. In the following January, he was appointed by president Monroe, minister plenipotentiary to the republic of Buenos Ayres. At the period of his departure from this country, and for some years previous, Mr. Rodney's health was exceedingly precarious, and it was fondly hoped by his anxious friends, that a residence of a few years in the benignant climate of Buenos Ayres, would renovate his constitution and restore him in health to his country. The event has exemplified the vanity of human expectations. The flat of Providence has, in a brief space, removed him from the cares of life, the bosom of his family, and the hopes and wishes of his friends. He expired at Buenos Ayres on the 10th of June, 1824, in the 33d year of his age, lamented and honored by the generous people among whom he resided, as the friend and guest of the nation.

"By foreign hands thy monument shall
By strangers honour'd, and by strangers mourn'd."

The character of Mr. Rodney will be admired as long as probity, talents and public virtue are held up for our approval or imitation. No public man ever more disdain'd the arts of intrigue, and no one ever enjoyed among his contemporaries a higher reputation for purity of principle. In his intercourse with his fellow men, he was kind and affable; and his deportment towards his political opponents was of so liberal a cast as to subdue the prejudices of party and gain him almost universally their affection and respect. We speak not here of political zealots or bigots, whom no degree of merit or virtue in an opponent can conciliate; but of the liberal minded and disinterested men who are to be found in all parties, by whom Mr. Rodney's character and virtues were justly appreciated. His manners were frank, unpretending and strongly partaking of republican simplicity. His indifference to all the arts of display, of dress and address, those imposing exteriors so often adopted to conceal frivolity of character and weakness of intellect, while it might have induced those who judge merely from appearances, to form a wrong estimate of his character, was the result of that singleness of heart which knew not the aid of art and shrank from the shadow of deceit. In him, the maxim, *Esse quom videri*, found a living exemplification—he knew no art, wore no disguise. That profound observer of human nature and accurate judge of real talents, Dr. Johnson, did not feel a more philosophic disdain of the arts he has described in the passage with which we shall conclude this article, than Mr. Rodney uniformly displayed:—"The world has been long amused with the mention of policy in public transactions, and of art in private affairs; they have been considered as the effects of great qualities, and

as unattainable by men of the common level; yet I have not found many performances either of art or policy, that required such stupendous efforts of intellect, or that might not have been effected by *falsehood and impudence*, without the assistance of any other powers. To promise what he does not mean—to profess what he cannot perform—to flatter ambition with the prospects of promotion, and misery with the hopes of relief—to appease enmity by blandishments or bribes, can surely imply nothing more or greater than a mind devoted wholly to its own purposes—*a face that cannot blush and a heart that cannot feel.*"

We have been furnished with a pamphlet, printed at Buenos Ayres, containing a "summary of the public exercises and honors at the interment of CESAR A. RODNEY, minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America," from which we have made the following extracts.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Buenos Ayres, 10th June, 1824.

It has become the truly distressing duty of the undersigned, to announce to the hon. Mr. Manuel Jose Garcia, secretary of government and of foreign relations, the sudden death of the honorable CESAR AUGUSTUS RODNEY, minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, near this government, who departed this life at six o'clock this morning.

The humble testimony of the undersigned, to the virtues of this truly good man is wholly unworthy of one who was above all praise. By nature, sincere and cordial, the lamented Mr. Rodney was the real philanthropist, the devoted patriot and friend—the most zealous, enthusiastic and powerful advocate of the independence and prosperity of South America, especially of the provinces of La Plata, for which his interest was much increased by long and renewed intercourse.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to the honorable Mr. secretary of foreign relations, the assurances of his most distinguished consideration and respect.

JOHN M. FORBES, *Secretary of legation.*

HON. MANUEL JOSE GARCIA,

Secretary of foreign relations.

[TRANSLATION.]

Buenos Ayres, 10th June, 1824.

The minister secretary of foreign relations, in the name of his government, and his own, has the honor to address himself to Mr. John M. Forbes, secretary of legation of the United States, manifesting, in reply to his note of this day, that he has received the news of the death of Mr. Cesar A. Rodney, minister plenipotentiary of the United States, as an event the most lamentable which could have befallen a country, interested by so many motives in the preservation of the existence of a person so distinguished, and so worthy its particular friendship; and trusting that Mr. secretary will do him the honor to transmit these sentiments to the knowledge of his government, permits himself to recommend him to do the same with the enclosed decrees which have been issued in testimony of the gratitude in which is preserved the memory of the said distinguished citizen. In the mean time the minister, agitated with the deepest grief, sympathizes in sentiment with Mr. secretary of legation.

MANUEL J. GARCIA,

Mr. JOHN M. FORBES, Secretary of legation.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Buenos Ayres, 10th June, 1824.

The citizens of the United States of America, now in Buenos Ayres, are respectfully requested to meet at Mrs. Thorne's Hotel, to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, to concert proper measures to testify their respect for the virtues of the distinguished philanthropist and frank and sincere friend, who has just departed this life, the hon. Cesar Augustus Rodney, minister plenipotentiary of the United States.

JOHN M. FORBES, *Secretary of legation.*

At a very numerous meeting of the citizens of the United States, held at Mrs. Thorne's hotel, on Friday evening 11th of June instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the adoption of proper means to testify their respect for the virtues and memory of the deceased minister plenipotentiary of the United States, hon. Cesar A. Rodney, Mr. Forbes was called to the chair, and Mr. Dana appointed secretary.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1st. *Resolved*, That as a testimony of our respect for the memory of our deceased fellow citizen, Cesar A. Rodney, minister plenipotentiary of the U. States to the republic of Buenos Ayres, who was alike eminently distinguished for his public services and private virtues, we will wear crape on the left arm at the funeral to-morrow, and for thirty days next succeeding.

2nd. *Resolved*, That a committee of five persons be named by the chairman, to address a letter to the widow and family of the late minister of the United States, expressing the sincere grief felt by the meeting for their afflictive loss, enclosing, at the same time, a copy of these proceedings.

3rd. *Resolved*, That the preamble, and first and second resolutions of this meeting shall be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published, in two languages, in the Mercantile Gazette and Argos of this city.

JOHN M. FORBES, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM DANA, *Secretary.*

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Buenos Ayres, 14th June, 1824.

The undersigned, secretary of legation of the United States of America, approaches the supreme government of Buenos Ayres with a heart so full of grief and gratitude, as to defy and baffle any attempt at appropriate expression.

In paying public honors to a virtuous citizen—to a patriot without reproach, who so much loved his country as to give his whole life to her service, we shed on such a life that bright radiance of glory which encourages imitation and enriches the great stock of public virtue; but the distinguished marks of respect lately shown to the memory of the deceased minister plenipotentiary of the United States, the hon. Cesar A. Rodney, most emphatically proclaim as well that high degree of illustration which so eminently characterizes the supreme government of Buenos Ayres, as those spontaneous and generous sentiments of sympathy and benevolence among the favored sons of La Plata which are naturally inspired by their happy and hospitable climate. The undersigned can only assure the supreme government of Buenos Ayres, that all his fellow citizens now here most sincerely partake of the warm sense of gratitude felt by him, and that both the government and people of the United States will duly appreciate the splendid evidences lately given of respect for the virtues of their deceased fellow citizen, whom they have ever delighted to honor.

The undersigned begs leave to offer to the hon. Mr. Manuel J. Garcia, minister of government and of foreign relations, his most cordial thanks for the sympathy he has manifested towards him on the late distressing event, and the renewed assurances of his most distinguished consideration and respect.

JOHN M. FORBES.

HON. MANUEL J. GARCIA,
Minister of government and of foreign relations.

Letter of condolence to the widow and family of the hon. Cesar A. Rodney, deceased.

BREVISED FRIENDS.—The undersigned, in behalf of the citizens of the United States now in Buenos Ayres, take this method of expressing to you their unfeigned sympathy in your late affliction, and also

their sincere respect for the memory of him, whom a wise Providence has removed from you.

We do not presume by this act, that we shall be able to restore an equivalent for your loss, or assuage, in any great degree, the deep grief with which you are oppressed—this transcends the limits of our power, and is the prerogative of Him only, who hath access to our spirits and whom all events obey. Yet if we can be so happy as to cast but the feeblest ray of consolation amidst that gloom which now envelops you, we shall, to no small extent, gratify our own feelings, and shall remember with pleasure this effort for your condolence.

We are not unmindful, respected friends, that your present bereavement is attended with some peculiar aggravations. The loss of such a worthy companion, such a parent and counsellor, under any circumstances, would have been painful. It is peculiarly so, placed as you are among strangers of another hemisphere, far from that circle of relatives and friends, amidst whose smiles your life has hitherto been led, and who on an occasion like this, would have embraced you in their affectionate arms, and poured into your hearts such balm as we cannot hope to administer.

But while we remember that you are in a foreign land, we remember, too, with gratitude, and would affectionately remind you, that you are not in a *land of enemies*. In addition to the little circle of friends whom your own virtues and friendship have drawn around you, and who would count no sacrifice dear which could contribute to your welfare, you have also the consolation of reflecting, that you enjoy among this grateful people, a thousand sympathies attracted by the greatness and goodness of the deceased. And while you may continue in this country, when you are returning over a wide ocean to the land of your nativity, and long, long, we trust, afterward, you will remember with pleasing emotions the marked respect and affections of this people to the departed head of your family, and will be assured that a part of those same affections will be cherished toward his bereaved partner and offspring. And when you shall again reach the shores of our own beloved country, you will receive the best wishes of thousands who will remember the numerous services, the public and private virtues, of him whose remains you leave on the banks of La Plata—this place, once so dear to the heart of your departed friend.

It has been said by a great and good man, that the best legacy which can be bequeathed to a child, is a *father's good name*. If this sentiment is founded in truth, you, dear friends, have indeed a rich and secure inheritance. In whatever part of the world our Great Preserver may cast your lot, you will be sure to receive the smiles and benedictions of all who had learned the worth of him for whom you are now called to mourn. Yes, unless this people and our own shall sink back into a degrading vassalage, and freedom take her flight from these western shores, which event we trust, in the strong terms of the deceased, *God and nature has decreed against*, you will often find that you are beloved for the sake of him who spent his life in extending the empire and the blessings of liberty.

In closing this memorial of our regards, we would also suggest for your encouragement, the promise of Him who is more than man, "*that the widow and the fatherless shall not be forgotten.*" To the numerous consolations of His word, we would direct you in this hour of affliction: to Him would commend you in all your ways, praying that He would smile on your path and direct all your steps, to the grave, and through the riches of his grace, bring you, in his own time, to that world where trials never come, and where you will no more be separated from those you love.

With sentiments of unfeigned respect, and our best wishes for your happiness, we are, dear friends, yours, &c.

JOHN C. BRIGHAM,
WILLIAM DANA,
JACOB PEARSON,
CORNELIUS VAN BRUNT,
JESSE EICHELBERGER, } *Committee.*

To the widow and family of the
Hon. Cæsar A. Rodney, deceased.
Buenos Ayres, 14th June, 1824.

ANSWER.

Buenos Ayres, June 15th, 1824.

Gentlemen—In the hour of distress it is consoling to know, that those with whom we have been in the habit of associating, sympathize with us in our grief. In no country, not even in our own native land, could we have hoped, under such an affliction, for sympathy more affectionate, or kindness more generous, than has been manifested, both by our own countrymen, and by the government and inhabitants of this place. Our loss is indeed a painful one—one that can never be restored or forgotten. It is, however, some alleviation to know that all the respect and honors which a generous nation could bestow, were most freely granted to the deceased head of our family; and it is our pride, as well as our happiness, to feel that he was in some degree worthy to receive them.

To you, gentlemen of the committee, and, through you, to the American gentlemen in this place, permit me to say, that this is only another proof of that kindness towards our family, which has often before been exhibited, and whose genuineness has never been doubted. Accept from the family the assurance of their warmest gratitude, and believe that they never, never, can forget the many friendly attentions and marks of respect they have received during their short stay at Buenos Ayres.

With the highest consideration, I remain, gentlemen, your's most truly,

THOMAS M. RODNEY.

To John C. Brigham, William Dana, Jacob Pearson,
Cornelius Van Brunt, Jesse Eichleberger.

Will of Napoleon.

A copy of the testament of the late emperor Napoleon, which is deposited in Doctors' Commons, has been published. In the preface to this document, it is stated that not more than two days before Napoleon's death, he dictated to count Montholon, the letter to be delivered to sir Hudson Lowe, announcing his decease, leaving a space for the insertion of the day and hour of his dissolution. We give the following from this interesting document:

"This 15th April, 1821, at Longwood, Island of St. Helena.

"This is my testament, or act of my last will.

"I die in the Apostolic Roman religion, in the bosom of which I was born, more than fifty years since.

"It is my wish that my ashes may repose on the banks of the Seine, in the midst of the French people, whom I have loved so well.

"I have always had reason to be pleased with my dearest wife, Marie Louise. I retain for her, to my last moment, the most tender sentiments—I beseech her to watch, in order to preserve my son from the snares which yet environ his infancy.

"I recommend to my son never to forget that he was born a French prince, and never to allow himself to become an instrument in the hands of the triumvirs who oppress the nations of Europe; he ought never to fight against France, or injure her in any manner; he ought to adopt my motto—"Every thing for the French people."

"I die prematurely, assassinated by the English

oligarchy and its * * *. The English nation will not be slow in avenging me.

"The two unfortunate results of the invasions of France, when she had still so many resources, are to be attributed to the treason of Marmont, Augereau and Talleyrand, and * * *. I forgive them—may the posterity of France forgive them.

"I thank my good and most excellent mother, the Cardinal, my brothers Joseph, Lucien, Jerome, and sisters Paulina, Caroline, Julie, Hortense, Catharine, Eugene, for the interest which they continued to feel for me. I pardon Louis for the libel which he published in 1800; it is replete with false assertions and falsified documents.

"I disavow the "Manuscript of St. Helena," and other works, under the title of *Maxims, Sayings, &c.* which persons have been pleased to publish for the last six years. These are not rules which guided my life. I caused the Duc d'Anghien to be arrested and tried, because that step was essential to the safety, interest and honor of the French people, when the count d'Artois was maintaining, by his confession, sixty assassins at Paris. Under similar circumstances, I would act in the same way.

"I bequeath to my son the boxes, orders, and other articles, such as my plate, field-bag, saddies, spurs, chapel-plate, books, linen, which I have been accustomed to wear and use. It is my wish that this slight bequest may be dear to him, as recalling the memory of a father, of whom the universe will discourse to him.

"I bequeath to lady Holland the antique Cameo which Pope Pius VI. gave me at Tolentino."

After specifying a number of individuals, (principally officers of the French army), to whom legacies are given, Napoleon proceeds:

"These sums will be raised from the six millions which I deposited on leaving Paris in 1815; and from the interest, at the rate of five per cent. since July, 1815. The account will be settled with the banker by counts Montholon, Bertrand, and Marchand.

"Whatever that deposit may produce beyond the sum of five millions six hundred thousand francs, which have been above disposed of, shall be as a gratuity amongst the wounded at the battle of Waterloo, and amongst the officers and soldiers of the battalion of the Isle of Elba, according to a scale to be determined upon by Montholon, Bertrand, Druet, Cambrode, and the surgeon Larey.

"These legacies, in case of death, shall be paid to the widows and children; and in the default of such, shall revert to the bulk of my property.

"My private domain, being my property, of which no French law deprives me, that I am aware of, an account of it will be required from the Baron de la Bouillere, the treasurer thereof; it ought to amount to more than 200,000,000 of francs, namely, 1. The port folio containing the savings which I made during fourteen years out of my civil list, which amounted to more than 12,000,000, per annum, if my memory be good. 2. The produce of this portfolio. 3. The furniture of my palaces, such as it was in 1814, including the palaces of Rome, Florence and Turin. All this furniture was purchased with moneys accruing from the civil list. 4. The proceeds of my houses in the kingdom of Italy, such as money, plate, jewels, furniture, equipages; the accounts will be rendered by prince Eugene, and the steward of the crown Compagnoni.

"NAPOLEON."

"I bequeath my private domain, one half to the surviving officers and soldiers of the French army who have fought since 1792 to 1815, for the glory and the independence of the nation. The distribution shall be made in proportion to their appointments upon active service. One half to the towns and districts of Alsace, of Lorraine; of Franche Compe, of Burgundy, of the Isle of France, of Champagne Forest,

Dauphine, which may have suffered by either of the invasions. There shall be previously deducted from this sum one million for the town of Bicenne, and one million for that of Meri. I appoint counts Montholon, Bertrand and Marchand, the executors of my will.

"This present will, wholly written with my own hand, is signed and sealed with my own arms.

"NAPOLEON."

"My arms, that is to say my sword—that which I wore at Austerlitz, the sash of Sobiesky, my dagger, my broad sword, my hanger, my two pair of Versailles pistols; my gold travelling box, that which I made use of on the morning of Ulm and Austerlitz, of Jena, of Eylau, of Friedland, of the Island of Lobau, of Moscow, of Montmirail: In this point of view it is my wish that it may be precious to the eyes of my son."

It has been deposited with count Bertrand since 1814.

A number of other articles are also directed to be given to young Napoleon, on his attaining the age of 16 years.

A codicil, dated Longwood, April 24, 1821, begins thus:

"Out of the settlement of my civil list of Italy, such as money, jewels, plate, linen, equipages, of which the viceroy is the depository, and which belonged to me, I dispose of two millions, which I bequeath to my most faithful servants. I hope that my son Eugene Napoleon will pay them faithfully. He cannot forget the forty millions which I gave him in Italy, and in the distribution of the inheritance of his mother."

Extract from the fourth codicil:

"This 24th of April, 1821. Longwood.

"By the dispositions which we have heretofore made, we have not fulfilled all our obligations, which has decided us to make this fourth codicil.

"We bequeath to the son or grandson of Baron Duthoil, lieutenant general of artillery, and formerly lord of St. Andre, who commanded the school of Auxonne before the revolution, the sum of one hundred thousand francs, as a memento of gratitude—for the care which that brave general took of us when we were lieutenant and captain under his orders.

"To the son or grand son of general Dugomier, who commanded in chief the army of Toulon, the sum of one hundred thousand francs. It is a testimonial of remembrance for the marks of esteem, of affection, and of friendship, which that brave and intrepid general gave to us.

"We bequeath one hundred thousand francs to the son or grandson of the deputy of the convention, Gasperin, representative of the people at the army of Toulon, for having protected and sanctioned with his authority the plan which we had given, which procured the capture of that city, and which was contrary to that sent by the committee of public safety.

"We bequeath one hundred thousand francs to the widow, son or grandson of our aid-de-camp, Muiron, killed at our side at Arcola, covering us with his body.

"Ten thousand francs to the subaltern officer Cautilion, who has undergone a trial, upon the charge of having endeavored to assassinate lord Wellington, of which he was pronounced innocent. Cautilion had as much right to assassinate that oligarchist, as the latter had to send me to perish on the rock of St. Helena."

A fifth codicil says—

"Upon the funds remitted in gold to the empress Marie Louise, my very dear and well beloved spouse, at Orleans in 1813, she remains in my debt two millions, of which I dispose by the present codicil, for the purpose of recompensing my most faithful servants, whom, moreover, I recommend to the protection of my dear Marie Louise."

On the back of the codicil is written:

"This is my codicil or act of my last will, the exe-

cution of which I recommend to my dearest wife, the Empress Marie Louise.
 "NAPOLEON."
 Bonaparte's will was last week registered in the prerogative-office, Doctors' commons, and probate thereof granted to count de Montficon, one of the executors. His personal effects in this country are sworn to be under the value of £500. The will is all in Napoleon's hand writing. [London paper.]

The Huntingdon Case.

The commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. Peter Case } For kidnapping a negro.

The defendant in this case was indicted for forcibly seizing a negro man, who called himself Hezekiah Cooper, and taking him from Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, to Hagerstown, in the state of Maryland, or being aiding and accessory thereto.

By the act of the legislature of Pennsylvania, passed in 1820, the punishment for this offence is a fine of two thousand dollars, and confinement in the penitentiary not more than twenty-one years.

The trial came on in Huntingdon, April 14, 1824, in the court of quarter sessions and common pleas, before the presiding judge, Huston, and the associate judges, Stewart and McEwen. Messrs. Potter and Burnsie appeared on behalf of the prosecution, and Messrs. Williamson and Bard for the defendant.

From the evidence in the case, it appeared that a black man, who called himself Hezekiah Cooper, was taken from the field of a Mr. Stewart, in Huntingdon county, sometime in the fall of 1823, and that a Mr. Corbin had taken such a man to the Hagerstown jail.—Peter Case, the defendant, being in company with him. One of the witnesses, in behalf of the prosecution, was a negro man who had also been taken up as a runaway, and who broke the Hagerstown jail some time ago, who testified that he had seen the negro which the defendant was accused of taking away, in the Hagerstown jail.

The counsel for the defendant, anxious that the whole circumstances of the case should come fairly out in evidence, did not attempt to deny the taking up of the negro in Pennsylvania, and the taking him to Maryland—but they proved by one witness that this negro man had acknowledged at a *log rolling*, that he belonged to a Mr. Williams, or Williamson, who lived in Maryland. They also proved by major Edward, G. Williams, of Washington county, Maryland, that a slave of his, named Peter, or Peter Berry, ran away last Fall, that he did not advertise him, but, that, in a few weeks afterwards, he was delivered to him in Hagerstown jail by a Mr. Corbin, to whom he paid fifty dollars, Peter Case the defendant being present, and that the said negro is still in the said jail—and they proved, by Mr. Thomas Kennedy, of the same county, that he was present, several years past, at the sale of the personal property of the late col. John Carr, a revolutionary officer, when major Williams purchased negro Peter, and gave about eight hundred dollars for him, as he was counted a valuable hand, being a good wagoner, and that other gentlemen wished to purchase him, particularly gen. Samuel Ringgold, (or his manager Mr. Swearingen) which was one reason why he sold so high. That he also knew Hezekiah Cooper well, (whose name it appeared Peter had assumed) that he was a free man, much stouter than Peter, but he believed that Hezekiah Cooper was dead.

The evidence being thus clear and conclusive that the negro taken up was a slave, the counsel for the prosecution strenuously contended that, under the law of 1820, it was perfectly immaterial, whether the person taken up and forcibly removed out of the state of Pennsylvania was a freeman or a slave; that the crime was the same. This doctrine, the counsel for

the defendant as strenuously denied, and referred to English and American authorities on the subject.

Judge Huston, in his charge to the jury, said, that a great deal had been said on this case which was not at all relevant to the subject; that this case was to be tried not by the precepts of religion and christianity, which had been so powerfully appealed to by the counsel for the prosecution, but according to the laws of the land; nor was it for the court to pay any attention to what might be the popular or unpopular side of the question; they would do their duty fearlessly; that, as to himself, though he was opposed to slavery upon principle, never having had a slave in his family, yet it always pained him to hear censures thrown upon the citizens of other states upon this or any other subject; it had been said that slaves were sold in Maryland, and other southern states, like horses, cattle, or other property—and so they could be even in Pennsylvania; and he believed that colored persons, who were really entitled to freedom, would find, in the slave holding states, courts to protect them, and as able counsel to defend them, as in Pennsylvania; that *the time will come*, and perhaps it ought to have come already, when the citizens of Pennsylvania would, in their own defence, be compelled to prohibit the emigration of colored people among them; and he considered it the duty of every good citizen to assist the citizens of other states in reclaiming their runaway slaves. At the same time, he spoke with much severity of the conduct of those who, for the love of lucre, were engaged in that practice.

With regard to the laws on the subject, he was very clear and convincing, and showed his intimate acquaintance with them. He referred to the laws of Pennsylvania, 1789 and 1788; to the constitution of the United States; to the act of congress of 1793; to the 5th Sergeant and Rawle, for a case in point, decided in the supreme court of Pennsylvania, before chief justice McKean, judges Shippen and Yeates. After his charge was concluded, the jury retired for a short time, and returned into court with a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

This trial, probably the first under the act of 1820, may be considered as settling the question, that runaway slaves are not entitled to protection by the laws of Pennsylvania; that, when a slave does not *pretend* to be free, he may be removed at once, without being carried before a judge; but, if he claims his freedom, the proper way is to carry him before a judge, and prove, by one or more respectable witnesses, that he is a slave, and the judge will order him to be delivered up to his owner, or to his agent, or person having authority to receive him.

A question may arise whether the law of Pennsylvania of 1820, which countenances, in part, the act of congress of 1793, is constitutional. The act of congress provides that, when any person is claimed as a slave, the case may be heard before a judge of the United States, or a magistrate of the county, city, town or corporation. The act of Pennsylvania *forbids* justices of the peace from acting in such cases—subjects them, if they do, to a prosecution and misdemeanor, and a fine of *one thousand dollars*. It was unfortunate that this provision was incorporated into the law of Pennsylvania, and, for the sake of peace and harmony, it should be repealed or modified; for there is no doubt but that the citizens of the southern states will go as far as those of Pennsylvania in punishing kidnappers of freemen, whatever their color may be.

The following is the substance of judge Huston's charge.

It has occurred, as it always does, that fanaticism of every kind, civil, political, or religious, overlooks all laws, tramples on all rights, and overturns all institutions which stand in its way; court and jury

should guard against its influence, and they must do so.

That there are slaves in Pennsylvania and other states is a fact. That there ought not to be, is the opinion of many. By reasoning we may satisfy ourselves, that no man ought to acquire a right to the person and services of another; but if the laws of the country in which we live give such a right, we may endeavor to obtain an alteration by application to the legislative authorities, but as citizens we must submit to, and even carry into effect the laws in force, until they are repealed.

In this case we have laws of our own state. The act of 1780, section 9th, provides expressly for this case, and gives the owner, in express terms, the right to "demand, claim, and take away, his slave or servant." This has never been repealed; it is modified in certain cases, as we shall see, but is only in cases of dispute.

The act of 1788, section 3d, relates to the removal of slaves out of the state, and forbids it, under the penalty of seventy-five pounds. Section 7th relates to and forbids the taking, by force or otherwise, persons not slaves, out of this state, for the purpose of selling or detaining them as slaves. It has no relation to an owner from another state, coming to take away his own servant.

About this time, the constitution of the United States was formed; its provisions are precisely those of our act of 1780, but it goes further; it provides that "no person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another state, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such labor or service shall be due." Now Pennsylvania agreed to adopt this constitution, and thereby solemnly pledged itself never to pass any law contravening it. Has she done so?

The congress of the United States, in 1793, passed a law for the purpose of carrying this provision of the constitution into effect, and enacted that when any person was claimed as a slave, the case should be heard before a judge of the United States, or a magistrate of the city, county, town, or corporation, &c. and being decided, and a certificate given, the person claimed was removed. The supreme court of Pennsylvania decided (5th Sergeant and Rawle) that this certificate was final and conclusive in this state: that no court of this state could revise it; that the person must be taken on such certificate to the state where he was claimed, and, if free, he must be tried and discharged there.

Then came the act of 1820, 7 State Laws 287. The legislature of Pennsylvania thought this too great a power to be entrusted to a justice of the peace or alderman, and they forbid them to take cognizance of any case of a runaway slave, but they leave the power given by the act of congress, to be executed by a judge of a court of record, or a recorder, (the law judge of a mayor's court); that is, it was an important trust, and they give it only to a certain class of judicial officers. It not only does not repeal the acts of 1780 and 1788, (except the 7th section of the latter,) but it expressly recognizes them, and it refers to the act of 1780, and says no part of it is repealed or altered—the 11th section of which allows an owner to "demand, claim, and take away, his slave."

The act of 1820 is attempted to be applied to the case of taking away a slave, punishing that, say the counsel for the prosecution, equally with taking a freeman. Every person, say they, who takes a negro out of this state, without a judge's order, is a felon. There is nothing like this in the act of assembly, but directly the reverse.

A Pennsylvanian may own a slave; if he takes him out of the state he only forfeits seventy-five pounds by the act of assembly of 1780, which is expressly re-enacted in the act of 1820. A stranger may come and reside five months and a half with his slaves in Pennsylvania and take them away by the act of assembly of 1780, which is expressly re-enacted in the act of 1820. Does it, in another section, make him a felon for taking them away?

The act of 1780 allows a man to follow his slave from another state, "demand, claim, and take him away." The act of 1820 re-enacts this. Does it first allow him to do so, and, in the next breath, make him a felon?

The law of 1820, and 1780, are consistent. The latter relates to the case of a man who follows his slave; when the slave does not pretend to be free, he may be removed at once—where he claims freedom, he must be brought before a judge, and the matter heard and decided. The act of assembly of 1820 provides for the case of a free man, and selling him, or detaining him a slave or procuring it to be done.

If you steal the two counsel for the prosecution, you are fined and may be imprisoned seven years. Is taking a slave a felony punishable by twenty-one years imprisonment? Such could not have been the intention of the legislature of Pennsylvania, when they passed the act of 1820, which follows the decision of the supreme court. It altered the jurisdiction, and repealed and altered the 7th section of the act of 1780, but did not touch, nor intend to touch, the case of a slave.

If, then you believe the testimony, and that the negro was a slave of Mr. Williams, the defendant is not guilty of felony, and you must find him not guilty.

CHRONICLE.

Died. On the 23d ult. *Nelson Pinchney*, esq. clerk of the executive council of Maryland.

— At Goochland, Va. on the 23d ult. *James Pleasant*, father of *James Pleasants*, governor of Virginia; in the 86th year of his age.

— At Paddytown, Hampshire county, Va. on the 24th ultimo, col. *Edward McCarty*, an old and respectable inhabitant of that county, aged 68, and a soldier of the revolution.

Yellow Fever. The Charleston board of health reported *no* new cases of yellow fever on the 17th inst.

Internal navigation. Seventy-five boats laden with 20,000 bushels of coal, and other merchandize, from Mount Carbon, have passed the locks at Reading, Pa. on their passage to Philadelphia.

Explosions. On the night of the 25th ult. the powder mills on *Gwinn's falls*, near Baltimore, owned by Mr. *Jameson*, were blown up, and the buildings and machinery entirely destroyed—fortunately no lives were lost.

The powder mills of *Lafin, Loomis & co.* at Lee, four miles from Stockbridge, Mass. blew up on the 18th ult. and the buildings in the vicinity were much injured. Three persons were killed, and one dangerously wounded. Loss estimated at 4,000 dollars.

Vermont. G. E. *Wales* and D. A. *Buck*, are elected representatives in congress from the state of Vermont.

Great turtle.—A turtle, more than seven feet long and weighing upwards of eight hundred pounds, has been taken off Cape Ann, and carried into Boston.

A new fashioned lottery. A person in Paris has lately established a bureau, where those who have no money may risk their waistcoat, and even small clothes; the prizes are paid in the small articles.

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BALTIMORE, OCT. 9, 1824.

[Vol. XXVII. WHOLE No. 68

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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

"The sovereignty of the people, No. 6," and, probably, the last, could not be prepared for this day's paper.

In the next "Register" shall be commenced a detailed statistical account of the commerce and navigation of the United States, from the report of the secretary of the treasury to the senate, for the year ending 30th Sept. 1823: being one of the most interesting of that description of articles which I am most pleased to attend to.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. Whatever may be the result of the ensuing election of a president of the United States, as to the person that may be preferred to the office—great and permanent good will probably grow out of the various incidents and proceedings that have taken place, or shall occur, in the progress of the contest; for the people's eyes must be opened as well to a defect in their constitution, as to the violences that may be committed through "combinations" of persons, drumming up parties to favor their own individual aggrandizement. As to the last, I have no doubt that public opinion is now clearly settled; and that, if the political necessity shall hereafter exist for it at all, presidential nominations will not be made by members of congress, in their character as such—for it is the fact of being members of congress that authorizes persons to attend a caucus for the purpose, let us talk about acting in their personal capacities as much as we please; and in regard to the former, the preservation of the public safety will shew that an amendment is indispensable, to promote uniformity in the election of electors, and cause the choice of them to depend ONLY on the suffrages of the citizens, freely given at the polls. The right of the proposition, whether regarded in its natural or constitutional character, cannot be denied. It is self-evident that the people ought to have direct influence in the choice of their chief magistrate; and, if the violations of their rights in Pennsylvania in 1800, in New Jersey in 1812, and in New York in 1824, do not rouse them to action, they would not believe the sainted WASHINGTON, "though he rose from the dead," to assure them that the great fundamental principles of our institutions were trampled upon: for in each of those cases, the acts, in themselves and of themselves, shew that certain persons, few in number, have defeated the public will, and bargained away the votes of the several states, to bring about the election of a president that the people would not have chosen. This is positively true—else why not let the people rote?

In the article signed "A Marylander," (see page 52), a very strong ground is taken. Admitting the right to take it—and desperate diseases require desperate remedies—a resort to it must needs be regretted by every good man; and the bare possibility that such a thing may occur, should induce us all to think very seriously about providing a remedy for future elections, even if that which is now close at hand shall pass over without any of those terrible consequences which must be apprehended in a free government, whenever it shall appear to be the design, and intention to defeat the will of the many, and impose a chief magistrate on the people without their consent.

THE FRUITS OF LIBERTY. The annual general elections were held in Maryland on Monday last. There was an extraordinary bustle and excitement in Baltimore, because the election of all the principal offi-

cers came together, as they do only once in six years—to wit, members of congress, delegates to the general assembly and sheriff, with the mayor of the city and the members of both branches of the city council; a brief notice of which is inserted in the "chronicle."

On Monday, then, all was dissent and confusion, for parties, in respect to most of the candidates, were very nearly balanced, and our people are not of those who electioneer "by halves;" and, when so many points of collision were offered, it is, perhaps, to the credit of our people that so few acts of personal violence were committed, though there were enough of them in several of the wards. But the returns from the ballot boxes have settled us down, and we are all at peace; the *ims* very much pleased, and the *outs* more or less mortified at the results; which, in some cases, were not to have been at all expected. However, so it is—and we all feel that it is better to decide our differences of opinion by an appeal to the ballot than an appeal to the sword.

But the "fruit of liberty" is this—we that were so ardently contending one against the other, only four days ago, and doing all that we could to defeat and confound one another, are now all agreed! *LA FAVORITE* has come, and every heart is delighted; and, as if one man possessed every heart in Baltimore, it is tendered to him, warm and unalloyed by recollections of late differences—manifesting the glorious truth, that opposing opinions may not rest on opposing principles, and that persons may equally love their country and its benefactors, no matter what individuals they support at the polls; a state of things that cannot exist in any other than a free and enlightened nation, in which each man, jealous of his own rights, is willing to yield an exercise of the same rights to his fellow. This is the purity of the republican system, the safety of the state, the pride of its citizens—and should be cherished as the life's blood of all liberal institutions.

GREECE. The accounts from Greece are terrible. The life of man is regarded as nothing in this afflicted country. Thousands are massacred in a day and after they cease to be enemies, for victory is not complete without an extermination of the vanquished! But it appears that the Turks have been dreadfully handled, both at sea and on the land; and if the Greeks shall follow up the stroke and destroy the fleet of their foes, as it is highly probable they have done, it is possible that the campaign will be closed, and a breathing time allowed in which something may be done to terminate a war so monstrous. It is the disgrace of the Christian powers, the "holy alliance," that they have permitted it to go on. They have interfered in several cases much less interesting—but the Grand Turk being a "legitimate sovereign," is, perhaps, the reason why he is suffered to oppress and kill his Christian subjects; and it may be also, that they cannot approve of "rebellion" in any condition of things whatever! Indeed, it seems resolved by these royal conspirators that even life is enjoyed at their own special license.

The provincial Greek government has issued the following proclamation:

"The Greek government, informed that several captains of European merchant vessels, impelled by interest, and emboldened by the respect which the Greek ships duly pay to their glorious flags, have contracted, and still continue to contract at Constantinople, Alexandria, and other places to transport troops

munitions of war, and provisions, for the service of the Turkish squadrons, notwithstanding that the respectable ambassadors and consuls of their respective governments endeavor to prevent this practice, as being contrary to the principles of neutrality which their powerful sovereigns have declared and observed in our present struggle; it is proclaimed.

1st. These ships and their crews, sailing under whatever flag, will no longer be considered as belonging to a neutral nation, but as enemies; and, as such, they will be *attacked, burnt, and sunk, with their crews*, by the vessels of the Greek squadron, and by any Greek force into whose hands they may fall.

2d. The present proclamation shall be transmitted to the commandants of divisions at Hydra, Spezzia, and Ipsara; and published in the journal of the Greek government; and copies, translated into French, shall be sent to all the consuls, vice consuls, and consular agents, of the European powers in the Archipelago.

(The president) "GEO. COUNDONNOTTES.

(Secretary general) "P. G. BODIS."

Napoli di Romania, May 17, 1824."

GEN. LA FAYETTE, with his son and secretary arrived in Baltimore on Thursday last, in the steam boat *United States*, accompanied by the civic and military committees who had proceeded to Frenchtown to receive him. He landed at *Fort McHenry*, where he was met by the venerable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, col. John E. Howard, col. Paul Bentalou, and several other distinguished gentlemen of the "olden time," with whom he had co-operated, and many of the most respectable inhabitants of our city and its neighborhood, among whom was the governor of Maryland, Mr. Stevens, the chancellor, &c. &c. After presentation and many happy and interesting recognitions, he breakfasted in the *tent of Washington*, and soon after arrived in this city, passing through it in an elegant barouche uncovered, escorted by a troop of horse, and accompanied by the committees in carriages. The streets were *jammed*, not merely filled, with a delighted people, and the windows of the houses were adorned by all that beauty and taste could furnish—nay, the very house tops were covered with adventurous gazers. The men cheered him frequently, and the ladies waved their white handkerchiefs as he passed, especially at the three triumphal arches, where the crowds were most dense. He was then conducted to the Exchange, the noble hall of which had been fitted up for the temporary accommodation of the city authorities, in addition to which the members of the Cincinnati and other soldiers of the revolution, Mr. Adams, secretary of state, the committees from different cities and towns, and many other invited gentlemen were present. He was received by the mayor, Mr. Johnson, who delivered a feeling address, to which the general made an appropriate reply, very complimentary to Baltimore for her patriotism in the war of the revolution, and in the late contest with the former enemy of our country. The city authorities were then presented, after which the soldiers of the revolution, (mustered by col. Mosher), who had not before been introduced, and others. He next, accompanied by the governor of the state and other distinguished gentlemen, with the mayor and city council, proceeded to the pavillion erected for a review of the troops, all of whom, cavalry, artillery, riflemen and infantry passed before him. It was truly a grand military display. They were followed by a great band of youths, bearing rolls containing verses, which they cast at his feet. As the children passed, he frequently opened and closed his arms, as if he was in the act of embracing them, and his eyes appeared filled with tears. After which he retired to the apartments provided for him at Barney's hotel, where he reposed himself awhile, being much exhausted. In about two hours, being

somewhat refreshed, he, with the mayor, passed through the multitude assembled round the house, shaking hands with a great number of the people. He then retired to rest again, and afterwards dined with the committee of the corporation, &c. and was suffered to pass some time without being much disturbed. In the evening there was a general illumination—many splendid transparencies were exhibited and great taste displayed in the ornaments of the windows. The streets were thronged with people until past ten o'clock, when the citizens and strangers generally went to rest, with the sweet consolation that nothing had occurred to damp the pleasures which they had enjoyed; and, during the night, the whole city, was in its usual state of repose. Never did an illumination pass off with more honor to a city than this. The general passed through the streets *incog.* and expressed his delight at the appearance of the people and highly praised their orderly deportment.

The general was yesterday at the Exchange and introduced to a mighty crowd of people—received visitors at his rooms, and dined with the corporation, &c. and in the evening visited the Grand Lodge, in their elegant hall, where he was received with the highest masonic honors; after which he attended the splendid ball given in the theatre, which had been fitted up for the occasion.

We shall go into some of the details hereafter.—The preparations, of every description, were reputable to the taste, patriotism and liberality of Baltimore; and if we have failed in any thing that was due to our illustrious guest, it was not for a want of the will to do him justice. The concourse of people was such as we never before witnessed—all the adjacent country having poured in its population; and it is gratifying to state that all things were conducted with a degree of order and harmony that shewed how deeply every one respected the day given up to shew honor to the revered friend of America.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

September 20th, 1824.

SIR—I am induced by your notice of my essay of the 1st. inst, in the Register of the 11th to recur to the "incidents," spoken of in that essay.

The first is, "that the New York legislative election of electors, will be constitutionally contested by the governor of the state, or some one else, in the congress of the United States."

Will the constitutional right and duty of the governor to enter such a protest be reasonably questioned by any one?—I think it cannot. But, let us review the circumstances of the case, and look into the constitution for an answer to this question.

The "fact," of the violation of the constitution, as shewn in the essay of the 1st inst. is a matter of legislative record in the state of New York.

The fact, that the people resorted for redress of this grievance to the constitutional remedy of election, and failed to obtain it in that way, is also a matter of record in the legislative proceedings of the same state.—These, taken together, amount to ample proof of a state of "domestic violence," which demands the application of the means provided by another section of the constitution, for the restoration and preservation of order and right.

"The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive—(when the legislative cannot be convened) against domestic violence."—See art 4. sec. 4. con. U. States.

I will only remark at present, in relation to the first member of this guaranty—that "a republican form of government" is that, and there are MANY, which secure to the PEOPLE the FREE enjoyment of all the rights not surrendered by the social compact, or po-

tical constitution of the state. It is sufficient for the "incident," to show that the *second member* of this section contains a national guaranty of *protection against domestic violence*—that the right and duty of the governor in the case is clearly defined, and that the question in the third paragraph of this essay, is distinctly and decisively answered by it.

Will the governor *waive* this glorious right? Will he *swerve* from this SACRED duty? I think not. The eye of the nation is on him; and that of posterity *will* be fixed upon him, in the pages of history, by circumstances of good or evil to arise out of his conduct in this case, from the distance of an hundred generations, all of whom will curse or bless his name and memory, as he may *now* act for good or evil towards them, in relation to their political destinies. The cases of MONTGOMERY and of ARNOLD are before him.

The second "incident" noticed is, "that the electoral vote of New York will be rejected by the *constitutional judges* in the congress, as unconstitutional and void."

I have heard it objected, that the congress are *not* the constitutional judges of the presidential election by the electoral colleges.—But this seems to me to be scarcely worthy of notice.

It is provided by the 12th art. of the constitution that, "the electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for president and vice president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president and of all persons voted for as vice president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; *the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes SHALL THEN BE COUNTED: the person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed: and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the lists of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president.*" Here then we see the congress transformed into a *tribunal of inspection*, if you please, in the first instance, but certainly into that of *JUDGMENT*, in the course of its duties; and with the president of the senate as its head. It is assigned to them as a *duty* which they are bound to perform, to *count the votes*.—*In the performance of this duty, as in all others, they are sworn to support the constitution of the United States.* With the votes to be counted, there will be laid before them a constitutional protest, *with proof*, against the legality of the votes of New York. Can they pass by this constitutional protest proof, without notice and consideration, and count and admit the unconstitutional votes, and *preserve their oath* to the constitution and *fidelity to their country*? I think not. It is clear then to me, that the congress are the constitutional judges of the election; and that, as such, they are bound to reject, as unconstitutional and void, the legislative electoral votes of New York.

The third "incident" is, that the rejection will be sustained and enforced by the constituted *authorities* and *people* of the United States; and that, New York will lose its *electoral* vote and influence in the ensuing presidential election."

This incident refers itself directly to the 4th art. 4 sec. of the constitution, to the *executive* branch of the national government. It needs no comment. The *glory* of Mr. Monroe's administration, is a sufficient

pledge, that *he* will do his constitutional duty to the country.

May God, of his infinite mercy and goodness, preserve and prosper, in this time of need, the *faithful* "Register," and its able advocate of the people's rights.*

I am with great respect and esteem,

A MARYLANDER.

NEW-YORK. Our readers will recollect the long and severe struggle that there was in the corporation of Albany, at the last election of mayor—the votes being equally divided; but what is called the "peoples' ticket" prevailed last week in every ward in the city. In the 1st, 3d and 5th wards there was no opposition, for it would have been useless; in the 2nd the "peoples' ticket" had a majority of 150, and in the 4th of 91—which last, in the preceding year, had given a majority of 300 to the other side. This is the *first fruits* of the refusal to pass the electoral law.

Notice is given in the papers that applications will be made to the legislature, at its next session, for the incorporation of six great monied institutions—chiefly insurance companies.

The revenue of the New York canals, it is expected, will this year exceed \$250,000, and the revenue from the salt springs 100,000. The water was to be let into the canal as far as Lockport, on the 10th inst.

THE GREEK PRESS. The following newspapers are now published in Greece:—At Missolonghi, the *Greek Chronicle*, (in Greek); the *Greek Telegraph*, (in several languages) at Hydra, *The Friend of the Laws*, (in Greek); at Athens, *The Athens Free Press*, (in Greek, at Ipsara, *The Ipsara Newspaper*, (in Greek).

The Corfu university is now established. There are professors of mathematics, divinity, metaphysics, logic, ethics, botany, rhetoric, the Greek Latin and English languages, and history. Among the *poor* Greeks the Lancasterian system of education is in full operation.

DEFECTS OF THE ENGLISH TONGUE. At our late county sessions, two men, named Riggs and Foster, were charged with stealing 36lb. of hay. It was given in evidence by the prosecutor, that the field from which it was taken had been mowed two days: he was then asked, if in that time it had attained the state of *hay*? No. Was it *grass* then? No. Then, sir, by what appellation do you call it? The farmer could not answer. The lawyer confessed he was at a loss for a *word* to name it by: and the indictment was quashed.

[English paper.]

DANGEROUS PETS. From the *N. Y. Genesee Register*. A man made his appearance in the village, "with a number of rattle snakes, which he carried in a box.

While there, he handled his snakes as very harmless things, even allowing them to crawl on his face! He was frequently cautioned against exposing his life in this manner; but disregarding the advice of more prudent persons, he took out his snakes at Mr. Bristol's at the Connessus, and while one was crawling on his mouth, or rather between his lips, he received a bite on the temple, of which he died next morning, a spectacle of indescribable horror. He was decently interred by the inhabitants of that place.

FREE MASONS. Accounts from Spain represent that a royal decree was about to issue, requiring all members of masonic lodges, to give up to the police, within 30 days, their diplomas, and all papers and docu-

*Though not accustomed to publish such things of myself, the prayer of my correspondent seems so much in earnest that I have refused to run my pen through it.

ED. REG.

ments belonging to their respective lodges, upon which condition they are to be included in the act of amnesty. Those who do not comply, will be allowed a month to leave the kingdom, and at which, all persons suspected of being masons, and after whose house papers to prove it may be found, will be hung within twenty-four hours. If this decree, which evinces the very drunkenness of royal bigotry, should go forth, and an attempt is made to put it in execution, it may be the means of rekindling a spirit of liberty in Spain, which will overthrow the tottering throne of the weak and superstitious Ferdinand.

GENERAL MONTGOMERY'S SWORD. Our readers will peruse, with a lively interest the following extract of a letter to one of the editors of this paper, from a distinguished scientific and literary friend, resident in Maine, who has lately retraced Arnold's path through the wilderness to Quebec, returning by the way of lake Champlain. Full reliance may be placed on the account he gives of the sword of gen. Montgomery; and we think immediate measures should be taken for its recovery. It is indeed strange, that this curious relic, the characteristic and essential appendage of a soldier, should have been overlooked and left behind, at the time the ashes of the hero were removed from the place where he fell to St. Paul's in this city. Any enquiries respecting the authenticity of this letter, and the interesting information it contains, will be cheerfully answered by making application at this office.—[*N. Y. Statesman.*]

*Steam boat Phoenix, Lake Champlain,
September 20, 1824.*

My dear sir—"I have been to Quebec; and in that city, was surprised to learn, is preserved the sword of general Montgomery, by a gentleman into whose hands it fell at the time of his death, in December, 1775. That this sword should not have been obtained by the committee or agents who caused the removal of the remains of the general to the state of New York, a few years ago, I can explain also on the supposition, that they were ignorant of the preservation of the sword. The gentleman who holds it is an elder in the church of the rev. Dr. Harkness, of the Scotch Presbyterian society; his name, I believe, is Thompson.

"The history of the affair is briefly this: In the morning after the battle, Mr. Thompson went to the spot in the lower town, at the foot of Cape Diamond, where Montgomery fell. There had been a fall of snow; the body was covered, and a soldier was just displaying the sword, which he had taken from the body or near it. Mr. Thompson purchased it for two dollars and a half. It was recognized afterwards by American prisoners. It is of ordinary length, a little curved, and has a partial guard for the hand.

"It has occurred to me that it might be interesting to the state of New-York, or to the family of general Montgomery, to obtain this relic; and, therefore, I am thus particular. Dr. Harkness, I am confident, would furnish his cheerful aid, if it was needed, in procuring the weapon, which, perhaps, soon it might be impossible to recover.

"Probably, I myself am a little more interested in this story, from the circumstance of having proceeded to Quebec, by Arnold's track through the wilderness, when he went to join Montgomery. I was five days in the woods, though I found a hut every night except one, when I slept comfortably, with a good fire at my feet; yet in the morning the ground was white with frost. This was eight miles beyond the height of land separating the United States from Canada. For forty miles beyond the Claudiere river, I found a terrestrial paradise, but an intellectual and moral wilderness. I was also where Wolfe fell, on the anniversary of his battle, 13th September."

BAPTISTS. The total number of Baptists throughout the United States, is computed at present to be about 225,000. The increase during the last year was about 12,000, which has been nearly the annual average increase since 1821. The number of associations of this sect of Christians is 184, among which are 3,584 churches and 2,219 ministers.

STEAM ENGINES. The editor of the Boston Centinel gives the following letter from London, dated the 13th ult.

"*Dear sir*—You will be gratified to learn that our countryman, Jacob Perkins, is about to profit from his new invention, the steam engine; of which he requests me to say, he feels the utmost confidence, both in its security and economy. Several of the engines are on the point of completion, and their erection on board of steam vessels only waits for the sealing of a new patent, which Mr. Perkins is soliciting, for a peculiar kind of paddles to be made the propelling agent. The paddles are a material improvement, which lately suggested itself to our ingenious friend, while experimenting on the engine. They are designed to be placed under the stern of the vessel, to be made of iron, and to have an alternate movement in the water; forming, I think, a capital substitute for the heavy wheels at the sides.

"In the course of a fortnight, it is supposed, one of the new engines will be in readiness to be placed on board a small vessel on the Thames, for the purpose of satisfying public curiosity."

THE FRENCH PRESS. The following decree of the king extinguishes all that was left of the freedom of the press in France; and the papers hereafter published in that country cannot be regarded as giving the truth to the people, except so far as it may be the pleasure of the ministers that it should be told.

Louis, by the grace of God, &c. Having seen the 4th art. of the law of the 17th March, 1822, which provides as follows:

"If, in the interval of the session of chambers, grave circumstances should render insufficient the established regulations for controlling the press, the laws of the 31st March, 1820, and the 26th of July, 1821, may be immediately put in force by an ordinance of the king, deliberated in council, and countersigned by three ministers.

This disposition shall cease one month after the opening of the sessions, if during this period it shall not have been converted into a law.

It shall equally cease on the day on which an ordinance shall be published pronouncing the dissolution of the chamber of deputies.

Considering that our courts of law have recently recognized in the journals an existence *de jure* independent of their existence of *de facto*:

That this interpretation furnishes sure and easy means of eluding the suspension and the suppression of the journals.

It follows that the means of repression, established by the 3d article of the law of the 17th of March, 1822, have become insufficient.

Desiring, under existing circumstances, and until the next meeting of the chambers, to provide efficaciously for the maintenance of public order: Having heard our council: We have ordered and do order as follows:

Art. 1. The laws of the 31st of March, 1820, and 26th of July, 1821, are restored in full force from the present day.

Our minister secretary of state of the department of the interior is charged with the execution of the present ordinance.

Louis, &c. Referring to an ordinance of yesterday, ordering the re-establishment of the laws of 31st March, 1820, and 26th July, 1821, relative to periodical

cal papers and writings: upon the report of our minister, the secretary of the interior, we have ordered and hereby order as follows:

Art. 1. There shall be immediately formed, at Paris, near the ministry of the interior, and under the presidency of the director of police, a committee charged with a preliminary examination of all journals and periodicals. It shall be composed, not including the president, of six members named by the secretary of the interior.

2. Every article of a paper or periodical, must, before being printed, be furnished with a *visa*, setting forth that the said article has received the previous examination and approbation required by article 5th of the law of 31st March, 1820; which *visa* shall be given by the Sieur Deliege, whom we name, with that view, secretary of the said committee.

3. In the departments, the prefects shall name, as required by circumstances, one or more censors, charged with the preliminary examinations of journals and periodicals published there.

4. Our minister of the interior is charged with the execution of the ordinance.

Given at Thuilleries, 16th of August, 1824, and of our reign the 40th!

LOUIS.

PATRIOTIC FAMILY. A western paper notices the death of one of our revolutionary worthies, Mr. Lemuel Foster, at the age of 61 years, and mentions that he was the youngest of 16 sons, all of whom, together with the father, served in the armies of the American revolution; and the amount of their united services was 60 years.

GREAT BRITAIN AND ALGIERS. The following account of the late negotiations between those powers, is copied from a late London paper:

On the 24th of July, the British squadron, consisting of 22 sail, stood in for the town, and took up their positions to commence a bombardment; the Algerines opened on the ships from the batteries as they approached within range, but not the slightest damage was done to any, nor were any lives lost that we have heard of. From the wind failing, several ships were unable to take up the position assigned them, but the *Ætna*, bomb, was advanced to within 2,300 yards of the batteries, notwithstanding which, none of their shot or shell took effect, either going over her or falling short. On the day following, the dey sent off a flag of truce, and in the course of that day and the next, several were interchanged, and, on the 27th, the negotiations were brought to a favorable conclusion, the dey consenting to ratify, in his own person, the treaty entered into by his predecessor in 1816, with lord Exmouth, to abolish christian slavery in his dominions, and also consenting to receive Mr. McDonald again, as British consul. On this latter subject, we understand the dey intimated he would not be answerable for the personal safety of Mr. McDonald, (although he consented to receive him), as the populace of Algiers were so enraged against him; and in consequence a Mr. Danford, from the *Revenge*, was appointed pro-consul.

"Thus ends a very expensive expedition, without, in fact, altering the state of the relations between the two governments."

FRANCE AND HAYTI. The commissioners from Hayti have left Paris for Havre, to embark for their own country, not having been able to complete the object of their mission. The following are said to be the basis on which they were instructed to treat.

Paris, Aug. 1. The Haytien commissioners now have been authorised to treat on the following conditions only—First, and as the principal condition, they must procure the formal recognition of the independence of the republic. If the French ministry

refuses this chief condition, the commissioners are ordered not to proceed further. The memorandum of M. Esmanard is not the same as was sent to Petion, in 1815, at the time the empire of Hayti and the emperor Christophe were in existence; and the object was to procure the submission of cape Francis to the dominion of Port-au-Prince, before concluding any thing with regard to the political existence of the colony. Now, however, the whole island, for the Spanish part has been conquered by the republic, desire, as is expressed by the president, to escape from its precarious political existence or a mere existence *de facto*. The Haytiens require to be solemnly recognized, and on this basis the government offers to treat with France.

Single article—The existence and the independence of the republic of Hayti are acknowledged by his majesty the king of France.

The commissioners of Hayti, as soon as his majesty has given his consent to this formal declaration, are authorised to discuss and sign the preliminaries of a treaty, of which the following is the basis adopted by the government of Hayti.

"1. A pecuniary indemnity calculated approximately on the loss which the old colonists may have sustained, shall be paid in money into the hands of the French government, to be divided according to the pleasure of that government, among the various proprietors of the former colony of St. Domingo.

"2. The government of his most christian majesty will agree with the republic of Hayti, to regulate, in concert, and on amicable principles, the difficulties which may arise on the subject of the occupation by the troops of the republic of the Spanish part of the island of St. Domingo.

"3. In order to indemnify France for the loss of her supremacy over the republic of Hayti, a treaty of commerce shall be drawn up on the most favorable basis, and in consequence the produce of France shall be admitted into all the ports of the republic on a duty, only three fourths of which is paid by any other nation.

"4. His most christian majesty may appoint a minister, a consular general, and consuls.

"5. On no pretext whatever shall a French military force be ever suffered to land in any part of the republic."

Mexico. The following is a list of the goods, produce, and articles of foreign production, whose importation is prohibited within the territory of the Mexican confederation, by a decree of the sovereign congress, of the 20th of May, 1824.

ARTICLES PROHIBITED.

FIRST CLASS.

Of provisions, spirits, and other articles. Spirits from the cane, and every other kind not made from the grape; garlic, onions, pimento, and Cayenne of all kinds; starch; kidney beans and pease; anise and cumin or caraway seed; rice; sugar and molasses from the cane; coffee; pumpkins, artichokes, and cabbages—see esculent plants; meat, salted or smoked; barley—see grain; wax, in candles; chocolate; fruit, green; apples; grapes &c.; biscuit; fowls; grain; wheat; maize; rye; barley; flour, from every grain, except within the state of Yucatan, conformably with the laws upon the subject; esculent plants, such as pumpkins, artichokes, celery, endives, lettuce, turnips, beets, pimento, cabbages, and other vegetables; eggs; soap, hard and soft; hams and feet of the hog and bear; lentils; maize—see grain; hogs' and bears' lard; apples—see fruit; musk-melons and water-melons; quinces and peaches; molasses from the cane; oranges and lemons; walnuts; vermicelli; rum; common salt; tallow, raw, and in candles; bacon, cured; pork, salted and pickled; and every part of the hog preserved; wheat—see grain.

SECOND AND FIFTH CLASS.

Of flax and cotton. Raw cotton of every foreign growth; thread, no. 60 and all under that number; ready made gowns; drawers; shirts; ruffled shirts, fine knit; shawls, or such articles of cotton; ribbands, black and colored; coverlets; mattresses; bed-furniture; fine cords of every kind; curtains, idem; linen bags; aprons, ready made; upper petticoats; sleeves of all sorts; ruffles for shirts; clothes, ready made of every cut and fashion; sheets; testers; wearing apparel; garments, upper and under; and decorations of all kinds.

THIRD CLASS.

Of wool and hair. Breeches; cloaks; great coats; covers for tables; coats; waistcoats; girths or belts; broad sword belts; coverlets; tapestry; eselavinas, (a covering for the shoulders); sleeves; common cloths of the second and third quality; cloths, ready made, of all descriptions; rugs (serapes) and blankets.

FOURTH CLASS.

Manufactures of silk. Breeches of silk; pelisses, idem; jackets, id; vests, id; galloons, lace, edgings, broad lace of metal alone, or of a mixture with it, with spangles and insertings; clothes of every description; hides and skins, dressed and undressed; fine furs of all kinds, with or without the skin; and fabrics made of these materials; leather thongs of all kinds; dressed skins of the buffalo, horse and ox; common deer and goat skins, of all colors; sheep and ox skins dressed, of all colors; leather boots and half boots, for men and women; bridles, halters; kid-skins, common; breeches of buckskin, chamois, &c. morocco of all descriptions and colors; leathers for boots, cut from all sorts of skins; ox cords; upper parts of every description for shoes and slippers; buckskins, fine and coarse. Horse trappings, made of calf, ox, morocco, or other skin, with all sorts of garniture; portmanteaus of all sorts; parchment, leather hats, sole-leather, shoes of every kind.

Manufactures of Clay. Glazed or unglazed earthenware in pots or pans, or other pieces; bricks of clay, of all sizes, including those called *Baldosas*, (square flooring tiles); common ware, glazed or unglazed, with or without painting; clay tiles; earthen jars, new or old, of every description and size.

Metals. Copper, unwrought, or in sheets, lead, idem, in sheets, thick or thin, or in shot; the precious metals, gold and silver, wrought; epaulets of both kinds, for military insignia, and for other uses, lace, of gold and silver.

Timber. Timber of every description.

Mexico, May 20th, 1824.

JOSE AUGUSTIN PAZ, Deputy secretary.

JOSE RAFAEL BERREROS, do.

"THE NATION'S GUEST."

General La Fayette was conducted over the river from Trenton to Morrisville by the governor of New Jersey and the Trenton committee of arrangement. At Morrisville he was received by the governor of Pennsylvania, his staff, the Philadelphia committee of arrangement, and numerous troops and citizens of the Bucks and the city. The governor addressed general La Fayette in the following impressive and appropriate manner:

General La Fayette!

The citizens of Pennsylvania behold, with the most intense feeling, and exalted regard, the illustrious friend and companion of Washington.

With sentiments of the highest veneration and gratitude, we receive the early and great benefactor of the United States, the enlightened statesman, philanthropist and patriot of both hemispheres.

The sincere and universal joy which your arrival has diffused over the nation, is no where more deeply or enthusiastically felt, than in Pennsylvania; whose fields and streams are rendered memorable

by your achievements, whose citizens were the followers of your standard, and the witnesses of your sacrifices, and toils, in the defence of American liberty. The eventful scenes of your useful life are engraven on our hearts. A nation has rejoiced at your successes, and sympathized with your sorrows.

With ardent pleasure we have ever observed your strenuous exertions as the friend of man; and whilst your great services, rendered in the cause of humanity, have commanded our admiration, the purity of your motives has insured the love and affection of Americans.

With the best feelings of the heart we now approach you, with the assurance that, if any thing could add to our happiness on this interesting occasion, it would be the hope of enjoying the distinguished honor of your permanent residence among us, and that a long and splendid life of usefulness may be closed in the state whose soil has been moistened with your blood, generously shed in the cause of virtue, liberty and independence!

To which the general replied as follows:

On the happy moment, long and eagerly wished for, when I once more tread the soil of Pennsylvania, I find in her affectionate welcome, so kindly expressed by her first magistrate, a dear recollection of past favors, and a new source of delightful gratifications. The very names of this state, and her capital, recal to the mind those philanthropic and liberal sentiments, which have marked every step of their progress.

Pennsylvania has been the theatre of most important events—the partaker in the arduous toils and meritorious sacrifices which have insured the success of our glorious and fruitful revolution. I particularly thank you, sir, for your gratifying mention of my personal obligations to the Pennsylvania line: nor will I ever forget that, on Pennsylvanian ground, not far from this spot, I enjoyed, for the first time, the delight to find myself under American tents, and in the family of our beloved commander-in-chief. Now, sir, Pennsylvania is in full possession, and reaps all the prosperities and happy consequences of that great national union: of those special institutions which by offering, in a self governed people the most perfect example of social order that ever existed, have reduced to absurdity and ridicule, the anti-popular arguments of pretended statesmen in other countries. In whatever manner I may be disposed of by the duties and feelings in which you have been pleased to sympathise, I shall ever rank this day among the most fortunate in my life—and, while I beg your excellency personally to accept my cordial acknowledgements, I have the honor to offer to him as governor of the state, a tribute of my profound gratitude and respectful devotion to the citizens of Pennsylvania.

The meeting between general La Fayette and governor Shultz is said to have been deeply interesting, "and one that could not be viewed without emotion. The eloquent and feeling address of the governor; the affectionate reply of the general; the profound silence, the deep attention, the eager gaze of the beholders, the splendor of the military array surrounding the field of reception, the spontaneous pouring out of the gratitude of the whole people, under a brilliant sky, which appeared to beam the smiles of Omnipotence upon the scene, produced altogether, an effect of almost awful moral grandeur, which baffles description, and would put to the blush the utmost efforts of European pageantry." The general and his suite having breakfasted in company with the governor, his aids, the city committee and several other respectable gentlemen, at the hospitable mansion of Mr. WADNELL, of Morrisville, he reviewed the military assembled there, and being placed with JOSEPH S. LEWIS, esq. in the splendid brouche, drawn by six dark cream-colored horses, with two outriders on horses of the same color, the general proceeded for Bristol.

The governor and GEORGE WASHINGTON LA FAYETTE followed in a handsome barouche drawn by four black horses. The first troop, under lieutenant SIMMONS, acted as the immediate escort of the general. Other troops from the county and from Bucks, and a numerous cavalcade of citizens, attended him to Bristol, where he arrived at one o'clock and dined. The whole surrounding country poured its inhabitants into Bristol to witness the arrival thero of the "nation's guest." Dinner being over the general resumed his journey, accompanied as before, and reached Frankford at a quarter before seven o'clock on Monday evening. All along the road multitudes of people announced their joy at his approach by loud and long continued acclamations. Frankford presented a scene of joy and gaiety, seldom witnessed in a place of its population and extent. A general illumination, an elegant arch, music, the shouts of the busy and admiring crowd assembled there, united to celebrate the arrival of the friend of WASHINGTON and of mankind. Several ladies and gentlemen were introduced to him. The general lodged at the arsenal on Monday night, and breakfasted there the next morning.

Reception in Philadelphia.

At a quarter past ten o'clock, the general, accompanied by the governor of Pennsylvania, entered the field about a mile and a half from Kensington, for the purpose of reviewing the troops from Philadelphia and the adjoining counties, under the command of general CADWALADER, to the amount of about five or six thousand men, all exhibiting a fine and soldier-like appearance. He rode in the elegant barouche and six which had been provided by the committee to convey him from Morrisville to Philadelphia. His arrival was announced by the acclamations of at least 50 thousand people assembled to witness it, an by a grand salute of one hundred guns from the artillery under the command of col. PREVOST. The barouche drawn by four black horses, containing the son of gen. LA FAYETTE, and several other barouches also entered the field. In a few moments the general descended from his carriage, and was introduced to major general BROWN, the field officers and others. Attended by the governor, and general CADWALADER on his right, and by major GAMBLE on his left, general LA FAYETTE then passed along the whole line of troops on foot, with his hat off, and bowing at almost every step. The bands of music attached to the different corps of volunteers, played a variety of appropriate tunes and marches during the review. A fine corps of mounted officers, under col. DARLINGTON, from Chester, dismounted, and were also reviewed. The general expressed himself highly delighted with the admirable appearance and conduct of the troops.

After the general had walked around the immense line of the square, embracing an area of forty acres, he took his position in the centre of the field, and the whole of the troops wheeled into column, and performed the marching salute.

At about 12 o'clock, they took up the line of march to the city. The military and civic procession was formed between 12 and 1 o'clock, the advance of the latter resting on Kensington bridge. About 1 o'clock the procession commenced its march. Major general CADWALADER and his staff, major Gamble, of the marine corps, and the mounted officers of the militia of the first division and the neighboring counties, among whom were two or three heroes of the revolution, formed the advance of the procession. Brigadier general PATTERSON, and his staff, succeeded at the head of the first division of Pennsylvania volunteers, including a squadron of cavalry, under command of capt. J. R. C. SMITH, col. WATMOUTH's battalion of infantry, and the artillery under col. PREVOST. After these followed three open carriages, with some of the members of the committee of arrangement. Then came the *welcome guest of the nation*, accompanied by the

venerable judge Peters, a patriot of the revolution, in a splendid barouche and six, succeeded by the governor, his aids, and the adjutant general of Pennsylvania, in a barouche and four, the son and secretary of La Fayette in another barouche, and general BROWN and the governor of New Jersey in their carriages. In the rear of these were a troop of cavalry and some infantry. Then commenced the civic part of the procession, at the head of which was chief marshal SWIFT, attended by two or three of his aids, the other aids being stationed in different positions in the line. The surviving soldiers of the revolution, seated in three successive large open carriages, with appropriate mottos and devices, followed the chief marshal. Then came the printers, a part of whom were actually engaged in striking off, with a Franklin press, impressions of an "Ode to general La Fayette, written by James N. Barker, esq."

The young men of the city and county, the cordwainers, the weavers, and other manufacturers, two beneficial societies, the shipwrights and ropemakers, the young lads and other numerous bodies of citizens, the butchers, mounted on grey horses, and in their appropriate uniform, blue pantaloons and white frocks, the wagoners, carters, draymen and the agriculturists, and the members of various other occupations, completed the civic part of the procession. They were followed by the second brigade of volunteers, under general CASTOR, the Montgomery and other volunteers from the neighboring counties, some of the cavalry, and "mounted citizens," with the "star-spangled banner," "the Cadmus," and "the spirit of '76," which closed the entire procession. In every square along which the procession moved, from Kensington inclusive to the state house, scaffoldings were erected, with benches and seats on them, and they were filled with spectators, chiefly females, to welcome LA FAYETTE to the city. The windows of the houses were thrown open; they were crowded and decorated with elegant and well dressed ladies, who joined in the huzzas and applauses, as the general passed along. The venerable hero rode with his hat in his hand, and was constantly bowing in acknowledgment of these gratifying testimonials of gratitude and esteem.

When the general crossed the city line, the event was announced by a salute from the John Adams.—The crowd now became immense and the shouts were ten times redoubled. The variety of circumstances under which he passed along, tended to render the whole transaction equally grand and affecting.—The deep-mouthed cannon roared their loud and warlike welcome—the soul-startling trumpet breathed fourth its clear and martial all-hail—harmonious music floated along the air—the gay, the shrill, the rapturous notes of the fife ascended aloft—the drums rolled their accordant battle sound—the bells "pealed the notes omnipotent to charm"—but resonant over every other sound, was heard redoubled and predominant, the well-known name of the object of a nation's rapture, with a power, a deafening power, that caused our ears to tingle—Huzza!—La Fayette!—La Fayette! rang from the voices of a multitude that rolled on, and on, and on, like wave after wave of the ocean, in numbers—La Fayette! beat in every grateful heart—La Fayette hung on every lip—La Fayette! burst from every tongue—La Fayette! glowed on every cheek—La Fayette! glistened in every swimming eye—La Fayette! swelled on every gale.

In Kensington, in the Northern Liberties, and many parts of the city, beautiful arches were erected.

The commissioners of the northern liberties, and the committee of arrangement of that district, assembled at the Civic Arch in Fourth street, above Tammany, on a stage prepared for the occasion, where the barouche stopped, and general La Fayette was welcomed by Daniel Groves, esq. the president of

the corporation, and an address presented to him in behalf of the district.

At the arch at the corner of Fourth and Vine st's. two stages were erected, on one of which were arranged 24 youths, and on the other 24 young girls, dressed in white, with garlands of flowers. As the general approached, they welcomed him with an appropriate song of praise.

The decorations upon all were extremely beautiful and very tasty, and evinced ingenuity as well as high moral feeling and ardent patriotism—all were devoted to La Fayette, the hero, the philanthropist, the friend of America of freedom and mankind.

At five o'clock, he arrived at the state house; his arrival there was announced by another salute from the John Adams, which had dropped down to Chesnut street wharf. Previous to this the military were drawn up into two lines facing inwards. As the veteran passed between these lines, descended from his barouche, and was conducted under the civic arch into the hall of the declaration of independence, the shouts of the immense multitude collected about this spot, the waving of hats by the crowd that filled the side space in front of the State House, and of handkerchiefs from the thronging balconies, galleries and windows, resplendent with beauty, gave an animation to the scene which cannot be easily described. A fine band of music played the appropriate air, “see the conquering hero comes,” as he alighted and passed along the covered way, and through the main door of entrance into the vestibule. He several times stopped to bow in various directions to the friends who surrounded him on every side. After the general had been conducted by the committee into a room adjoining the hall of independence, the procession moved on. The proper arrangement having been made, the general was ushered into the hall of independence.

On his entrance the mayor delivered the following eloquent and feeling address:

General—The citizens of Philadelphia welcome to their homes the patriot who has long been dear to their hearts.

Grateful at all times for the enjoyment of a free government, they are, on this occasion, peculiarly anxious but unable to express a deep felt sentiment of pure affection towards those venerated men whose martial and civil virtues, under Providence, have conferred upon themselves and their descendants this mighty blessing.

Forty eight years ago, in this city, and in this hallowed hall, which may emphatically be called the *birth place of independence*, a convention of men, such as the world has rarely seen, pre-eminent for talents and patriotism, solemnly declared their determination to assume for themselves the right of self-government, and that they and their posterity should thenceforth assert their just rank among the nations of the earth. A small but cherished band of those who breasted the storm and sustained the principles thus promulgated to the world still remain. In the front rank of these worthies, history will find, and we now delight to honor, general LA FAYETTE, whose whole life has been devoted to the cause of freedom and to the support of the unalienable rights of man.

General—Many of your compatriots have passed away, but the remembrance of their virtues and their services shall never pass from the minds of this people; theirs is an imperishable fame, the property of ages yet to come. But we turn from the fond recollection of the illustrious dead, to hail, with heartfelt joy, the illustrious living, and again bid welcome, most kindly and affectionately welcome, to the guest of the nation, the patriot LA FAYETTE.

To this address, the general replied—

My entrance through this fair and great city, amidst the most solemn and affecting recollections, and un-

der all the circumstances of a welcome which no expression could adequately acknowledge, has excited emotions in my heart, in which are mingled the feeling of nearly fifty years.

Here, sir, within these sacred walls, by a council of wise and devoted patriots, and in a style worthy of the deed itself, was boldly declared the independence of these vast U. States, which, while it anticipated the independence, and, I hope, the republican independence of the whole American hemisphere, has begun, for the civilized world, the era of a new and of the only true social order founded on the unalienable rights of man, the practicability and advantages of which are every day admirably demonstrated by the happiness and prosperity of your populous city.

Here, sir, was planned the formation of our virtuous, brave, revolutionary army, and the Providential inspiration received, that gave the command of it to our beloved, matchless Washington. But these and many other remembrances, are mingled with a deep regret for the numerous cotemporaries, for the great and good men, whose loss we have remained to mourn. It is to their services, sir, to your regard for their memory, to your knowledge of the friendships I have enjoyed, that I refer the greater part of the honors here and elsewhere received, much superior to my individual merit.

It is also under the auspices of their venerated names, as well as under the impulse of my own sentiments, that I beg you, Mr. Mayor, you gentlemen, of both councils, and all the citizens of Philadelphia, to accept the tribute of my affectionate respect and profound gratitude.

After the address of the mayor, which was followed by a cordial embrace, the company were individually presented; the suite of the governor, the Cincinnati and the presidents of councils, by the mayor; the councils by their respective presidents; the aldermen by the recorder; and the citizens and guests by Joseph S. Lewis, esq. of the committee of councils. On passing the bank of the United States where the surviving officers of the revolution and the marine corps were assembled, the barouche of the general stopped, while he stood up and made a short but affectionate address to the former.

The general was conducted under a suitable escort from the hall of independence to the mansion house, where he resides while he remains in the city.

The other venerable surviving soldiers of the revolution in ears, with appropriate emblems and mottoes, wore loudly cheered as they passed. This was delightful. They were highly animated, and frequently uncovered their hoary heads to answer the huzzas of the people.

At about seven o'clock the city was in a blaze of light, with splendid transparencies in many of the streets. Many of the wealthy citizens arrayed their windows with beautiful ornaments of marble and alabaster, and decorated them in a charming manner, with flowers of various hues and lamps of gorgeous colors. The United States bank was a perfect anomaly in illumination. The lights were so arranged as not to be seen at all, and the doors being thrown open so as to discover the interior, the whole building presented the enchanting appearance of a palace of transparent marble.

The *civic arch*, which crosses Chesnut street in front of the hall of independence is constructed of frame work covered with canvass, and painted in perfect imitation of stone. The plan and general features are somewhat similar to the triumphal arch of Septimius Severus, at Rome. Its dimensions are 45 feet front by 12 feet in depth, embracing a basement story of the doric order from which the great arch springs, to the height of 24 feet above the pavement of the street.

The spandrels or abutments on each front are decorated with figures of *Fame*, painted in basso relievo, having their arms extended and mutually holding a civic wreath over the key stone of the arch.

The wings on each side of the centre arch of the Ionic order, being decorated with niches and statues representing *liberty, victory, independence and plenty*, each having appropriate mottoes inscribed in corresponding panels.

The whole of the building is surmounted by an entablature 30 feet from the pavement, and supports a flight of steps, in the centre, upon which is placed the arms of the city executed in a masterly manner, by Mr. Sully.

On each side of the arms are placed the statues of *Justice and Wisdom*, with their appropriate emblems, sculptured by Mr. Rush in his best manner.

The *Hall of Independence* has been fitted up in the most splendid manner. The room is forty feet square, the walls and ceiling painted with stone color, the windows hung with scarlet and blue drapery studded with stars. In the east side stands a statue of the immortal Washington, in a recess which was formerly occupied by the chair of the speaker of the first congress. Behind the statue there is an azure star-drapery suspended from spears and wreaths. To the right and left of the statue hang the portraits of William Penn, Franklin, Robert Morris and Francis Hopkinson. The intermediate spaces are filled with the portraits of Green, Wayne, Montgomery, Hamilton, Gates, Rochambeau, Charles Carrol, of Carrollton, and gov. McKean.

Over the door of entrance is placed the celebrated portrait of Washington by R. Peale, relieved on each side by crimson and azure drapery, suspended from spears and laurel wreaths. On the right and left of the entrance are placed the portraits of Jefferson, Hancock, Adams, Madison, Monroe and the venerable Charles Thompson. On the north and south, the windows are draped to the floor with crimson and azure, the carpet of similar colors, and the furniture of mahogany tastefully and appropriately disposed.

On Wednesday general La Fayette received visits at the state house from noon until three o'clock. He dined at five with the corporation and about two hundred guests at the Mansion House Hotel. In the evening he joined a small party at the house of Dr. Beasley, provost of the university, and thence went to the beautiful mansion of general Cadwalader, where he remained until midnight with a number of distinguished persons, chiefly military officers, assembled by the major general to meet him. A band of music stationed near the door, played appropriate airs.

On Thursday and Friday the general's rooms were crowded and a great number of ladies and gentlemen were presented—numerous societies also came forward, and tendered their thanks and veneration to him in appropriate and sometimes highly eloquent addresses, delivered by some favorite person from their number.

On Saturday general La Fayette visited the navy yard, escorted by a large civil and military procession, and entered the navy yard under an appropriate arch, erected for the occasion by com. Barron, and was conducted to the quarters of major Gamble where he was addressed by Dr. Sutherland, chairman of the committee of Southwark—he was then ushered into the drawing room and introduced to a number of ladies who had assembled on the occasion. After partaking of some refreshments, the general was escorted by com. Barron and major Gamble on to the parade ground, passing under an arch, on which was inscribed the following words:—"The more hopeless your cause, the more honor for me," an expression which he made use of to the American commission-

ers in Paris. The general then reviewed the marines, who were formed on the parade ground in front of the barracks, and expressed himself highly pleased with their appearance.

After leaving the parade ground, he passed in front of about 500 male and female children belonging to the free schools of Southwark, who were drawn up on either side of an elegant arch, under which the general entered the yard. As he passed along the line of children, about fifty little girls sung an ode, written for the occasion by Mr. Win. Tappan:

He then went down to the large ship-house, where he examined the frame of the largest vessel in the world, and expressed his surprise and admiration at the great progress which we had made in the arts, particularly in the science of ship building.

The general then proceeded to the mould house, (a building at the lower end of the yard 125 feet in length by 40 feet in breadth), which was elegantly fitted up by the committee of the naval officers on the station, and divided into two apartments, one for the ladies, and the other for the gentlemen, in both of which a collation was prepared. He was then addressed by commodore Barron, to which he replied, and the party, consisting of the officers of the navy and their families, sat down to the collation.

After getting through the collation, the general returned to major Gamble's quarters, preceded by the ladies and gentlemen, who had followed him down; where he was introduced to the marine officers on the station, who had not previously had an opportunity of shaking hands with him, as they had been on duty all day. The general then returned to his lodgings, escorted by the troops who accompanied him down.

The general's entrance into the yard was announced by the discharge of 21 guns each, from two batteries in the yard, and one from the John Adams, lying opposite the yard. A similar salute was fired on his leaving the yard. During the time of the firing, the John Adams presented a very beautiful appearance in consequence of her yards being manned by her crew.

The triumphal arch under which the general passed into the yard is worthy of special notice. It is very similar to the one in Chesnut street, opposite the State-House, being covered with painted canvass; on which are represented appropriate figures. Immediately on the arch, and on both sides, is the following sentence. "I will purchase and equip a vessel myself,"—and other expressions which he made use of to our commissioners when they were complaining of the want of funds. The top of the arch was surmounted by a miniature ship, representing the *Bonne Mere*, the vessel which first brought him to the United States. Stocks of muskets, elegantly polished, adorned the basis of the arch, on either side, and produced the finest effect.

In the after part of the day, the general dined with his masonic brethren, and on Sunday dined with judge Peters, at his country seat, to which several officers of distinction were invited.

FOREIGN NEWS.

France. The following persons compose the new French cabinet. There has been no change, in the usual sense of the word, but merely a shifting of parts, between the old *dramatis personæ*. All the arrangements are said to have been made with a special view to accommodate M. de Villele and to consolidate power.

1. Lieutenant general baron Demas, now secretary of war, to be minister for foreign affairs; 2. The marquis Clermont Tonnerre, now minister of the marine, to be minister of war; 3. Count Chabrol to be minister of marine.

2. The marquis de Lauriston now minister of the household, to be grand veneur of France.

3. The duc de Dondeauville, now postmaster general, to be master of the king's household.

4. The marquis de Lauriston is appointed minister secretary of state.

5. M. de Martignac to be director of the enregistrement and the domains.

6. 1st. The marquis de Vaulchier to be postmaster; 2. M. de Castlebajac to be director general of the customs, in the room of marquis Vaulchier.

"The count Portalis, peer of France, councillor of state, and counsellor of the appeal court, is appointed president *de chambre* of the said court, in the room of baron Paris, deceased.

"The baron de Crouzeilles, director of the colonies, and master of requests of the council of state, is appointed secretary general of the ministry of justice, in the room of the sieur Vatismesnil, called to other functions.

"The sieur Vatismesnil, councillor of state *en service extraordinaire*, is appointed councillor of state *en service ordinaire*, in the room of the sieur Maine de Biran, deceased."

The negotiations which had been going on at Paris for a loan to Ferdinand have been broken off.

The financial project has been presented to the king, and adopted by the chamber of deputies.

It was announced that the expenditures of the navy exceeded the appropriations by a no less sum than *fourteen millions of francs*.

The king's health is again represented as being very bad, and the continuance of his life is exceedingly uncertain.

Spain. Tariffa has been taken by storm, by a joint force of French and Spaniards. Torijos was at the head of the constitutionalists—he had only 1000 men, very few of whom escaped. The prisoners have been delivered up to the Spaniards to be treated according to their laws. But it appears that disturbances were expected in other places, especially at Barcelona.

Russia. Moscow is gradually rising from its ruins, more regular and more fine; but it has lost its ancient Asiatic physiognomy. It now resembles the other capitals of Europe. In 1805, it contained more than 1,500 gardens, and in 1812 it possessed 9,158 houses, of which 2,567 were of stone, and 6,591 of wood. In 1820, it had 1,020 gardens, 8,000 or 9,000 houses, 6 cathedrals, 21 convents, 267 Greek churches, and 7 belonging to other forms of worship. Before the fire, it contained, in winter, 312,000 inhabitants, whereas, at present, it has not more than 200,000.

The differences between the emperor and the pope are again said to be settled, through the interference of lord Strangford.

Prussia. The Prussian decree, prohibiting its subjects from studying in foreign universities, on account of the revolutionary principles alleged to be inculcated in them, had produced a remonstrance from the cabinet of Stutgard, to disprove the accusation against the university of Tubingen, and one to the same effect from the university of Basle.

London papers state that the king of Prussia has assumed a warlike attitude, having ordered 100,000 men to assemble immediately in Silesia, and the troops in East and West Prussia were said to have already taken up the line of march.

Brazil. In 1808 the revenue of the empire of Brazil was estimated at 14,561,990 francs—in 1820, 61,069,824.

Turkey and Greece. We have dreadful details of events at Ipsara and in its neighborhood. The women rivalled the men in defending the island and themselves. All fought while a hope remained of destroying an enemy, and then they destroyed themselves, by poignards or by leaping into the sea: the women with their children in their arms! It was the most desperate battle ever fought, and it has already been stated that

the Ipsariots fired one of their own magazines and destroyed hundreds of themselves and their enemies together—crying *liberty or death!* It appears, however, that about 2000 of the islanders retired to two forts, and there maintained themselves until relieved, but were so separated from their countrymen that they could render no efficient service in the fight. Very few engaged in the battle escaped, but among them was the famous Danari, conductor of fire ships, who, after fighting like a tygress robbed of her whelps, was seized upon by a few friends round him, and carried off to Hydra, from whence he immediately returned with a fleet of 70 or 80 vessels. The Greeks then attacked the Turkish fleet, and fired and blew up three of their frigates, commanded by the vice admiral, rear admiral and sub-admiral, the captain pacha very narrowly escaped, much damaged. They also captured several other vessels, and compelled the Turks to fly to Mitylene. The victory was decisive, and the Greeks then landed on Ipsara, and, being joined by the 2000 in the forts, attacked the barbarians left to keep possession of the island, nearly 6000 strong, who were all cut to pieces. Among the spoils that the captain pacha has sent to Constantinople from Ipsara, were 2000 human ears!

The Turks have plundered two villages on Mitylene, and murdered all the inhabitants! The Greeks have landed at Chios, and killed all the Turks that were in the village of Wollina! It is truly a war of extermination.

It is estimated that the attack on Ipsara has cost the Turks 20,000 men! The population of the whole island was only 12,000, including the 1,500 Albanians who turned traitors—and it is probable that not less than two thirds of them perished! And it appears that the Turks, provoked, perhaps, by their great loss, massacred the whole of the Albanians, and thus got back again the money with which they had purchased them!

Caso has been retaken by the Greeks. The few who retired to the mountains, being reinforced by 2000 men, fell on the Egyptians and killed every one of them. They amounted to 2000 men.

Though articles of intelligence from Greece are oftentimes of a very doubtful character, the preceding notices have much the appearance of being true. A second meeting of the fleets was expected. The Greeks, to preserve the islands, are convinced of the necessity of destroying the Turkish marine. It is intimated that the latter is secretly aided by some of the *Christian* powers, who have vessels of war in the Archipelago. Hydra, the great naval depot of the Greeks, will be next attacked, unless the Turkish fleet is too much crippled to attempt it. The place is very strong, and has a powerful garrison.

There were great rejoicings in Greece, and Te Deums had been sung for the late victories over the barbarians.

Mexico.

Six months in Mexico: By William Bullock. London, 1824, 8vo. pp. 510.

Every day adds to the political and commercial interests which we attach to the powers now developed in South America; where we behold six or eight great states, so long held in thralldom as mere provinces of an exhausted European monarchy, rising into so many independent empires, kingdoms, or other governments—Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Peru, Colombia, and, though last, not least, Mexico. Of this last mighty country, it is extraordinary how very little is directly known to the British public. Since the period of Charles II. no native of England has explored it, and written any account of his travels; and we are, therefore, the more deeply indebted to Mr. Bullock, for the present straight-forward, intelli-

gent, pleasing and useful volume. During an active residence of above half a year in Mexico—visiting places of immense importance with which we are hardly, if at all, acquainted—examining mines, investigating antiquities—inquiring into the trade and manufactures of the people—studying the natural history, and, in fine, observing everything worthy of observation—the author has obtained all the stores of information which he has here detailed in a popular form, agreeably to his purpose, and calculated to be very beneficial to his country.

Near the city of Tezcuco, formerly the Athens of Mexico, Mr. Bullock and his party, he tells us,

* * * "Were informed, that at a distance of only two leagues was a place called Bano de Montezuma, and that it had formerly been used as a bath by that monarch. A gentleman of the town, Don Trinidad Rosalia, offered to escort us, and, in a few minutes, we were on horseback: after a smart canter through cultivated grounds, and over a fine plain, bounded by the mountains of the Cordilleras, we approached an hacienda and church; and here I expected to find the bath of which we were in search, and some subterraneous place; but learnt, to my surprise, that we had to mount a conical mountain, called Tescozingo. We employed our horses as far as they could take us, but the unevenness of the ground, at last, obliged us to dismount; and, having fastened them to a nopal tree, we scrambled, with great difficulty, through bushes and over loose stones, which were in great quantities on all sides, and at last perceived that we were on the ruins of a very large building—the cemented stones remaining, in some places, covered with stucco, and forming walks and terraces, but much encumbered with earth fallen from above, and overgrown with a wood of nopal, which made it difficult to ascend. In some places the terraces were carried over chasms by solid pieces of masonry; in others, cut through the living rock; but, as we endeavored to proceed in a straight line, our labor was very great, being sometimes obliged to climb on our hands and knees. By the assistance of underwood, however, at length, after passing several buildings and terraces, the stucco of which appeared fresh, and of a fine peach color, we arrived at about two-thirds of the height of the hill, almost exhausted with our exertions; and, great, indeed, was our disappointment, when we found that our guide had mistaken the situation, and did not know exactly where we were. Greatly chagrined, we began to retrace our steps; and, luckily, in a few minutes, perceived the object of our search. It was cut in the solid rock, and standing out like a martin's nest from the side of a house. It is not only an extraordinary bath, but still more extraordinarily placed. It is a beautiful basin, above twelve feet long, by eight wide, having a well about five feet by four deep, in the centre, surrounded by a parapet or rim, two feet six inches high, with a throne or chair, such as is represented in ancient pictures to have been used by the kings. There are steps to descend into the basin or bath: the whole cut out of the living porphyry rock, with the most mathematical precision, and polished in the most beautiful manner. This bath commands one of the finest prospects in the Mexican valley, including the greater part of the lake of Tezcuco, and the city of Mexico, from which it is distant about thirty miles.

"Night was fast approaching, and the sky portending a thunder-storm, we were obliged to depart; and now I had occasion to regret the hours I had unprofitably lost at the cock-fight. I had just time to make a hurried sketch for a model, and my son to take a slight drawing, when we were reluctantly forced to quit a spot which had been the site of a most singular and ancient residence of the former monarchs of the country. As we descended, our guide showed us in

the rock a large reservoir for supplying with water the palace, whose walls still remained eight feet high; and as we examined farther, we found that the whole mountain had been covered with palaces, temples, baths, hanging gardens, &c.; yet this place has never been noticed by any writer.

"I am of opinion that these were antiquities prior to the discovery of America, and erected by a people whose history was lost even before the building of the city of Mexico. In our way down, we collected specimens of the stucco which covered the terrace, still as hard and beautiful as any found at Potoci or Herculanum. Don T. Rosalin informed us that we had seen but the commencement of the wonders of the place; that there were traces of buildings to the very top still discernible; that the mountain was perforated by artificial excavations, and that a flight of steps led to one near the top, which he himself had entered, but which no one as yet had had courage to explore, although it was believed that immense riches were buried in it.

"We regained our horses, and an hour brought us back to Tezcuco, greatly fatigued indeed, but more lamenting the little time we had been able to give to the most interesting place we had visited; and which it is not a little extraordinary, appears to have been unnoticed by the Spanish writers at the conquest, in whom it probably excited as little interest as it does in the present inhabitants of the city of Mexico, not one of whom could I find who had ever seen or even heard of it. What a subject for contemplation does this collection of ruins present to the reflecting mind! The seat of a powerful monarch, whose subjects (if we may judge from their works), were probably an enlightened people, existing and flourishing long before the continent of America was known to Europe, and yet a people whose customs, costume, religion, and architecture, strongly resembled those of an enlightened nation of Africa, which may be said to have ceased to exist twenty centuries before this continent was discovered. Who now can solve this difficulty?

"After a vain inquiry for the celebrated pyramids of the Sun and Moon, or of St. Juan de Teotihuacan, we set off for Otumba, in the expectation of finding them near that place; a ride of two hours over a fine country, on which the number of handsome Spanish churches and haciendas exceeds that of any part of Mexico through which I had yet travelled. We arrived at the commencement of the mountains, on which there was not a vestige of vegetable soil or vegetation, the whole being a soft iron colored stone, in which the continual passing of horses had worn deep tracks up to the animal's knees, and not more than fourteen inches wide, in which tracks it is very requisite to keep, in order to save the travellers from a worse road.

"We had thunder all the afternoon, and towards evening it rained in torrents, so that the dry beds of the rivers were in an hour filled, and poured their muddy, waters in floods to the Mexican Lake, where depositing the earthy parts, it must in a short time be filled up. Upon descending the mountain, we first caught a view of the two pyramids on a plain in front of us, at about five or six miles distant, and another hour brought us, drenched with rain, just before dark, into Otumba, the first place reached by Cortez after his defeat. After a stroll round the city, which is said to have contained fifty thousand inhabitants, we examined two curious ancient columns, richly sculptured; called upon the Padre, but he could give us no information respecting the pyramids, although they were in full view from the windows of his house. We then left this wretched and deserted place, where even the water is so bad that necessity alone can induce any person to use it, and proceeded to the stupendous remains, from which we were now distant about a league and a half. As we approached them,

The square and perfect form of the largest became at every step more and more visibly distinct, and the terraces could now be counted. We rode first to the lesser, which is the most dilapidated of the two, and ascended to the top, over masses of falling stone and ruins of masonry, with less difficulty than we expected. On the summit are the remains of an ancient building, forty-seven feet long and fourteen wide; the walls are principally of unhewn stone, three feet thick and eight high; the entrance at the south end, with three windows on each side, and on the north end it appears to have been divided at about a third of its length. At the front of the building, with the great pyramid before us, and many smaller ones at our feet, we sat down to contemplate the scene of ancient wonders—where the eye takes in the greater part of the vale of Mexico, its lake and city, and commands an extensive view of the plains beneath, and the mountains that bound the west of the valley.

I think there can be little doubt, that these immense structures; which vie with the pyramids of Egypt, were, at the period we are speaking of, in the same state in which they are now; and that it was on ascending one of them, that Cortez beheld the approach of the great Indian army. There is no other eminence near, which could have answered the purpose; and if these had been objects of veneration, as temples, or places of military strength, of the people, then in use, they would, no doubt, have been defended, and he would not have been permitted to have approached them. On descending, we partook of some refreshment we had brought with us, and our Indian guide procured us some pulque, which was very acceptable. I went to a cottage, close by, in which were several children, almost in a state of nature. I tried to entice them by presents, but could not prevail on them to come near me: they seemed much terrified at our white faces and odd dress. We mounted and rode to the several small barrows that are scattered in various directions round the base of the second, and on the road to the largest pyramid; in some places they formed regular streets running east and west.

“Not far from the great pyramid, near a gate, lay an enormous stone, with a few sculptured ornaments, It is, apparently, of great antiquity. A boy, who had followed us, observing that we viewed it with attention, took my son a little distance through a plantation, and showed him another of great dimensions, covered with sculpture, with a hole in the top—he supposed it a stone of sacrifice.

“We soon arrived at the foot of the largest pyramid, and began to ascend. It was less difficult than we expected, though, the whole way up, lime and cement are mixed with fallen stones. The terraces are perfectly visible, particularly the second, which is about thirty-eight feet wide, covered with a coat of red cement, eight or ten inches thick, composed of small pebble-stones and lime. In many places, as you ascend, the nopal trees have destroyed the regularity of the steps, but no where injured the general figure of the square, which is as perfect, in this respect, as the great pyramid of Egypt. We every where observed broken pieces of instruments like knives, arrow and spear heads, of obsidian, the same as those found on the small hills of Cholula; and, on reaching the summit, we found a flat surface of considerable size, but which has been much broken and disturbed. On it was probably a temple or other building—report says a statue covered with gold. We rested some time on the summit, enjoying one of the finest prospects imaginable, in which the city of Mexico is included. Here I found fragments of small statues and earthenware, and, what surprised me more, oyster shells, the first that I had seen in Mexico—they are a new species, and I have brought specimens home. In descending, I also found some or-

namental pieces of earthenware, the pattern, of one of which is in relief, much resembling those of China; the other has a grotesque human face. On the north-east side, at about half way down, at some remote period, an opening has been attempted. This should have been from the south to the north, and on a level with the ground, or only a few feet above it; as all the remains of similar buildings have been found to have their entrances in that direction. Doct. Oteyza, who has given us the measure of these pyramids, makes the base of the largest six hundred and forty five feet in length, and one hundred and seventy-one in perpendicular height. I should certainly consider, that the latter measurement is considerably too little, and that the altitude is about half the breadth. As to the age of the pyramids, and the people by whom they were erected, all must be a matter of mere conjecture; no one whom I could meet with in Mexico knew or cared any thing about them. None of the inhabitants had ever been to see them, though, from the cathedral, both of them, as well as Tescozingo, containing the bath of Montezuma, are distinctly visible. Yet no person in the neighborhood could give me the least information respecting these wonderful structures: on asking an old Indian woman we met near the pyramids, if she could tell who made them, she replied, “Si Signior, St. Francisco.”

“The result of this little excursion of three days, has thoroughly convinced me of the veracity of the Spanish writers, whose account of the cities, their immense population, their riches, and progress of the arts among the Mexicans, are doubted by those who have never seen the country. I finally believe all that the intelligent and indefatigable Abbe Clavigero has related of his countrymen—Had Monsieur de Pauw, or our better informed countryman, Robertson, passed one hour at Tezcucuo, Tescozingo, or Huexotia, they would never have supposed for a moment that the palace of Montezuma, in Mexico, was a clay cottage, or that the account of the immense population was a fiction.”

We have only to add, that the volume is illustrated with excellent maps, curious engravings, &c.

[London Lit. Gaz.]

To the editor of the *Albion*.

I am amused when I take up the newspapers published by some of your contemporaries. One says, Iturbide was supported by the cabinet of St. James; another, that he was assisted by the beloved Ferdinand; a third observes, “Oh! the holy alliance sent him to Mexico;” another writer remarks, that all is anarchy and confusion in the republic; that the government wants energy; and that the present order of things cannot last long. But, in spite of all the *Gatchupin*,* cunning, and desire to perpetuate the slavery of this fair portion of the globe, in opposition to all their intrigues with the Iturbidists, I say it, for I know it, that this empire never can, never will again come under the selfish, jesuitical, and inquisitorial government of Old Spain. The republic have at their head, men who would have done honor to the most enlightened period of Greece or Rome. The present president, general Bravo, is equal to the immortal Washington in private virtue and public patriotism. As the people of these states, and in fact, most other people, are but little acquainted with Mexico, or its rulers, I propose giving a few anecdotes of some of the leading men.

General Bravo and his family are Creoles of Mexico. His father and himself beheld with emotion the enslavement of their beloved country, and panted for the day of its emancipation from the bondage of its tyrants. They flew to arms, and the

*An appellation given by the Mexican Indians to the Old Spaniards.

"worker of petticoats" declared them rebels. General Bravo's father was taken prisoner by the viceroy, ironed and thrown into prison. His mother was employed to use her entreaties with the son, who was at the head of an army of republicans. She entered the tent. "I am come from the viceroy to offer you an *indulto* and every honor the king can confer on you and all your family, if you will submit to his clemency and lay down your arms. Your father's life will be spared, your mother and family be made happy, and the highest honors of nobility will be lavished on yourself and family, if you will forsake the cause of freedom and leave the republicans." He surveyed, for a moment, his parent while the deepest emotion took possession of his soul. He replied: "that you are my mother, I have always believed; but now I doubt it! No, madam, general Bravo never can consent to the enslavement of his country. Let my father die like a patriot; for I will never sell myself and my country on such base terms." She returned to the viceroy. His father was called out of his dungeon and shot.

A short time after, a regiment of Spaniards, which was considered invincible, fell in with general Bravo and his little band of patriots. A battle ensued; four hundred of the Europeans were slain and three hundred taken prisoners. The general told them, "now is my revenge." Next day he called out his troops and ordered them to load, and, after addressing his army, and recapitulating the many and cold-blooded murders perpetrated by the royalists on some of the richest Creole families and best patriots, he turned to the prisoners and said—"this is the moment of shewing to my enemies and the world, the revenge general Bravo will take upon the murderers of his father and the oppressors of his country. I order your release and freedom. A vessel awaits you on the coast to carry you hence. If any one of you shall be found in this country again, his life shall be the forfeit. Tell your king, this is the way the republic revenges itself on its enemies."

This is the man to whom the Mexicans have confided their destinies, and the presidential chair of government. Your's, &c. J. H.

Sykes's Hotel.

South America.

Extracts from the National Calendar of the state of Chile, for the year 1824.

The present year is:	
Of the discovery of America,	333
Of the discovery of the South sea,	311
Of the discovery of Chile,	287
Of the foundation of Santiago,	283
Of the establishment of the first national government,	15
Of national independence,	7
Of the promulgation of the political constitution,	2
Of the administration of H. E. Senor Freire,	2

The sovereigns and supreme chiefs of the states of America.

CHILE—Ramon Freirey Serrano, was born on the 29th of November, 1789; was created lieutenant general of the national forces on the 8th of August 1823; elected provisional supreme director of Chili, by the congress of plenipotentiaries of the provinces of the nation, on the 31st of March, 1823; and constitutionally, by the constituent congress, on the 19th of August of the same year.

BRAZIL—Peter I., emperor of Brazil, was born on the 12th of October, 1798. Was proclaimed emperor, at Rio-de-Janeiro, on the 12th of October, 1822. Leopolda Carolina Josefa, arch-duchess of Austria, and empress of Brazil, his consort, was born on the 22d of January, 1797.

Maria de la Gloria, their daughter, was born on the 4th of April, 1819. Their second daughter, on the 21st of February, 1823.

COLOMBIA—Simon Bolivar, liberator, was born on the 15th of June, 1783, and elected president of the republic of Columbia, on the 21st of September, 1821.

Francisco de Paula Santander, elected vice-president, on the 21st of September, 1821. He, at present, administers the government of the republic, in the absence of the president.

UNITED STATES—James Monroe, &c.

HAYTI—John Peter Boyer; president of the republic of Hayti.

MEXICO—D. Nicolas Bravo; D. Guadalupe Victoria, and D. Pedro Celestino Negrete, elected on the 31st of March, 1823, to constitute the supreme executive power of the Mexican republic.

PERU—D. Jose Bernardo Tagle; elected president of the Peruvian republic, on the 12th of November, 1823.

Provinces of Rio-de-la-Plata.

BUENOS AYRES—D. Martin Rodriguez; governor of the province.

CORDOVA—D. Juan Baptista Bustos; governor of the province.

ENTRE RIOS—D. Lucio Mancilla; governor of the province.

MENDOZA—D. Pedro Molina; governor of the province.

PARAGUAY—Dr. D. Jose Gaspar Francia; dictator of the province.

SALTA—D. Juan Ignacio Gorriti; governor of the province.

SAN JUAN—D. Salvador Carril; governor of the province.

SANLUIS—D. Pedro Ortiz; governor of the province.

SANTA FEE—D. Estanislao Lopez; governor of the province.

TUCUMAN—Dr. D. Nicholas Lagune; governor of the province.

The cabinets of the governments of South America.

CHILE—Sr. D. Mariano de Egan, minister of state in the department of foreign and domestic relations.

Sr. D. Diego Benavente, minister of state in the treasury department.

Sr. D. Juan de Dios Rivera, brigadier of the national army, minister of state in the department of war and marine:—absent.

Sr. D. Santiago Fernandez, lieutenant colonel of the national army, performs, by commission, the duties of the department of war and marine.

BRAZIL—Jose Joaquin Carneiro de Compos; minister of state for the home department.

Luis de Cunha Moreira; minister of marine, and of foreign affairs.

Manuel Jacinta Carreira de Gama; minister of the treasury.

M. Oliveira, minister of war.

BUENOS AYRES—D. Bernardino Rivadavia; minister secretary of state in the domestic and foreign department.

D. Manuel Garcia; minister secretary of state in the department of the treasury.

D. Francisco dela Cruz; minister secretary of state in the department of war and marine.

COLOMBIA—Pedro Gual; minister of state of foreign relations.

Jose Manuel Restrepo; minister of state, of the interior.

Jose Maria del Castillo; minister of state, of the treasury.

Pedro Briseno Mendez; minister of state, of marine and war.

HAYTI—D. Inginac; secretary general.

MEXICO—D. Lucas Alaman; minister of foreign and domestic relations.

D. Pablo de la Llave; minister of justice, and ecclesiastic affairs.

D. Francisco Arrillaga; minister of the treasury, and charged with department of war.

PERU—D. Francisco Valdiviesoy Prada; minister of state and of foreign relations.

D. Juan de Berindoago, minister of war and marine.

D. Hipolito Unanue, minister of the treasury.

GOVERNMENT OF CHILE.

Supreme Director.

Ramon Freire y Serrano.

Public service of his excellency.

D. Jose Maria Concha, chaplain.

Sr. Col D. Enrique Campino, first aid-de-camp.

Capt. D. Francisco Borecosque, provisional commandant of the guard.

Office of foreign and domestic relations.

Sr. D. Mariano de Egana, minister.

FIRST DIVISION.

D. Juan Francisco Terggers, chief clerk.

To this first division belong the foreign relations, police, public charities, commerce, mining, industry, and the arts.

SECOND DIVISION.

D. Jose Maria de Astorga, chief clerk.

This second division has charge of the interior government, the administration of justice in general, education and religion.

Treasury department.

Sr. D. Diego Benavente, minister.

D. Jose Raimundo del Rio, chief clerk.

Department of war and marine.

Sr. D. Juan de Dios Riuera, minister.

Section of war.

Bartolame Muxico, chief clerk.

Section of marine.

D. Santiago Payer, chief clerk.

Council of state.

The supreme director.

Sr. Dr. D. Jose Gregorio Argomedo, charged with the section of internal government, justice, legislation and elections.

Sr. D. Francisco Antonio Perez, charged with the section of commerce and foreign relations.

Sr. D. Jose Ignacio Cienfuegos, public instruction, morality, services, national merit, and ecclesiastic affairs.

Sr. D. Manuel Blanco Encalada, section of war.

Sr. D. Agustin Vial, section of fiscal and public revenue.

The preservative and legislative senate,

Sr. Dr. D. Fernando Errazuris, president.

Supreme court of justice.

Sr. D. Jose Gregorio Argomedo, president.

Generalissimo of the army.

The supreme director.

Captains general.

H. E. Sr. D. Bernardo O'Higgins, } 1820.

H. E. Sr. D. Jose de San Martin, } 1820.

Navy.

The supreme director, high admiral.

H. E. Sr. Thomas Cochrane, vice-admiral, 1818.

Sr. D. Manuel Blanco Encalada, rear admiral.

Marine Law.

FROM THE PORTLAND JOURNAL.

[The following case, which has been abridged from the Eastern Argus, will be found particularly interesting to officers and seamen in the merchant service. The principles of marine law, which define the rights and duties of mariners, are in general well settled, but there is often much difficulty in

their practical application. Every judicial decision, has a tendency to remove this difficulty, by giving the sanction of precedent to deductions from general principles. The district judge of Maine is a very able and learned jurist, and the maritime cases in his court have generally been argued at the bar with great learning and ability—his decisions, therefore are entitled to peculiar attention. We hope that reports of all such cases will be given to the public.]

District court, Maine, July, 1824.

ELWELL, vs. MARTIN AND ALS.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY ON THE HIGH SEAS.

C. S. Davies for libellant.

Fessenden and Deblois for respondents.

WARE, *district judge.* This is a libel for an assault and battery, brought by Elwell, one of the crew of the brig Mentor, against Martin, the master, and Storer and Fales, the two mates. Elwell complains against the respondents, that, on the 25th June last, they jointly made an assault upon him with great violence, and inflicted, among other injuries, the very serious one of dislocating his left shoulder. To this libel the respondents have put in several answers, admitting and justifying the assault as necessary and proper correction to punish the mutinous and disobedient conduct of the libellant, and denying that the dislocation of the arm, was the effect of their assault. Elwell, in his replication, re-affirms the matters stated in his libel with considerable amplification, and denies the sufficiency of the justification. The cause has been very fully and ably argued on both sides, and now stands for decision.

The affair which gave occasion to this prosecution took place at Turks Island, after the brig was loaded and in the act of departing from the port.

[The learned judge here gave a minute account of the testimony; but the law of the case may be distinctly understood from what follows. It is sufficient to state, that the sailor having been drinking on shore, was refused the usual allowance of grog when he came on board—that he demanded it of Fales, the second mate, with much insolence—that he brandished in his hand an open knife, with which he had been eating his dinner, using threatening language: Fales struck him again with his stick—he put up his knife and dared Fales to fight. Fales clinched him, and a scuffle ensued. Storer, the chief mate, came up and parted them, and ordered Elwell forward. He refused, with an oath, to go till he had had his grog. The captain came on deck, and inquiring if there was mutiny, kicked Elwell three times, the third time with such violence as to prostrate him on the deck, and then called out to confine him. As he was raising on his feet, the captain and both mates seized him, cast him down, and lashed him to the boat, or a spare topmast on deck. He was confined in that situation one hour, apparently in much pain, and then released by Storer and sent below. The injury to the shoulder was done when he was the second time thrown on the deck; but the nature or degree of the injury was not ascertained till fourteen days afterwards, when he arrived in Portland—It was stated by the surgeons that it would be two or three months before he could recover the use of his arm, and that it would always be more liable to a similar injury.]

The affray commenced between Elwell and the second mate, Fales. When Elwell, after his grog was refused, continued to demand it, and refused to go forward on his order, Fales, took upon himself to chastise him for his insolence and disobedience. That Fales was correct in refusing to deliver the customary allowance of grog, is admitted. It seems to have been in conformity with the orders of the captain. But it is not equally clear that he is as fully justifiable in assuming to himself the authority of inflicting corporeal chastisement on the man for his disobedience,

when the captain was at his elbow. It was not a case where the safety of the vessel or the discipline of the crew required the instant exertion of such authority. And it may be here remarked, that though the law does indeed justify the master in chastising on the spot a reluctant or disobedient seaman, I am not aware that his authority is extended to his subordinate officers when he is present, especially to the lowest on board the vessel. Such things often without doubt, are done and pass off, and if the punishment were merited and not unreasonably severe, I do not say that courts will give much encouragement to a seaman who should ask for damages. But, I am now inquiring for the legal rights of the subordinate officers in the presence of the captain, and I am free to say that I do not know the law which in such cases invests the inferior officers with such powers. The ancient sea laws are curiously directory in fixing the limitations of this authority in the captain, and the authority itself, is in some of them rather suggested than directly given. *Consulat de la Mer. S. 416. Laws of Oleron. Art. 12. Cleirac, p. 48. Laws of Wisbuy, Art. 24. Ordonnance de la Marine, B. 2. T. 1. Art. 22; 1 Val. 447.* But there is not within my recollection an intimation that any such authority is entrusted to the inferior officers of the ship. I am by no means satisfied that the interests of commerce, the security of navigation, or the good discipline of ships' crews require it. On the contrary, it seems to me that such a distribution and extension of power would be the parent of confusion rather than order, and by breaking in upon the unity of authority would tend rather to the relaxing than the sustaining of good discipline. To me it seems that a good ship master should allow no person but himself to inflict a blow on a seaman in his presence.

If such be the law, it takes some shade from the misconduct of Elwell in the scuffle which took place between him and Fales. It does not excuse him from persevering in the demand of his grog after it had been refused, much less does it excuse his insolence and disobedience to his superior. If he was aggrieved, his appeal lay to the master. But he was probably conscious of the propriety of the officer's conduct, and well satisfied that the refusal of Fales would be confirmed by the captain. It, however, places Mr. Fales, when he commenced the assault, in the legal attitude of an aggressor.

When Storer came up and parted the combatants, he was merely in the execution of his official duty, but the libellant added to the aggravation of his previous misbehaviour the refusal to obey the proper and just order of this officer.

When the affray commenced the captain was in the cabin. He was called up by the noise on the deck and asked if there was mutiny, to which one of the officers replied that it looked like it. This was the only inquiry he made into the cause or nature of the quarrel. But, as he was within hearing during the whole, he may well be supposed to have understood the origin and character of the affray. He proceeded to punish the delinquent on the spot.

It is not difficult to state, in general terms, the nature and extent of the master's authority in such cases. It is his duty to preserve discipline on board his ship, and it is his right to correct the disobedience or insolence of a seaman, by moderate chastisement, his authority in this respect being analogous to that of a parent over his children, or a master over his apprentice. *Abbott on shipping 187, Am. Ed. 1 vol. 417.* But though there is little difficulty in stating the right of the master, in general terms, it is not easy in practice to fix the precise point at which a just and wholesome exercise of domestic discipline passes into a criminal abuse of power. In such cases I am not insensible that the condition of the captain is to be looked upon with indulgence. The occasion that calls into activity his authority, usually requires that it

should be exercised with promptitude, under circumstances of strong excitement, with but little time for reflection, and little opportunity of weighing in critical scales the just amount of punishment against the magnitude of the offence. Something, under such circumstances, is to be indulged in his favor to the infirmity of human nature. To hold him responsible for what another person, who looked on as a cool and unconcerned spectator, might think a moderate excess, would be trying his conduct by too severe a test; it would give too much encouragement to not the best class of mariners to enter prosecution for trivial injuries, and have a tendency to break down all authority and discipline. It was very justly urged by the libellant that the greatest discretion is not to be expected from the humble condition of a common sailor, but that the usefulness of the class to which he belongs, his hard services and small reward, and the character of frankness, and thoughtless impetuosity which seems to be naturally created by the nature of his employment, justly require that we should look on his failings with sentiments of kindness and not severity. To this argument it may be replied, with equal truth, that, when the misbehavior of the seaman has called into action the correctional power of the master, the like reasons claims for him a like indulgence of judgment in favor of the necessary exercise of discretionary authority.

In the present case there was misbehavior on the libellant that unquestionably justified correction, and the true question is, whether in inflicting summary justice, the officers have passed the limits beyond which the indulgencies of the law cannot consistently with justice and sound policy follow them. In my opinion they have. It has been argued, for the respondents, that the master, under the circumstances having the right to chastise Elwell, that the mode of punishment being a legal and proper one, and the dislocation of a limb not being intended, nor likely to occur in the mode of correction adopted, the officers ought not to be holden responsible for an accidental and unexpected injury. There is certainly a great degree of plausibility in this mode of considering the case. But will the facts warrant it? When the master in this way takes his stand upon his strict legal rights, I must be permitted to say that he showed, as is perhaps too apt to be the case, quite as much alacrity as was suitable in resorting to severe measures. From all the evidence the dislocation seems to have been effected when Elwell was thrown down to be lashed. The master and both mates had then hold of him and assisted in laying him down and making him fast. With such odds as the strength of three against one, it would seem that, with ordinary caution in the application of their force, Elwell might have been secured without the employment of such violence as must have been exercised to produce the injury he sustained. The degree of violence was unnecessary and unwarrantable, and if an injury was done beyond what was intended, tho' as happening partly from misadventure, it may not call for vindictive, no reason is perceived why the authors of it should not be holden answerable for actual pecuniary damages. Under all the circumstances, to this amount I think the damages ought to be limited.

It is contended on the part of the respondent's counsel, that whatever may be the decision, as to the master, Storer and Fales, who acted in obedience to his order, can, in no event, be held responsible. They would indeed be justified in confining Elwell, and this was the extent of the master's order. But in executing it, if a serious injury was inflicted from their unnecessary harshness or want of caution, they must be held to answer for it. They were jointly engaged in doing the wrong, and I do not perceive any reason why they should not be jointly held to respond for the damages. Decree \$80 damage, no cost.

Antiquities in Missouri.

The following notice of some inscribed rocks in the township of Bellevue, (in the mineral county of Washington), is from the pen of Dr. EDMUND JAMES, of the U. S. army, who made a short visit to that part of the state.

"Near the summit of one of those considerable hills which divide the waters of the Merrimac, on the northwest, from those of the St. Francis, on the southwest, and about eight miles from Mine au Burton, the exposed surface of the limestone, which is there the prevailing rock, presents several figures commonly believed to be impressions of human feet. Their resemblance to such impressions is strong, and it was not until after a second visit, and careful examination, that I could discover sufficient evidence to overthrow the common and erroneous belief which prevails respecting the origin of these and other similar figures heretofore discovered in various parts of Missouri. Several of these figures are deep and bold and delineated with surprising accuracy. On applying my naked foot to them, they appear a little wider across the toes, but this circumstance was readily explained by supposing them to have been the feet of savages, which are usually wider in that part than those of men accustomed to the use of shoes. On more extensive examination, I perceived other figures, intended to represent various instruments; one much like a fish-gig, another like a guitar, but very few in any respect resembling the rude sketches made by the Indians of the present day. The engravings must have been originally very deep, as though, much defaced by time, their outlines are still distinct, and some of them more than half an inch deep. They are not all equally well executed, some having all the toes nearly of the same size, and inserted into the foot nearly on the same straight line, or four in a line, and the fifth at right angles. Some of the smaller figures, intended to represent the feet of children, have but three toes, and these by far too large, and incorrectly drawn. A circumstance, also, which cannot escape observation, is, that of ten or twelve figures only one would appear to have been made by the left foot.

There are many marks supposed to be impressions of the feet of turkeys; these consist of three straight or slightly curved lines, sometimes four or five inches long, meeting in a point many other figures again, to which the neighboring settlers have assigned no prototypes, and which I shall not attempt to explain.

Most of the figures of human feet have the toes pointing towards the west, and one appears to have been artfully contrived to represent the impression of the foot of a person who had slipped in running. They are found in a small prairie, as it is considered by the neighboring inhabitants, but which is more probably a cleared field that has remained much in its present situation since the departure of that forgotten race of men who left their emblematic inscriptions to commemorate some event in their history; perhaps

"Their own heroic deeds, and hapless fall," and the commencement of their flight to the west before the barbarians who have exterminated their arts and their remembrance. A few miles eastward of this point, on one of the branches of the St. Francis, are the remains of an old town, now buried in a deep and tangled forest, but showing more appearance of regularity in the buildings than is usually seen in the recent Indian villages.

The limestone in this district is impure and flinty, and often passes into sandstone; it has also, in many instances, a crystalline structure, like that around

St. Louis. It is not very distinctly stratified, but appears to be nearly horizontal, chequered, and divided by numerous perpendicular seams and fissures, often crossing each other in such a manner as to divide the masses into rhombic fragments. The exposed surface becomes rough and black, the recent surface is yellowish or greenish white, and sometimes mottled with brown. No extraneous fossils have been found in it."

Empire of Brazil.

FROM A PAMPHLET LATELY PUBLISHED AT PARIS.

"The empire of Brazil contains in extent more than two millions of square leagues; its limits are not yet properly defined, but the most natural ones are those of the rivers Plate and Amazons. It is divided into 19 provinces, and its population equal to four millions of souls, 843,000 of whom are whites, 426,000 free mulattoes, 259,400 Indians, and 159,500 free blacks. The remainder of the population consists of 1,930,000 slaves. With a government of her own, Brazil will soon possess a national navy. Nearly 1,200 leagues of the coast, the navigation of the Amazons and river Plate, the best ports in the universe, an immense interior navigation, superb fisheries, a geographical position the most enviable, and also the most durable materials for the construction of vessels, are among the advantages which must render Brazil the most imposing maritime state in the southern hemisphere. Monopolies alone had hitherto prevented the development of these resources, and now monopolies no longer exist. In all the towns schools, for the teaching of the first rudiments are to be found. The Lancasterian system is also in use. In all the large towns, masters of Greek and latin, and professors of philosophy, rhetoric, geometry, chemistry, &c. are established. Rio Janeiro, has a handsome museum, a school for engineers and a naval college. Botany and mineralogy are also taught. There are public libraries at Bahia and Rio Janeiro, and printing-offices throughout all Brazil. Bahia has schools of medicine and surgery, and Pernambuco a botanical garden. The Brazilian army is composed of about 30,000 regulars and 50,000 militia; distributed, 6,000 regulars, and 15,000 militia at Rio Janeiro; 3,600 regulars and 22,000 militia at Bahia; 8,000 regulars at Rio Grande. The remaining 10,000 regulars and 15,000 militia are scattered among other provinces. The Brazilian navy is already composed of 30 vessels of all sizes. The revenue of Brazil in 1822, was equal to 66,743,586 francs; and in 1823, to 94,721,969 francs. Brazil has no public debt, for, although her financial returns present one of thirty millions of cruzados, they also embrace a credit of thirty-three millions. Brazil besides possesses immense advantages, which enable the government to dispense with loans, or furnish it with the means of reimbursing them. These consist in the sale of public lands."

CHRONICLE.

Elections. The general election in Baltimore city and county, on the 4th inst. after a warm contest, resulted in the election of col. Peter Little and John Barney, for congress. Col. Little had 7,614, John Barney 5,517 and major Isaac McKim 5,337 votes.

Col. Benjamin C. Howard and Mr. John S. Tyson are chosen delegates to the assembly from the city, and Messrs. Showers, Price, Worthington and Turner from the county.

The ticket favorable to the election of John Montgomery, esq. as mayor of the city, succeeded by a majority of 339 votes.

For John Montgomery, . . . 3,333 votes.

Edward Johnson, . . . 2,994

Col. Jacob Small, . . . 950

Col. Standish Barry was chosen sheriff of Baltimore city and county by a majority of 141 votes.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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BALTIMORE, OCT. 16, 1824.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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The series of essays on "the sovereignty of the people," is herewith brought to a close. I have performed what appeared to be a *duty*, and, if mistaken in any thing, am honestly so. These articles have been written wholly out of my own means and recollections, without the most remote reference, that I know of, to any others that have appeared on similar subjects, and the entire merit or demerit of them is my own. There is a reason why this matter should be clearly stated.

The length of the essays has been a continual source of regret, and on several accounts. The people, very generally, are afraid to commence the reading of a long article, and editors of papers are quite cautious how they undertake to republish a *series* that requires so much space; but the circulation of them has been extraordinary, indeed—and I think that it may be reasonably estimated that more than *fifty thousand* copies of them have been spread, or are spreading, before the people, through the medium of not less than 35 or 40 newspapers, printed in different states. That I am pleased with this great and unexpected compliment, it would be gross affectation to deny,—yet, I must as frankly confess no small degree of mortification, that *subjects* which have seemingly excited so much interest, should not have been committed to an abler hand.

As it is time that the new bills were sent out for the REGISTER, and as the matter is one of great importance to the editor, he again respectfully requests that agents and individuals, who have not yet squared off the last year's business, will endeavor to do so with all possible despatch. A procedure that will really confer a favor at this particular time.

At the earnest request of a number of gentlemen, and as well because that, in my opinion, the matter well merits it, I have nearly given up the present sheet to record an account of the most interesting things that took place in Baltimore, during the late visit of the "nation's guest," our friend LA FAYETTE. It was wished that they might be put together, in one body, and in regular form, for which purpose the labors of my brother editors have been freely used. It was my design to have preceded them with a page or two or remarks and reflections, on the past, present and future prospect of events, to shew the *reason* and *effect* of the burst of gratitude that has flowed on the general from a generous people, but neither time or room was allowed for them,—and, indeed, it has so happened that many beautiful, or interesting and feeling circumstances and proceedings, were, of necessity omitted. But an early opportunity shall be embraced to speak of LA FAYETTE'S visits to the United States, in our adversity and prosperity, in a manner that may help a little to advance a *national feeling* and tend to build up that honest pride of character, which is so essential to the safety and welfare of every people; but especially needful to us, seeing that our very government rests on public opinion.

We shall give detailed accounts of what happens, as to the general, until after his visit to Yorktown, when our notices must, of necessity, be brief, though not less earnest than they have been.

SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE—No 6. The oligarchists shall not creep from under the heap of public odium that has been cast upon them, on account of

their presumption and want of respect for public opinion, by *ex post facto* pretences that the caucus candidates do not "NOW rest" their claims for support on the doings of the little meeting of members of congress, held at the capitol, in February last! This fetch of Mr. Ritchie, the organ of the *democratic-aristocracy* of the land, shall not avail any thing to himself or his party. It is inconsistent with the *acts* of both, and in direct opposition to the proclamation of the "Albany regency," the other member of the "combination" to make a president without the consent of the people, through *management*, and, I believe, I may say political fraud, as applicable to the disfranchisement of the people of the state of New-York. Every body knows that the caucus was held to secure the votes of that state and of Pennsylvania. Mr. Gallatin was named as the bait to catch the latter, and the first was thought safe through the support of certain persons who have long directed her political proceedings; yet the charm of a "regular nomination" was needful to forward the abuses designed, that the people might be overwhelmed with a clamor about supporting "the party." But "the pistol missed fire" as to Pennsylvania, for the freemen of that state had resolved to shake off the dominion of the oligarchists and act for themselves—and, in New-York, the object intended has been, so far, sustained by one of the grossest political violences that the miserable history of electioneering presents to recollection, though I trust that it will fail in the end, for the indignation of the people is fairly roused and must have effect. It was perfectly understood by the *president-makers* at the capitol, that the *citizens* of the United States did not prefer the persons whom they preferred; *address* was, therefore, to bring about what reason and right could not be expected to accomplish. *This was the constitution of the caucus.* What has been its effect on the people; in what state have they felt it? In no state whatsoever. The gentleman named for the presidency was a resident of Georgia, but the candidate of Virginia. It is probable, but no more than probable, that a majority of the electors of those states may wish for his elevation to the chief magistracy—but in what other state is it pretended that a majority of the citizens, and especially of the republicans, are favorable to it?*

*Delaware is the only state in the union in which the old parties are fully kept up. An election therein has lately been held, and the *federal* paper says that, as the *federalists* have carried their ticket in Kent county, the vote of the state may be safely counted on for Mr. Crawford. This result, however, is not agreed on by all.

Why the necessity of preventing those of the great state of New-York from acting on the important occasion? A man may travel from Maine to Georgia, and, keeping out of the range of office-hunters and holders and political dictators, not fall in with one party of the people out of twenty that he meets with, a majority of whom, either on a first or second choice, is in favor of the gentleman put up as the "national candidate"—but it is not so with respect to either of the other three proposed to be president. This fact is worthy of much observation—it should sink deep in the mind, and cause all men to consider how it is, that persons should be held up for the presidency and vice presidency, in whose success the people take so little interest. Does it not appear manifest, as certain as that the sun shines at mid-day, that there is some secret and unholy influence at work which presumes itself able to effect its purposes, whether the people are willing or no?—as if *cunning* was to perform what *manly frankness* would regard as being in vain? It is clear to my mind that it is so, and I beseech every one to examine this matter for himself, to ascertain whether I understand things rightly. There is an assurance, too, in the conduct of some that cannot be passed over easily. The *firmness* of the "immortal seventeen" senators of New-York is applauded, because they acted in undoubted opposition to the will of the people, by persons who prate and say that all power is illegitimate that is not derived from a free and unbiassed exertion of the will of a majority of the citizens! I make this and other special references to the state just named, because it is on its vote, to be by any means obtained, that the oligarchy rests even a faint hope of success. Other candidates for the presidency may be elected without the vote of New-York, but it is impossible that their candidate should be, and hence the interest taken in the proceedings of her legislature, the last act of a desperate "cabal," got up to govern in lieu of the constitution and the laws.

The strange stand taken in favor of the caucus-system by Mr. Ritchie and others, that it may prevent an election in the house of representatives, requires only a very brief examination, for its foundation is of sand. It does not come into my belief as being right, that the choice of a president should devolve on the house of representatives voting by *states*, and I hope that some amendment may be made to the constitution that will prevent it hereafter, as well as to provide that the electors of president shall be chosen by the *people* in some uniform manner; but the cry of danger on this account is not believed by those who make it. The contest between the friends of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Burr, in 1801, was one of its own kind, and the like cannot happen again, though possibly some degree of corruption may be brought to bear upon an election in the house. To this, however, all human

institutions are liable, and, until the regeneration of man, we cannot hope to be exempted from it. Yet why so great apprehension about the operation of the federal system, providing for an *equality of the states* in a solitary case, and which has occurred only once, in the house of representatives, when the same principle is every day acted on in the senate? Nay, when a *compromise*, not less onerous, is apparent in *all* the other acts of the first named house? The senate is, more than any other, a permanent power—its period cannot be said to expire at any time; and, in addition to every ordinary act of legislation, it is vested with authority to ratify or reject treaties, which are declared to be the "supreme law of the land," and also has power to reject presidential nominations to office. But how is the senate constituted?—by two members sent from each of the states: Mississippi, containing the fewest citizens of all, having the same weight as New-York, with her million and a half of free people. No great or irremediable evils have grown out of this construction of the senate, and, perhaps, the safety of the union depends upon it; why, then, the alarm because it is possible that the house of representatives may be called, once in twenty years, to perform what the senate does daily? And as to the compromise just spoken of—Virginia, with less free men than Ohio, has a superior representative power in the ratio of 22 to 14—or more than one half more. Is not this to be feared? But, I say, let it remain undisturbed. It was established for the sake of harmony, and, like the other provisions made for that first great purpose, *must* be preserved. Yet what would Mr. Ritchie, the mighty stickler for the constitution say, if *sixty-six* members of congress were to meet in caucus at the capitol, and there recommend measures that would check the power of the *states* in the senate, or paralyze the representation in the house on account of the slaves? He would thunder forth his denunciations against the conspirators—and the armory at Richmond would be re-established. Yet he has no hesitation in saying that *sixty-six* members of congress may combine to set aside the constitutional power of the states, in the election of a president! Let him meet me in the consideration of these matters. I have several times invited him to a discussion of them; but, though he often is polite enough to notice what I say on other subjects, he has as carefully abstained from this as if there was something pestiferous in it. Aye, and so there is—to him and all others, *who would call in the FOREIGN aid of a caucus to dispose of constitutional questions of right.*

Still it is affected, in Virginia, (not in New-York!) that the caucus candidates must "now rest on their own innate recommendations." Good—it *always* ought to have been so, and the people would not have been deprived of the right of suffrage to favor the doings

of the caucus. But what was said in the "Richmond Enquirer," in February last, when an account of the proceedings of the Virginia legislative caucus was published in that paper? They were called "decorous and dignified," and it was exultingly proclaimed, that "Virginia now presents a strong and undivided front, and will enjoy the happy lot of escaping those agitations and distractions which so many of our sister states are doomed to suffer during this eventful controversy." This, in plain language, is, that the legislative caucus, having ratified the acts of the congressional caucus, the people of Virginia were divested of the right of considering who ought to be president and vice president of the U. States!—and thus they would escape the "agitations and distractions" spoken of! THEN the caucus system was every thing—it fitted a man for the presidency of itself; now he must rest on his own "innate recommendations!" It is enough. Will Mr. Ritchie *elegantly* say that I have found another "mare's nest!"* Would that I had access to his files as he has to mine, that I might beat him with his own words! However, though begotten and reared in Delaware, notwithstanding it so fell out that I was born in Pennsylvania, as my father and grand father had been before me, I take the liberty of *guessing* that he will not speak so much about the constitutionality of things as he has done, and to *calculate* that he will practice constitutional principles a little more.

Yet the congressional caucus nomination, as to the vice presidency, was a "bitter pill" for Virginia to swallow. Mr. Gallatin was broadly called a "foreigner" in the legislative caucus: the recommendation of him affected the pride of every one present, and it was *only* accepted that "the risk of losing the vote of Pennsylvania might not be incurred." See a brief sketch of the proceedings in the last volume of the REGISTER, page 5. And what did Pennsylvania do? She laughed at the slender thread with which it was attempted to perpetuate her subjection to the domination of the "junto;" and another gentleman will receive every one of her votes for the vice presidency. Yet it had been previously said, and in a Philadelphia paper too, that nothing but a "regular nomination could keep Pennsylvania in her place." It seems, however, that she has selected her place, and is not disposed to be dictated to any more. She looks to "innate recommendations," and not the congressional caucus, for the rule and guide of her conduct—for which Mr. Ritchie ought "now" to compliment her, though it might have been imprudent to do so until after the termination of the late session of the legislature of New-York!

I beseech my readers to ponder on these things. If they shall not see "combination" and *management* to bring about the election of a president and vice president of the United States, "in direct opposition to the will of the people," as Messrs. Gales and Seaton said that a nomination had nearly happened in 1816, I do not know what sort of proof they would require to shew the existence of a "cabal." Look around you and see who it is that are adherents of this cabal. Are they the plain, honest, tax-paying people of the United States, or those who undertake to *direct* them in political matters?—the bees or the drones—the producers or the consumers of the fruits of the earth? Examine carefully—I myself do not know a *working man* that is a supporter of the late caucus nominations, unless I can directly trace his preference to some one who is not. And it seems generally to be so. Is the solid judgment of the people to be thus sported with? Are we to have priests to preach up, and political lords to contend for, the sovereignty of his majesty in caucus assembled? And how is his majesty made? He is constituted of that *spirit* of domination and lust for power, that caused the erection of the Virginia armory and organized the Hartford convention—a spirit to resist the voice of the people, constitutionally expressed by themselves at the polls, or through the votes of their representatives in congress. Self defence was the plea of both; and, as the inhabitants of one part of our country have the same right to think for themselves that those of another can possess, we are bound to believe that either measure was equally praise-worthy or equally to be condemned. Party feelings cannot change the nature of facts, however willing we may be to excuse things done by our own that we would deprecate in its opponent. The idea of forcible resistance to a government constituted like our's, cannot be allowed; for it is a government of laws, deriving all its powers from the will of the governed. But is it not wonderful that so many of the partizans to the two great opposing sects just mentioned should have come together, and that the same persons who mainly supported, or endeavored to put down, Mr. Clinton in 1812, are as the life's blood of the caucus of 1824?—notwithstanding the argument issued by the meeting and signed by Mr. Ruggles, has the avowed design of keeping one of the parties alluded to out of power! Such are the mazes of political intrigue—white is black and black is white, at the command of the chiefs of the junctoes. And is not the fragment of the old "Essex Junto" now in strict alliance with that of Richmond? Who would

*Mr. Ritchie, in his paper of the 5th inst. having reference to an extract which I published from the "Enquirer" of 1820, says, what I would that he had not—"Mr. Niles has lit upon a mare's nest!" What a descent from the ground that that gentleman has so long and so deservedly held! It must have been a slip of the pen.

*It is right and proper again to repeat, that there were certain gentlemen in the caucus, in whose republican virtue I have the highest confidence! but it is also a fact that some of the leading members of that meeting are among the most famous of all in the nation for changing and shifting their ground, as expediency may direct.

have thought that the Boston and Salem *Gazettes* could have chimed in with the "National Intelligencer" and "Richmond Enquirer?" These papers are, and always have been, the chief organs of the parties just spoken of. How is it that *they* are in concord? It is because, in my opinion, the would-be great and the mighty of the land, have covenanted to put aside or defeat the wishes of the people, and monopolize the powers of government in their own hands. I cannot account for it on any other principle than this.

I do not believe it is useful to pursue a development of the subjects which I have treated of any further. If I am to believe what I see and hear, the eyes of thousands have been opened to discover that there is a power in the U. States, equally unknown to the constitution and spirit of our system, that has gathered to itself an immense amount of influence, and feels itself able to resist the weight of public opinion. It remains with the people to determine whether they will act for themselves, or become the passive tools of this power. But it appears to me that a glorious spirit has been raised, and that all will be well; that offices will be bestowed on the "most worthy," and the purity of our institutions be preserved; that the *citizens* will be more and more felt in the government, and that the government will be the better for it; that "juntoes" and "regencies" will pass away with contempt, and the SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE be acknowledged as the only legitimate sovereign under the DREAD POWER that created and sustains all things. Which may heaven, in its infinite mercy, grant for the welfare of my country and the example of the world!

A few more remarks and I shall conclude the series.

There are many that will not suffer themselves to comprehend the difference between men and measures, or persons and things. Wrapped up in their devotions to some god of their own creation, or calculating upon some peculiar advantage by his elevation, they cannot admit that any one opposed to them may be so for *principle's* sake, and they hold all means lawful that will accomplish their own selfish purposes. Several of the caucus-editors have reproved me because I have not avowed a preference for either of the presidential candidates. Why should I? They cannot lay their finger on one line in the REGISTER, written by me, to support the claims or lessen the pretensions of any *man*, to any office, at any time. This paper never was given up to personal electioneering, and I had the best of reasons for it, especially on the presidential question. Had either of the candidates been supported in it, I never should have got along with a profitable discussion of *measures*. All I can wish is, that the *people* may have light to discern and liberty to act on their own concerns—and, with these, the se-

lection may be safely left to them; indeed, it can not be trusted any where else, and the majority must govern. The grand question is between the managers and the free population of the land; and, to defeat the former, it was necessary, in my opinion, that the intention of the latter should be mainly directed to *them* and their movements—not to the *persons* they had selected as the agents to carry their schemes into effect. I have not extolled the character and qualifications of Messrs. Adams, Clay or Jackson, or assailed those of Mr. Crawford. Had I not verily believed that it was intended to *force* the last named into the presidency, I should have held my peace; and it is the principle of his supporters, and not his fitness to fill the office, that I have discussed. The properties of the several candidates may be easily gathered from their public acts, recorded in this work, and I have no right or desire to influence any further than a resort to those records will shew. Tenacious of my own liberty of choice, I am willing that others should be equally so. Let every man do what his own reason tells him is right, and "*we the people,*" must flourish, for it is only our voice that can be regarded as infallible amongst men. Were it otherwise, what a state of things should we slide into? In every state there would be a Grand Lama and his herd of priests, to represent the DIVINE ESSENCE and proclaim their own dogmas as the DIVINE WILL. And we are not so far removed from such a state of things as some may suppose, if we look to what has taken place in New York. The public will has been despised in that state, and even Mr. Noah, the organ of the "regency," had the assurance to say, that "*HE would not give the people all that they asked.*" Yes—HE, the acknowledged journeyman of a party, a stipendiary editor, receiving his weekly pay, without personal interest in the establishment which he conducted.* Can such things be overlooked? Can they be forgiven? No—no; until the party acting on such principles is humbled in the dust, all its schemes being defeated by the majestic command of those who have to bear the burthen and heat of the day. For my own part I have only to repeat, whether good or evil to myself shall result from the expositions made, that I could not sit quietly in the cave of the cyclops while thunderbolts were forging to destroy the rights of my fellow-citizens, and substitute the dictation of an aspiring few for the letter and spirit of the constitution and laws of my country.

*I do not speak thus of that gentleman as affecting him personally, and I have the pleasure to esteem him as an individual for his good-humored and courteous deportment. The observations are made simply to demonstrate that it is not *himself* who speaks in the "Advocate"—a paper that has long been the absolute property of a certain set of politicians, and now avowedly belongs to the "republican committee" of the city of New York.

"THE NATION'S GUEST."

On Monday morning, the 4th inst. about three thousand children of both sexes, from the different schools in Philadelphia, were arranged in the state house yard and received and addressed gen. La Fayette: the spectacle was most beautiful and highly interesting.—In the evening he attended a grand ball at the theatre; the lobby of which was converted into a magnificent saloon, adorned with beautiful rose, orange and lemon trees, in full bearing, and a profusion of shrubbery, pictures, busts, banners with classical inscriptions, &c. all illuminated with a multitude of lamps. For the dancers there were two compartments, the house and the stage; the upper part of the former was hung with scarlet drapery, studded with golden stars; while the great chandelier, with two additional ones, and a row of wax tapers arranged over the canopy, shed down a blaze of light. The first and second tiers of boxes were crowded with ladies in the richest apparel, as spectators of the dazzling array on every side. Passing the proscenium the other division wore the appearance of an eastern pavilion in a garden, terminating with a view of an extended sea and landscape, irradiated by the setting sun, and meant to typify the western world. A great number of brilliant chandeliers rendered this scarcely less effulgent than the other part of the house. In front were three latin inscriptions—*Adventit Heros—Olim meminisse jurabit—Hic domus: hec patria.*

The two retiring rooms, connected with the pavilion were fitted up with a degree of elegance and taste which drew expressions of admiration from every one that entered. Those who came to the house early were at once struck with the floor, which was brilliantly painted for the occasion, from designs furnished by Mr. Strickland.

The company began to assemble soon after 7 o'clock, and consisted of two thousand or more persons, of whom 6 or 700 were invited strangers. Twenty two hundred tickets had been issued. No disorder occurred in the streets with the arrival or departure of the carriages, which formed a line along the adjoining squares. General La Fayette appeared at 9 o'clock and was received at the door, by the managers of the ball.

He was conducted the whole length of the apartments, through an avenue formed by the ladies, to the bottom of the stage, where Mrs. Morris, governor Shulze and the mayor waited to greet him in form; the full band playing an appropriate air during his progress. As soon as he was seated, the dancers were called, and at least four hundred were immediately on the floor. The dancing did not cease until near 5 o'clock, though the company began to retire at about three. At twelve, one of the managers, from an upper box, proclaimed a toast to the nation's guest, which was hailed with enthusiasm, and accompanied by the descent of a banner from the ceiling, on which it was wrought in golden characters. Behind this was suddenly displayed a portrait of the general, with allegorical figures.

On Tuesday afternoon he dined with the French gentlemen at the Washington Hall, and in the evening at 8 o'clock, left Philadelphia, in the steam boat, accompanied by the governor of the state, committee of the councils, gen. Cadwallader, &c. for Chester, at which place he arrived at about 11 o'clock at night—the place was brilliantly illuminated, and the general was received with the usual honors. He, on Wednesday morning, proceeded from Chester, accompanied by an escort and procession of officers, &c.

Reception in Delaware.

A civic escort consisting of about 200 fine looking young men, dressed in blue and black coats, black stocks, and white pantaloons, handsomely mounted, and exhibiting the revolutionary cockade and La Fayette

badge, paraded between six and seven o'clock; and preceded by a handsome troop of cavalry, commanded by captain Moore, repaired to the line of the state. A fine band of music followed in their train. At about 8 o'clock the committee of arrangement left Wilmington, to proceed to the same point, attended by a train of carriages, for the reception of the general and his suite. At the state line, the cavalcade was joined by a very large assemblage of citizens from the upper part of the state, on horseback, in like manner equipped with the revolutionary cockade and La Fayette badge, and carrying branches of evergreen. The cavalcade formed on the road; captain Moore's troop of cavalry on the right, and the civic guard extending in a long line to the left. About ten o'clock notice was received of the approach of the general, who soon after appeared, preceded by the first Philadelphia troop of cavalry, a corps of light artillery, and attended by his excellency the governor of Pennsylvania—the secretary of that state, Moulton C. Rogers, esq.—the governor's aid, general Barnard—a large suite of officers—the Philadelphia committee of arrangement—two or three companies of foot, and a great concourse of people. The Pennsylvania troops proceeded along the Delaware line and formed on the extreme left. The venerable and illustrious guest of the nation was saluted by the band and received by the Delaware committee on the road, and was in a very graceful and dignified manner, committed to their hospitality by the governor of Pennsylvania, who then took leave of general La Fayette in a feeling and affectionate address. Louis M'Lane, esq. the chairman of the committee of arrangement, welcomed the general upon his arrival in our state, in an address, and was replied to in a speech replete with feeling allusions to the part taken by the state of Delaware, in the revolutionary war, and to the heroism of the gallant regiment of Delaware, of whose soldierly conduct, the gen. said he had often been an eye witness. A great number of citizens who all eagerly sought a glance of his eye or a shake of his hand, were then introduced to the general, who recognized among those around him, majors Peter Jacquett and Caleb P. Bennett, two distinguished revolutionary officers of the Delaware regiment. The general was then conducted by the committee to the carriage prepared for him, an elegant barouche, drawn by four white horses, and the procession moved towards Wilmington at about half past 10 o'clock; captain Moore's troop lead the procession, the band followed; next came the committee of arrangement, in carriages, general LA FAYETTE, in an open barouche, accompanied by Louis M'Lane, esq. revolutionary officers in another barouche, George Washington La Fayette and Mr. Auguste Le Vasseur in a barouche, followed by a train of carriages, all escorted by the civic guard from Wilmington;—the guard composed of mounted citizens from Upper Delaware, brought up the rear. The procession, thus arranged, moved with great order and fine effect, towards Wilmington. It passed under a handsome arch erected on Naaman's creek bridge, decorated with evergreens exhibiting a likeness of Washington, and with the motto inscribed—"Delaware welcomes La Fayette." Upon its appearance within view of the borough, on the brow of Shellpot Hill, about two miles from Wilmington, the citizens were apprized of its approach by a salute of thirteen guns. At Prospect Hill, a quarter of a mile from the borough, the procession was joined by upwards of one hundred free-masons, preceded by the grand master of the state, J. G. Brinckle, esq. and attended by the officers of the different lodges. The crowd was immense. Wilmington and the neighboring country poured out their population. Aged men were seen, tottering under the weight of years, crowding around the carriage of La Fayette, and seeking a grasp of the hand whose first blow had

been struck for American liberty, near the spot where he now stood. The flourishing village of Brandywine exhibited itself in its fairest colors. The procession halting opposite to the residence of the late Joseph Tatnall, which had been the residence of La Fayette while he was stationed in this place during the revolutionary war, he saluted the son of that gentleman, who was standing in his door with his family, invited him to approach and addressed him in the most grateful and affectionate terms.

The handsome bridge on the Brandywine was beautifully ornamented by the ladies, various evergreens and flowers arrayed in festoons were very elegantly and tastefully displayed. Crossing the bridge, the procession moved down Market street to Hanover, and through the different streets appointed by the committee of arrangement, until it returned through Front to Market, along which it proceeded to the Town Hall. At the intersection of Market and Queen streets, the general alighted and walked through a line formed by his masonic brethren, who paid him the highest honors of the craft. At the Town Hall, the civil authorities of the borough, and a multitude of citizens and strangers, were introduced to him. An address was presented to him, on the part of his masonic brethren, by J. G. Brinckle, esq. the grand master, to which he replied in appropriate terms.

Between three and four o'clock, the general sat down to a very elegant and plentiful collation, prepared in the long room at the Town Hall. About one hundred persons were at the table: among whom were many distinguished citizens.

After the cloth was removed numerous patriotic toasts were drank, which were accompanied by appropriate airs from an excellent band stationed in the room.

At 5 o'clock, the general left the festive board, and proceeded, attended by the committee of arrangement, the troop of cavalry, and the civic escort, to Newcastle; from whence he afterwards proceeded to Frenchtown.

THE MISSION TO FRENCH TOWN.

Agreeably to the arrangements made, an elegant steam boat, the *United States*, commanded by capt. Tripp, left Baltimore on Wednesday, the 6th inst. to receive gen. La Fayette at Frenchtown. She was fitted out and furnished in the most splendid manner, and among her passengers were the committee from the corporation consisting of John B. Morris, Wm. Patterson, Beale Randall, Benjamin C. Howard, John Reese, Samuel Moore, Edward G. Woodyear and E. L. Finlay, and colonels Lloyd and Dickinson, aids to the governor. The military committee consisted of maj. gen. Harper and suite, and colonels Steuart, Robinson, Sheppard, Miltenberger, Heath, Edes, Leakin and Stiles, and lieutenant colonel Barry and major Hoffman. General Smith and col. Ben-falou, attended to represent the Cincinnati, and a few invited gentlemen were present, among them the venerable Mr. Du Bois Martin, a citizen of Baltimore, who provided and commanded the vessel which first landed La Fayette in America, and there was also a strong band of music on board. The party dined in great glee, and drank many excellent toasts. When the boat arrived at Frenchtown, the governor's aids, accompanied by a squadron of cavalry, proceeded to meet the general at the Delaware line. In the mean time, Mr. Adams, secretary of state, arrived on his way to Washington. He had been previously invited, and cheerfully joining himself to the party, was introduced to all present.

The general, having been detained at the nuptial party of the son of his friend, Mr. Victor Dupont, did not arrive at the Maryland line till after one o'clock in the morning. He was there presented by Louis McLane, esq. chairman of the Delaware committee, to the aids of the governor of Maryland. The

first aid announced to the general in very appropriate and warm terms, in behalf of governor Stevens, a cordial welcome to the state of Maryland; and informed him that they were ready to escort him to head quarters which were established at Fort Mifflin. The general was then seated in the carriage drawn by four elegant greys, which had been provided for him, and arrived at Frenchtown a little after 2 o'clock, to which place the Delaware committee accompanied him. Mr. McLane there, on parting, made a most feeling and elegant address, in behalf of himself and associates, and took an affectionate leave. The aids of the governor then conducted the general on board the steam boat, where the deputations received him upon the deck. Mr. Morris, president of the first branch of the city council and chairman of the committee, advanced to the guest and addressed him in a manner that evinced at once that he felt what he spoke from the bottom of his heart—it was as follows:—

GENERAL—The immortal Franklin, dwelling with rapture on the high destination which his matchless and prophetic mind foresaw awaited his country—ever alive for the success of its untried institutions, imagined the happiness it would afford a patriot of the revolution who had been summoned from this world, could he, at a distant period, be allowed to return and see verified all his fond hopes in relation to this our beloved country.

Illustrious sir!—That which appeared but the offspring of the musings and reveries of our patriot father, has substantially been realized in you. The distinguished part which you acted during the war of our independence, and the sequel of your life, furnish abundant evidence of the intense interest which you have entertained for our welfare—your chivalric exertions, in our behalf, having been crowned with peace, you gave a distinguished proof that no sordid or selfish motive impelled your actions. You returned to the land of your fathers!—blessings on your name and work proclaimed from every tongue. Between that and the present time, is an era in which has occurred the most extraordinary events recorded in history—when the empires of the old world have been convulsed to their foundations, and thrones dashed one against another. During the same period there has arisen in this our new world, a confederate republic, which had its origin with, and is acted upon and kept in motion by the people, to whom this invaluable right belongs—a principle which the whole tenor of your consistent political life has shown dear to you. Its fitfulness to conduce to our happiness in peace, and protection in war, and every other object of legitimate government, has been confirmed by every variety of event that could illustrate its wisdom and test its durability. It has pleased Divine Providence to have spared and protracted your eventful life, that you might contrast the origin with the present elevated station which this country has assumed among the nations of the earth; and to realize the blessings enjoyed by ten millions of people, “who, sitting under their own vine and fig-tree,” with one breath, address thee as their own and their country's friend, and the *Friend of Mankind!*

The corporation of Baltimore, uniting with our common country, in the joy that swells every bosom, as the organ of public sentiment, have deputed us to advance, to receive and welcome you, and, as heralds, proclaim the lively and distinguished pleasure our community holds in reserve, at the prospect of our city being again honored by your presence, and to assure you, that would their sensations towards you bear any additional excitement, they would derive renewed strength from the gratifying manner, that you have recurred to an event in the revolutionary history, which affords an assurance, that they have maintained a place in your recollection. Although

time has diminished a number of those, who personally knew you, and their survivors but a chosen few, who breasted the same storm, who mingled their blood with yours, in the same glorious strife—nevertheless, there has arisen a new generation, who are restless and impatient to survey the features of a man, whose talents, whose energies, whose virtues, whose disinterested services in the cause of liberty, have long since, roused in their bosoms the rapture of enthusiasm; and who delight to repeat the never-dying name of LA FAYETTE."

The general having but just left his Delaware friends, and meeting so suddenly this reception, it affected him most sensibly—he pressed his hand to his heart and said, *I am grateful*—He was then introduced by Mr. Morris to the gentlemen of the corporation—then to general Harper, who addressed him as follows:—

"The gentlemen whom I have the honor to present to you, sir, compose a deputation from the military of Baltimore, charged with the duty of receiving you on their part at your entrance into the state, of congratulating you on your safe arrival in a country where you are held so dear, and of conducting you to their city, where a reception is prepared for you, less splendid, perhaps, but not less joyful and heartfelt, than those with which you have been so justly and universally greeted in our country. Permit me to afford them the gratification of being personally presented to you."

General Smith and col. Bentalou stepped forward and announced to him the object of their mission, and the joy they felt in meeting him again. The general embraced them in the warmest and most affectionate manner, and enquired particularly after his old friends and associates "*in times that tried men's souls.*" The meeting of the general with the amiable, retiring, and venerable Mr. Du Bois Martin, was of a most touching character to the sensitive mind—they held each other by the hand and conversed together in French for a considerable time. After the introductions were gone through, captain Tripp announced that he had an entertainment ready for the company. They all followed the general to the cabin, and a little after 3 o'clock the general repaired to the ladies' cabin, prepared for his lodging room, and invited Mr. Adams to accompany him. The committee then retired to their births. During the night, particularly the early part of it, the rain poured down in torrents, in which the calvary and the governor's aids were drenched.

Just as the steam boat entered the Patapsco, the threatening clouds dispersed, the morning sun shone forth in its brightest effulgence, and seemed to bid "WELCOME TO LA FAYETTE." During the night, the company were apprehensive the day would be unpropitious to Baltimore, but as "the bright sun shone out," their hearts leaped for joy. On approaching the fort, the steam boats Maryland, Virginia, Philadelphia and Eagle, all beautifully dressed, with flags and streamers flying, came down the river, full of anxious citizens, to meet the boat United States, and passed transversely around her—as they passed, the people on board waved their hats, and gave the most hearty, enlivening and oft repeated cheering. The five boats, in regular order, the *United States* leading the van, proceeded for the fort, during which, they came alongside alternately and the passengers saluted the general, which he received, uncovered, in the most cordial and delicate manner. The whole scene was most interesting—it was splendid—we cannot describe it. The imagination must take the place of the pen.

The landing was a very interesting scene. The first barge, commanded by capt. Gardner, and manned by some of our most respectable ship masters, was the first that made for the shore—it contained

gen. La Fayette, Mr. Secretary Adams, gen. Smith, Mr. Du Bois Martin and Mr. Morris. In the second boat, George Washington La Fayette, Monsieur La Vasseur, colonel Paul Bentalou, Mr. Patterson and the governor's aids. The other members of the deputation followed in succession; a more particular description we cannot at present give. The general was received at the platform at fort McHenry, by col. Hindman of the army of the United States, and Edward G. Woolyear, esq. a member of the committee of arrangement. The officers of the army and navy now in Baltimore, the citizen volunteers at fort McHenry during the bombardment, the committee of vigilance and safety of 1814, and the officers of the late 56th and 58th U. S. regiments of infantry, had their stations, and the general passed through their line on his march up to the "star fort." Upon entering the gate the troops of the garrison presented arms—then opened to the right and left, which brought to his view the TENT OF WASHINGTON. Upon which, governor Stevens advanced from the tent, and greeted him with the following address:

"General—In bidding you a hearty welcome to the state of Maryland, whilst I gratify the honest feelings of my own heart, I express, but feebly, those of the people, whom it is my pride and pleasure on this occasion to represent.

Beneath this venerable canopy, many a time and oft have you grasped the friendly hand of our illustrious Washington, aided his council with your animating voice, or shared with him the hardy soldier's meal. The incidents which the association so forcibly recalls, however inspiring, it were needless to dwell upon. The recollection of them fills the mind with gratitude, a full measure of which is justly due to you, as the generous companion of our fathers, the gallant and disinterested soldier of liberty.

May the sentiment of gratitude towards the author of the blessings we enjoy, never be weakened in the bosoms of my countrymen!

On this very ground, scarce ten years are past, since our brave fellow citizens, have proved that they know how to defend the liberty, which you nobly assisted them to achieve. Ten times an hundred years shall elapse, and the glorious example shall not be lost upon them.

You are about, general, to enter the city of Baltimore which you have known in other days. In her growth and embellishment you will behold a symbol of our national prosperity, under popular institutions and a purely representative government. Her monuments aptly illustrate the feelings of my fellow-citizens.

In the column which has been reared to the blessed memory of Washington, we have an evidence of the veneration and permanency with which they cherish the memory of your compatriots, the heroes of the revolution. In the column of latter date, you will discern the gratitude of freemen, for the services of those who devoted themselves to the cause of liberty.

Welcome, thrice welcome, general, to the soil of Maryland. Nothing that we can do, can too strongly express to you, the affection and respect which we entertain for your person and your principles, or the joy with which we receive you among us, as a long absent father upon a visit to his children."

The governor then conducted him to the tent, where he found the society of the Cincinnati, the patriarchs of the revolution—here he was received and embraced by all of them—the scene was one of the most impressive and heart-touching that was ever witnessed—all were convulsed into tears, but they were tears of joy and gratulation. As soon as the feeling of the occasion had a little subsided, col. Howard presented an address as follows:—

"General—The few of your brother soldiers of Maryland, who remain after a lapse of forty years, and

the sons of some of them who are now no more, are assembled in the tent of Washington to greet you on your visit to the United States, and to assure you of their affectionate and sincere regard. This tent will call to your recollection many interesting incidents which occurred when you were associated in arms with WASHINGTON, the patriot and soldier, the saviour of his country, the friend of your youth.

This fort, not distinguished in your days; garrisoned principally by citizen-soldiers, many of whom are now present, has recently and successfully sustained a formidable bombardment. If its commander* had been permitted to have sojourned longer with us, he would have been fully rewarded for every toil and danger by an interview with you on this joyous occasion. The name of this fort cannot fail to excite your sympathy for the loss of a brother officer† who was sincerely attached to you, and deservedly high in your confidence.

Accept, general, our cordial sentiments of esteem for you, and of gratitude for services rendered by you to our country;—services which never will be forgotten by the free and happy people of the United States.‡

To which the general made the following reply:—

The pleasure to recognize my beloved companions in arms; the sound of names whose memory is dear to me; this meeting under the consecrated tent where we so often have pressed around our paternal commander in chief; excite emotions which your sympathizing hearts will better feel than I can express. This fort also, most nobly defended in the last war, while it brings the affecting recollection of a confidential friend in my military family, associates with it the remembrance of the illustrious defence of another fort, in the revolutionary war, by the friend now near me.‡ It has been the lot of the Maryland line to acquire glory, in instances of bad as well as good fortune, and to whom can I better speak of the glory of that line, than in addressing col. HOWARD? My dear brother soldiers, my feelings are too strong for utterance. I thank you most affectionately.

In uttering his affectionate and feeling reply, the general testified by his manner how deeply his heart was engaged in the solemn and interesting occasion.

As the general proceeded up the Patapsco, salutes of artillery were given. The meeting of La Fayette with the venerable Charles Carroll, col. Howard, generals Steuart, Stricker, Reed, Benson, and other revolutionary soldiers, in the tent of Washington, had a most powerful effect on the feelings of all. He grasped their hands, he folded them in his arms, and, with his eyes brimful of tears, and others who, like him, had fairly stood in the hottest of the fight in many battles, were dissolved by the pressure of the recollections that thickened upon them.§ He recognized several of them, especially sergeant Everhardt, who had once been instrumental in saving his life in battle. Within the tent was a part of the camp equipage of Washington, containing knives, plates, &c. which were exposed to view. On one side of the tent was placed an American cannon and on the other side a French one, both of which had been used at the siege of Yorktown. After the presentation of gen. Macomb, colonels Jones and Hook, and major Vandeventer, of the U. S. army, with captains Nicholson and Claxton, of the navy, George Washington Custis, the owner of the tent, and several ladies, an elegant collation was offered, prepared by the fair hands of the latter.

*Col. Armistead.

†Major MclHenry.

‡Gen. Smith.

§With reference to this interesting scene, Mr. Adams, at the dinner given to the general on the evening of this day, offered the following beautiful sentiment:

"The tears of glory, gratitude and joy, in the tent of Washington."

Upon leaving the star fort the general was handed into a splendid barouche, drawn by four elegant black horses, attended by grooms in full livery. Seated with him were Charles Carroll of Carrollton, general S. Smith, and col. Howard. The general's son, Mons. Le Vasseur, and governor Stevens occupied the next barouche—a third contained gen. Stricker, col. Bentalou and Mr. De Bois Martin—and the committee of arrangement, and the society of Cincinnati followed in carriages. Upon passing the outer gate of the fort, the general was received by the whole body of cavalry, which were there stationed. The first city troop preceded him, the second city troop fell in after the carriages, and the escort war closed by the remaining troops, comprising a corps of seven or eight hundred horse, well mounted and handsomely equipped. As he passed Federal Hill, a detachment of artillery saluted him with twenty-four guns.

ENTRANCE INTO THE CITY.

The general entered the city at Forrest street, and at the intersection of Montgomery street he passed under a beautiful civic arch, erected by the patriotic citizens of the eighth ward. The arch has a span of forty feet, flanked by one on each end of fifteen feet span. They spring from four beautiful columns of the Ionic order, which also support emblems of the four seasons. The arches are of the elliptic form, handsomely decorated with flags and trophies, and richly hung with drapery and festoons of evergreens and flowers. The main arch was surrounded by a large and well wrought eagle, with extended wings, bearing in his beak a wreath of laurel. On the smaller arches were the mottoes *Brandywine—Yorktown—* and on the principal arch, *Welcome La Fayette*. The design and decorations of this honorable tribute, reflect much credit upon the architects, Messrs. Wilson and Garing.

The general was then conducted through Forrest, Lee, Sharp, Pratt, and Paca streets, greeted with the huzzas of the citizens and the waving of handkerchiefs, from every position which afforded the least prospect of beholding him. At the intersection of Paca and Baltimore streets the following arrangement was made:—The general remained in the front barouche alone, the gentlemen who accompanied him thus far now taking their seats in the second and third barouches. As the general entered Baltimore street, the elevated ground rendered him a conspicuous object for many squares below,—and thousands of voices now sent up a united shout of welcome.

At the intersection of Baltimore and Eutaw streets, (it being the original line of Baltimore city), was erected, fronting to the west, the city arch. This noble and elegant structure, the design of Mr. Wm. F. Small, a young citizen of fine talent, was composed of three semi-circular arches. The centre arch is forty feet in cord, over the coach way; the lateral ones are about twelve feet in chord, all springing from the same line, and on piers or pedestals of suitable proportion; the whole bearing the character of the beautiful clouded marble of the Susquehanna in Maryland, and of much the same character of the Corova marble of Italy. The outer line of each archivault was formed by a wreath of laurel, from which, (at about one foot apart), radiated well polished bayonets.

On the vertex of the great arch was the great star of fellowship, in a blue field, encircled by thirteen silver stars, from which radiated the national ensigns, including that of Hibernia. The extremities of the staffs formed a semi-circle, in the vertex of which was a large golden eagle, with a fostering expanse of his wings, grasping the upper edge of a laurel wreath encircling the golden letter G. In the face of the great archivault, in large golden letters was,

"Welcome our friend."

The north or right archivault had on its face the

name of "Washington," as had the south that of "La Fayette" in golden letters, each bearing respectively the marble busts of *La Fayette* and *Washington* encircled in wreaths of laurel, over which was a silver star, resting on the national cockade of red, blue and white, and from which fell the drapery, festooned over the wreath and arch.

From the inner line of each archway, fell drapery of excellent taste, commencing and terminating at the springing line. On the pedestals, (at the springing of the arches), were raised blockings bearing on the face of the north one, the golden figures of 1776, and on that of the south, 1824—supporting each a fascis of muskets with fixed bayonets, bound by bonds bearing on them in golden letters, the names of *Yorktown*, *Brandywine*, *Trenton*, *Monmouth*, &c. The fascis bore each a silver star where the Romans used an axe.

After passing under the city arch, the general entered upon the right of the splendid line of artillery, infantry and riflemen, stationed in the order designated by the major general of the division. Of the number of troops in line we are not informed—but for elegance of dress and soldier-like appearance, we are assured, by those who have seen the parades in the eastern cities, that the Baltimore troops far surpassed those of their sister cities. The general received the salutes of the different corps as he passed the line uncovered—while, from the windows and other positions along the street, thousands of handkerchiefs were waved by the ladies, adorned in their loveliest smiles and gayest attire.

As the general passed down the line, a sacred and interesting relic of the revolution was presented to his notice. It was the original standard of the brave and generous general Count Pulaski, whose heroism and devotion to the cause of liberty are conspicuous in the records of the war of independence. The corps of Forsyth's riflemen had sojourned and obtained from its possessor, the worthy colonel Bentalou, the honor of carrying this standard upon the day of the general's arrival in the city: and it was on this occasion displayed upon one of the spears used by the lancers of the legion, entwined with Pulaski's sword belt. It was when this gallant officer received his mortal wound in the attack upon Savannah, on the 9th of October, 1779, and his noble soul was about leaving its earthly tenement, that he bequeathed this belt to his loved and equally brave companion in arms, colonel, (then captain), Bentalou. The legion of Pulaski was raised, organized and disciplined in Baltimore in the spring of 1778. At that period the country generally was destitute, none of the fine or useful arts were cultivated—the whole energies of the country being bent on war. The army was poorly clothed and badly fed—and, in the absence of more elegant materials or accomplished artists, the standard of the legion was formed of a piece of crimson silk, and embroidered by the Moravian nuns of Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania. On one side are the initials, U. S. with this motto—*unita virtus fortior*—on the reverse, the all-seeing eye, surrounded with thirteen stars, and the motto, *non alius regit*. It may appear, as it certainly is, a singular circumstance that the standard, (first consecrated at Baltimore when a small village), after having waved over the greater part of the old thirteen states, should be returned to the same place, now a large and important city, and there be permanently enshrined. The history of

*Colonel Bentalou intended that after his death, the standard and sword belt of Pulaski should be deposited in the Baltimore Museum—but, having consented that it should be displayed on the auspicious occasion of the visit of *La Fayette*, it was, at the wish of the colonel, deposited in the Museum with appropriate military honors, immediately after the general parade concluded.

the "times which tried men's souls" while it shews the unsurpassed bravery, and great services of the legion, furnishes also an explanation of this circumstance. We find that in the summer of 1778, the lieutenant colonel of the legion was killed at Egg Harbor, in New-Jersey, by British bayonets. In 1779, the colonel, at the advanced age of nearly seventy, (and who had been a colonel of hussars in the armies of Frederick the Great of Prussia), fell under the cuts of sabres before Charleston, South Carolina. On the 9th October, of the same year, the general Count Pulaski, was mortally wounded by a swivel shot at the attack on Savannah, in Georgia. In 1780, we find that the major was sabred at Monk's corner, in South Carolina—and the command then devolved upon captain Bentalou, of the first troop of Light Dragoons of the legion, and senior surviving officer. When the legion was disbanded at the close of the war, the standard was retained in the possession of colonel Bentalou, by whom it had been carefully preserved.

Continuing along the line, the general came to a beautiful structure, which the patriotic citizens of the third, fourth, fifth and sixth wards, had erected in honor of him, at Baltimore street bridge. At a short distance from the eastern side of the bridge, rose to a lofty and imposing height, a noble *civic arch*, of thirty-six feet span in the clear, raised upon square Doric columns, fifteen feet high—the imposts being carried over the foot-way, on either side, with the Doric drop. On the face of the right column, ornamented in oil painting, where the names of the *thirteen states* composing the original independent confederation—and on the left column, the names of the most distinguished revolutionary generals. The whole face of the arch, with its soffit, was handsomely ornamented in oil painting. On the west front of the crown of the arch, was a portrait of Washington, surmounted by a sculptured gilt eagle—on the east side was a motto of "welcome to our guest," surmounted also by an elegantly sculptured eagle. In the centre of the imposts, over the foot-ways, were portraits of Washington, La Fayette and Warren—and the whole decorated in the most elegant and tasteful manner with flags and festoons of drapery. From the centre of the arch hung a large transparent painting, fifteen feet by ten, on one side of which was represented the *surrender of York*, including a full length portrait of La Fayette. On the opposite side was an allegorical painting, representing Fame presenting to history a wreath, and communicating to her the event of the declaration of independence. Between the figures is a mound, surmounted by a square pedestal, emblematic of our simple form of government. Upon the pedestal is a bundle of reed, erect, bound together with a fillet, upon which is inscribed the names of the prominent supporters of liberty at that period—emblematic of the weakness of the nation when divided, and of its unconquerable strength when united. The cap of this column is formed by a semi-globe, over which an eagle hovers—denoting the care which the genius of America has over us. In the distance is seen the ocean, with a rock standing in the midst of its foaming billows—emblematic of the father of his country—at the foot of the pedestal are seen the symbols of royalty, broken in pieces.

On the bridge were erected, at equal distances, *thirteen arches*, to represent the old thirteen states—these were decorated with a profusion of variegated lamps, which, with the transparencies on the principal arch, were to be illuminated in the evening.

When the general arrived at the end of the line, he was again received by the escort of the city troops, the Cincinnati and the corporation committees. It was then conducted through Great York, Market, Fell's, Bond and Pratt-streets, through it when the

same testimonies of joy and gratitude were exhibited towards him. On entering Gay-street, he passed in view of the boys belonging to the different schools, with their teachers at their head, drawn up six deep, in uniform dress, and wearing La Fayette badges.

RECEPTION AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Passing up Gay-street, the general alighted at the principal entrance of the Exchange, and was conducted into the great hall, where the mayor and city councils were in waiting to receive him. The seats on the floor of the hall, were occupied by distinguished strangers, deputations from neighboring cities and towns, revolutionary soldiers and officers of the navy and army. The galleries were occupied by ladies. The general was conducted to an elevated platform at the west end of the hall, the floor of which was covered with crimson cloth—at each end was a marble bust of Washington and Hamilton. Upon this elevation the general was received by the mayor and addressed as follows:

"Sir: It is one of the happiest events of my life, that it is my official duty to welcome you to Baltimore. My feelings, on this very interesting occasion, are in perfect harmony with those of my fellow-citizens. Long cherished in our hearts as a benefactor of mankind, the home of every one is open to you for the additional claims you have upon us, as the volunteer of liberty, the honored friend and favorite pupil of our Washington.

There is no throne but that of the Dread Sovereign of the universe, before which the people of this free republic bow themselves; but, while bending to the Omnipotent, and humbly endeavoring to thank him for the signal favors which he has conferred on this happy land, can we fail to ask a blessing for you, sir, whose *heart* he warmed, whose *arm* he strengthened to strike for liberty—whose instrument you were, at a most critical period, greatly to assist in wresting our country from the domination of a tyrant? Our city, sir, although it occupies a small space of ground, may serve as a type of the vast and happy country we inhabit: you beheld here a scattered village, or a small town, only forty years ago—now you are greeted by 65,000 grateful people, residing within our limits—such, sir, is the fruit that the tree of liberty bears.

How sweet to you, in the evening of your days, must be the recollection, that you nurtured this tree with your blood! how delightful to us, to assure you, that we will never forget it!

In the name of the good people of Baltimore, I again bid you welcome, and express a hope that you will find your stay with us, as pleasant to yourself, as it is joyous to the thousands who press round about you, to hail their benefactor and friend."

To which the general made the following reply:

"The affectionate welcome I have the happiness to receive from the citizens of Baltimore, from you, Mr. Mayor, and both councils, is the more gratifying, as my feelings, on an occasion so honorable and affecting to me, mingle with the sense of past obligations, never to be forgotten. It is under the auspices of Baltimorean patriotism, by the generosity of the merchants, by the zeal of the ladies of this city, at a critical period, when not a day was to be lost, that I have been enabled, in 1781, to begin a campaign, the fortunate issue of which, has still enhanced the value of the service then rendered to our cause. Sir, I admire with delight, your improvements, your prosperity, your patriotic troops, your monuments. I have, under the tent of our paternal, venerated chief, met my old companions in arms, and among them I have the pleasure to recognize some of those gallant volunteer Baltimore dragoons, who joined me in the Virginia campaign. Amidst all those emotions, sir, I beg you, and the gentlemen of both councils, to accept and transmit to the citizens of Baltimore, the affectionate

and respectful acknowledgments of a heart long devoted to them."

When the reply of the general was delivered, the members of the corporation were respectively introduced, after which a number of the soldiers of the revolution, who had been mustered by col. Mosher. The scene was highly interesting—tears of delight rolled down the furrowed cheeks of several of the venerable remains of the days of glory, and some would have fought their battles over again with their general. "I wore this cockade at Monmouth," said one, pointing to it in his hat; "I was by your side at Brandywine," said another—and a third pronounced the word "Yorktown." La Fayette was exceedingly affected.

The mayor also introduced to the general, Alexander McKim, William Patterson, Sam'l Hollingsworth and Nathaniel Levy, as a small remnant, as he observed, of the gallant and patriotic troop of "first Baltimore cavalry," who voluntarily repaired to the standard of *La Fayette*, on his call upon Maryland for soldiers, and fought under him in Virginia, during the campaign in 1781.

On the whole, perhaps, this reception had as much feeling and beauty in it as any other. The mayor pronounced the address in a manner that was honorable to his head and heart, and the solemn stillness that prevailed much increased the effect of the ceremonies.

Desirous of causing as little fatigue as possible to the general, in receiving the welcome of the citizens, the number of introductions was considerably limited. After a short interval, the general again entered his barouche, and was escorted to an elevated pavilion at the intersection of Light and Baltimore streets, accompanied by the governor, members of the Cincinnati, mayor and members of the corporation, and several strangers of distinction, where he received the passing salute of all the troops under arms, commencing with the cavalry. It was, perhaps, the most splendid military display that our country can easily furnish, Baltimore having long been remarkable for the number and the beauty of her volunteer corps; which, on the present occasion, were joined by our old friends from York, Penn. and several companies from Frederick, Annapolis, Elkridge, Prince George's, &c. horse and foot. The ceremony occupied upwards of an hour. During the passing salute of the military, an incident occurred which is worthy of special notice. An association of youths, called the *De Kalb Cadets*, were admitted into the line on the left of the National Guards. The marshals of the association had each a scroll in his hand, bound with blue ribbon, upon which was inscribed the word "*gratitude*." As they arrived in succession at the pavilion, each marshal deposited his scroll at the feet of the general. He repeatedly opened and closed his arms, as if in the act of pressing them to his heart; and, when the procession had ended, suddenly turned away and burst into tears. And his were not the only moist eyes that were present.

He was then escorted to his lodgings at the Fountain Inn, where he repaid himself for about an hour, being suffered to remain at ease. The whole street was filled with a mighty mass of people who had not yet seen him, or were anxious to have another look at him, but every thing was orderly and respectful, notwithstanding the pressure of the crowd. After a while he again appeared, and, in company with the mayor, both uncovered, passed through the multitude, which opened right and left to make room for them, though every one was anxious to be near him, to take him by the hand, and send up a brief, but fervent prayer to heaven, for his health and happiness. This occupied about an hour, when the general again retired a short time to his chamber, previous to the time appointed for dining.

The dinner was got up in the most splendid style, in the magnificent room provided and furnished for the general. Nearly one hundred persons sat down to table, by invitation of the committee of the corporation. After the cloth was removed, the nation's guest gave the following toast—

The city of Baltimore—Glorious, beautiful and prosperous—may she more and more reap the honors and advantages of her patriotic spirit and republican institutions.

THE ILLUMINATION.

A general illumination took place in the evening. Those who had seen such things in Europe and elsewhere, asserted that they never beheld any one more splendid—and it is certain that no one ever was conducted in a more orderly manner. We have not heard of the smallest accident that happened, or of the least disturbance that was made. The streets were in fine order for walking, and more than 50,000 persons were moving about, with unalloyed delight, and without confusion. There was no press: every one seemed to feel the necessity of a courteous deportment, and the most delicate female might have walked alone without meeting with an incident to give a fear to her innocence. The quiet that prevailed was not less remarkable. In walking, perhaps, more than three miles, to and fro through the multitude, the writer of this only met with one person that was "out of the way," and he was inoffensive, except rather boisterous in expressing his joy,—huzza he would, and he did, so earnestly, that it would have seemed wrong to have checked him! By eleven o'clock, our streets were cleared of people, and the watchmen took a peaceful charge of the property of our slumbering citizens. The general witnessed the whole, and could not fail of proclaiming his pleasure at the beauty and order of the scene. He felt the last especially as coming from the heart, a compliment that money cannot buy or wealth confer. It is probable that we may give a particular account of this grand exhibition hereafter. The name of our friend often appeared in variegated lamps, and the transparencies were numerous and exceedingly beautiful.

PRESENTATIONS.

The next morning, Friday the 5th, the general received the visits of a great number of the most respectable persons, and many brought their children with them, that they might hereafter have it to boast that they had seen LA FAYETTE. He received them as a father would do, and kissed and caressed the delighted little ones, in the most affectionate manner. At 12 o'clock he proceeded to the great hall of the Exchange, to receive the respects of the people at large. The crowd was mighty, but, by passing in at one door and out of another, very many had the pleasure to take him by the hand. Shortly after, the military officers who had passed in review before him yesterday, to the number of 276, having assembled at gen. Harper's, formed a procession, and, passing round the square, entered the exchange, for presentation. Previous to which gen. Harper addressed La Fayette as follows:

General—I have the honor to present to you the officers of the third division of Maryland militia, and from those corps from other parts of the state, and from Pennsylvania, who have joined with us in your reception. They come to unite their voice with the universal voice of their country, in bidding you welcome. They come to assure you in person how cordially they participate in the universal homage that has been paid to you. It is the homage of the heart, in which the adulation of power, the hope of preferment, and the desire of gain have no share: the homage of a nation to eminent virtue, and eminent services.

It will be still more gratifying to you, because you know that it is the testimony of a nation in favor of those principles of government, for which you bled in this hemisphere, and suffered in the other. It will not be unuseful to the great cause with which you are

connected. Europe is now divided into two great parties; one striving to uphold and perpetuate absolute power, the other struggling for equal rights and constitutional government. It will be encouraging to the friends of the good cause to know, that no such division of parties exist here: that the American nation is united with one heart, one voice, and, if need be, with one hand, in supporting the principles of constitutional liberty.

It is to give my brothers in arms an opportunity of expressing to you these sentiments, that I now ask permission to introduce them to you."

Following the spirit of the above address general La Fayette replied in a feeling and impressive manner, expressing his gratification at the appearance of the military, and his hope that the great cause of constitutional liberty they all advocated, would finally be as triumphant in the old world as it was in the new.

Then came the French residents of the city, headed by the venerable Mr. Du Bois Martin, a numerous, very respectable and much respected body of gentlemen, each of whom took him by the hand. The address, written by Mr. Girardin, now principal of Baltimore college, was then delivered, and, perhaps, it is one of the best specimens of this sort of composition that has yet appeared. Its length, with that of the reply, compels us to lay it over for the next Register.

At 5 o'clock, the general sat down to dinner with the corporation. All the profusion and taste of the Fountain inn was again displayed. About 80 persons were present, consisting of the members of the councils and other officers, the committee of arrangement, the delegations from various towns, and other invited guests. On the removal of the cloth, a number of excellent toasts were pronounced, and every thing passed off in the most agreeable manner possible. The old became young, and the young rejoiced—as gentlemen and freemen should.

VISIT TO THE GRAND LODGE.

At a little past 7 o'clock, the general proceeded to visit his masonic brethren, assembled in the grand lodge, in the great room of their chaste and beautiful hall, which was furnished in ample form for the occasion. The hall was splendidly illuminated and decorated throughout.—On the portico, in the front, was placed a beautiful transparency, the design of which evinced much taste. It represented a figure of CHARITY—upon her lap was a cornucopia—in her right hand she held a pitcher of oil and wine, from which she was giving to a poor youth who stood in the attitude of receiving her bounty. Upon her left was a naked infant with its feet upon the globe, as if just entering into the world—with hands extended towards Charity, in the attitude of also asking a share of her kindness. The interior of the Hall was lighted and ornamented in the highest masonic style, and filled with the fraternity, as, indeed, were all the adjacent rooms. Preceded by his son and secretary, the general entered the lodge, where he was received with all respect, and elected an honorary member. Col. Benjamin C. Howard, (son of the hero of the Cowpens, &c.) the grand master, on delivering the diploma, addressed him in a very interesting and impressive manner, to which the general made an appropriate and feeling reply. His eyes were filled with tears, and the example was contagious. The grand master, especially, was affected. The ceremony was altogether highly gratifying to the brethren. The general, before retiring from the lodge, accepted an invitation to dine with the fraternity upon his return to Baltimore.

THE BALL AND SUPPER.

On leaving his masonic brethren at the Hall, the general repaired to a fete of another and still more splendid description, where there was all that could delight the eye, the ear, the heart.

It was the grandest entertainment of the kind ever witnessed in this city, both as regards the style and

taste of the decorations and the brilliant and elegant appearance of the company, which was far more numerous than usually assembled here on such occasions.

The *Assembly Rooms* having been found insufficient for the accommodation of so great a number as was expected, and it being discovered that from the proximity of the theatre, a short and convenient communication could be made between them, Messrs. Warren and Wood, on the application of the committee of arrangements, and with their accustomed promptness and liberality, granted the use of it for the night, and offered every assistance in converting it into a magnificent ball room.

By the judicious arrangements of the committee, every thing was conducted with the most perfect order. The carriages arrived, to set down and take up with the horses heads towards Gay street; by which regulation much confusion was prevented.

As it was publicly announced that the gen. would arrive at about half past eight, most of the company had assembled by that hour, and were conducted, as they arrived, to the boxes and lobbies of the theatre, where they were to remain till the arrival of the *Guest*.—This was announced by a flourish of trumpets as he entered the hall under the escort of three of the managers, when he was received by the whole committee, and conducted to the former supper-room fitted up with great elegance for the occasion as a *reception room*.—The walls were tapestried with crimson drapery in bold folds, supported in a series of festoons by upright spears, from whose points were suspended, vertically, civic crowns, filling up the space between the drapery and the cornice, and forming a pleasing and classical frieze. In the centre of each side of the room, against the drapery, hung superb blue shields, richly embossed with gold ornaments.—At the upper end, was the coach on which the general was seated, canopied by a tent-like fold of blue drapery, thrown over the shaft of a projecting spear, from whose point depended a horizontal crown of laurel.—On the drapery, at the back of the general, was a brilliant *F* glittering with thirteen stars; and opposite was the orchestra, where the band of the fifth regiment was stationed, which played as he entered, *WASHINGTON'S MARCH*.—On the frieze was this inscription in gold letters,

"Bear welcome to our eye, your tongue, your heart."

Beneath the orchestra was the mantle-piece, on which was placed *Cerachi's Bust of Hamilton*; and the fire-place was concealed by a chimney board, which, in a very delicate way, contributed to pay a compliment to the hero of York, by displaying a well delineated map of that part of Virginia, where it is situated, with a plan of the siege.—The floor was handsomely chalked, and round the circle in the centre, (in which were military trophies,) was the simple, but expressive inscription,

"The nineteenth of October, 1781."

The governor and a number of distinguished strangers were already in the *reception room*, waiting to be presented. About ten o'clock the general was conducted by the managers to the theatre, by a private corridor, (and only for this purpose), which brought him to the superb arch at the extremity of the stage, with the whole display of beauty and decoration in full view; the light, till this moment, had been kept down and subdued, being only sufficient for ordinary occasions; but on a sudden, as he passed through the arch of entrance, the gas light flashed like magic into a blaze almost equal to day, and illuminated every object in a manner which called forth the admiration of all; the band playing as he entered *LA FAYETTE MARCH*, a beautiful composition of Mr. Meineke's, since the general's arrival at New York. He was then led to the circle of boxes, filled with well dressed

ladies, and presented to them generally; those who wished a more particular introduction, took an opportunity of obtaining it at some other convenient time of the evening. As soon as he had made the circuit, the signal was given for the dancers by a flourish of bugles, and instantly the well chalked floor was covered with the beautiful and the gay, who entered with great spirit into the amusements of the evening.

Before we proceed further in our account of this gala ball, it may be well to give our readers a faint description of the splendor of this superb saloon, which, under the direction of the committee, aided by Mr. Finlay's well known taste and superintendence, was decorated in the most magnificent as well as appropriate manner. A new floor was extended from the circle of boxes, over the pit, to the farthest part of the stage, by which its inequality of floor was avoided. This floor, as well as that in the reception room, was chalked by Mr. Barnhardt, in a manner which did great credit to his taste and design, as well as freedom of execution. The stage part was enclosed by scenery, selected for the purpose, leaving the stationary columns which concealed the gas pipes, insulated, so as to afford a spacious lobby behind for promenade, while the whole area of the floor was left for the dancers. Handsome couches were placed between the columns, and the *coign d'ail* from the boxes presented a rich carpet, bordered by a colanade of great lightness and beauty, terminating at the arch of entrance.

As the theatre was the scene of all this splendor and gaiety, it was determined that all the mottoes and inscriptions wanted for it should be taken from the works of the greatest of dramatic poets, so rich in sentiments and characteristic descriptions. Accordingly a selection was made from the volumes of Shakespeare, so appropriate that they were used also for the other rooms, by which means the highest compliments could with propriety be paid to the distinguished guest, without the charge of fulsome adulation. Round the circle in the centre of the floor was this line,

"More is thy due than more than all can pay,"

And round the semi-circles at each end were

"Be kind and courteous to this gentleman."

And—

"Welcome ever smiles."

Over the arch of entrance was an inscription which seemed to reflect the sentiment universally felt in the well filled boxes opposite—

"A surer place in our heart's love hath no man than yourself."

And on a festoon of drapery, suspended in front of the boxes, between the upper and lower tier, was another which might be viewed as a commission from the ladies to the managers—

"Go give him welcome, pray receive him nobly,
And conduct him hither, where this heaven of beauty
Shall shine out full upon him."

Over one of the stage doors was—

"We enshrine thee in our hearts,

"And there erect

"Thy noble deeds as valor's monuments."

And over the opposite one—

"For far behind his worth,
"Come all the praises which we now bestow."

But the most strikingly appropriate inscription was the principal one over the *Proscenium* (intended to replace the old motto of the theatre), which almost appeared as if composed for the occasion, so admirably did it refer to the general's military and hereditary rank, (the latter so nobly sacrificed on principle, though existing at the time of his connection with our revolutionary struggle), his services, and the period which had elapsed since his visit to Baltimore—it is taken from the first part of *Henry VI.* and is as follows—

"Welcome brave *captain* and victorious *lord!*

"When I was young, (as yet I am not old),

"I do remember how my father said,

"A stouter champion never handled sword."

"Long since we were resolved of your truth,
Your faithful service and your toil in war"

The boxes were decorated with flowery chaplets, and the columns tastefully entwined with a spiral band of flowers, adding much to the gay appearance of the spectacle.

There were three entrances to the floor of the saloon, two from the stage boxes, and one by a platform over the two centre boxes, affording an easy access to that part of the lobby where the refreshments were prepared, which were handed round in the interval of the dances.

Light being indispensable to exhibit this gay scene to advantage, and it being feared that even the brilliant illumination furnished by the gas would be scarcely sufficient, several handsome chandeliers were added, which supplied all that was desired in this respect: the large one which was suspended from the dome, and constructed for the occasion by Mr. Finlay, was 12 feet in diameter, and very elegantly ornamented with 24 glittering stars between the lights, to represent the present number of states. Over that part which forms the stage of the theatre, was suspended another brilliant lustre.

The music was disposed in the two front and two stage gallery boxes. When the music for the dancing ceased, the military band of the first rifle regiment played the most pleasing and fashionable airs.

About half past eleven o'clock, supper was announced, when general La Fayette, under the escort of the managers, led the way to the former ball room, which for this night had been converted into a supper room. Five long tables were set out, covered with every variety and delicacy of the season, as well as foreign and domestic fruit. The restaurateur, the confectioner, and the pastry cook seemed to have vied with each other in producing all that was rare and tasteful in their respective departments. The temples of liberty and fame, and other miniature structures, were as well executed as happily conceived; while the blaze of light and beauty, from animate and inanimate objects, dazzled and delighted the eye. An oval table crossed the upper end of the centre one, commanding a full view down it, and furnished in a richer style than the rest with superb French china, candelabra, vases, lamps, or *molu* caudesticks, and vessels of silver. At this table sat the illustrious Guest, on the right of the presiding manager, (general Smith,) with his son Mr. G. W. La Fayette and friend Mr. La Vasseur, and other distinguished strangers. On the left the presiding manager was supported by the chairman of the committee of arrangement (Mr. Gilmor), and next to him the governor and a number of distinguished strangers and officers of the army and navy, with general Stricker and colonel Bentalou, two of the managers. The rest of the managers presided at the several tables. The entry of the ladies and their appearance at the tables was a very beautiful and imposing spectacle.

In the course of the entertainment, the presiding manager called the attention of the company, in a short address, to a toast which he presumed they were anxious to drink, and accordingly gave "Our early friend and illustrious guest, major general La Fayette," which was received with enthusiastic applause, and repeated in the reception room adjoining, now converted into a supper room for gentlemen, with the same effect. The second toast was the president of the United States—and, the third, the memory of Washington, which were received with the usual feelings in both rooms—a fourth was also given,

*The venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton, one of the three surviving signers of the declaration of independence, would have been the presiding manager, but the infirmities of age induced him to decline it, and to retire early from the ball.

"the governor of Maryland," which last was a signal for the ladies to retire to the saloon, and give place to a second set which succeeded them while the tables were replenishing. The same change took place in the gentlemen's supper room. Three toasts were now given—the first was the general's health, varied from that before given, viz: "The welcome guest of a grateful nation, major general La Fayette," which was followed by those of "Mr. George Washington La Fayette, honoring and honored by his great names," and "Mr. Le Vasseur, the friend of our guest." At a third table, similar toasts were given, such as "the pupil of Washington, the disciple of liberty, the friend of man, our guest" followed by "the memory of Dr. Bollman," "the memory of Pulaski," col. Huger and others. After the second table, the general rose and returned to the saloon, soon after which he returned to his lodgings, accompanied by three managers.

Just before the ladies of the first tables retired, the general requested permission to give the following toast, which was received in a manner that reflected credit on the fair objects of it.

"The *Baltimore ladies*—the old gratitude of a young soldier, mingled with the respectful sense of new obligation conferred on a veteran."

The ladies rose and saluted the general, and the sensation and effect is not to be described—when he sat down there was a burst of applause from all the gentlemen present.

The supper room was much admired for its tasteful decorations, consisting chiefly of wreaths of evergreens, decked with beautiful flowers, suspended round the room, and entwining the columns of the orchestra, on the front of which was this inscription,

"His worth is warrant for his welcome hither."

Behind the chair of the presiding manager was a semi-column supporting Cerachi's colossal bust of Washington, over which hung a glittering white crown of laurel, military trophies, flags, &c. making an interesting back ground to the whole. A bust of general La Fayette was to have been placed there, but none could be obtained. The chimney board in this room also contrived to exhibit a compliment in the form of a map or plan of the *battle of Brandywine*.

Nothing could exceed the happiness which seemed to pervade every heart, and displayed itself in every eye and tongue, during the whole evening. The general himself appeared to partake of it in witnessing the grateful feelings of all who approached him, or on whom his eye fell. The public wish had been gratified, and the children's children of those for whom he had fought and bled, vied with each other in manifesting their gratitude and delight at seeing him, they had so often heard and read of, in the midst of them.

The dancing in the saloon was kept up till near 3 o'clock, when the company gradually dispersed, and terminated a night of innocent and heartfelt gaiety in peace and harmony.

The committee of arrangement deserve credit for the manner in which the whole fete was planned and conducted, so as to produce the complete effect desired, with as little confusion as perhaps ever occurred with so large a company.

There were more than twelve hundred persons present, and we shall only add that when the ladies were seated at the five upper tables, such a group of exquisite beauty and fashion never before gave lustre to an assembly in the new world.

On Saturday morning general La Fayette was waited on at his lodgings by a deputation from the Agricultural Society of Maryland, and presented, as also were his son, and Mr. Le Vasseur, with a diploma of honorary membership of that useful association.

VISIT TO THE UNIVERSITY.

On Saturday morning at ten o'clock, our distinguished guest visited the University of Maryland. The arrangements made by the members of the in-

stitution were worthy of the occasion, and the improvements which are daily making in the splendid buildings, as bespeaking the prosperity of the establishment, must be viewed with pride and pleasure by every citizen of the state. The hall of reception appropriated for the occasion was the anatomical theatre, the floor and lobbies of which were covered with rich Brussels carpeting; and the seats fitted with cushions of crimson morean. A little before ten o'clock, the right rev. bishop Kemp, the provost of the university, accompanied by the professors and regents, entered the theatre and took their seats on the left side of the area, directly opposite the chair prepared for the general. The committee of arrangement, consisting of the hon. Judge Hanson, professors Davidge, Hoffman, De Butts, Pattison and Hall, awaited the arrival of their visitor at the gate of the principal entrance; and, on his alighting from his carriage, conducted him to the anatomical theatre, where he was received by the whole company standing. So soon as silence could be restored, general La Fayette was addressed by the provost in a very eloquent speech, and the honorary degree of L. L. D. was conferred on him. On receiving the diploma, which was enclosed in a silver box, he returned a most pertinent and feeling answer. Having been introduced to the different members of the university, he left the hall and visited the different parts of the building.—He particularly examined the immense galvanic apparatus invented by the professor of chemistry, and expressed himself much pleased with the chemical apparatus belonging to the institution. He likewise visited the museum, and seemed highly gratified with the number and beauty of the anatomical preparations. Having taken leave of the members of the university, under the portico, he entered his carriage and drove off, amidst the cheerings of the assembled citizens, to visit the widow of the late Dr. M'Henry. We observed among the gentlemen who accompanied him, George Washington La Fayette, general S. Smith, col. J. E. Howard, George Washington Park Custis, col. Bentalow, and many other distinguished gentlemen.

When the general returned to his lodgings, he was engaged from twelve till two o'clock, in receiving the visits and congratulations of the ladies of Baltimore, a very large number of whom eagerly availed themselves of this opportunity to be presented to him. The general appeared much delighted and gratified at this new evidence of their kind regard. He received them all with his accustomed suavity of manners, and many a bright eye sparkled with re-doubled lustre in realizing the pleasure of a presentation to the friend of virtue and of mankind.

He afterwards received the respectable deputations from Washington city, Annapolis, Alexandria, Frederick county and Hagerstown, Md. Petersburg and Fredericksburg, Va. and Columbia, South Carolina.

THE CINCINNATI DINNER.

Agreeably to previous arrangements, general La Fayette devoted Saturday afternoon to the society of Cincinnati of Maryland. Upon this occasion a splendid dinner was given by the society, at the spacious mansion of James A. Buchanan, esq. in Monument square. The decorations of the elegant suite of rooms which were thrown open for the reception of the society, were of the most tasteful and appropriate character, and deserve a special notice.

Passing through the fine marble portico, adorning the principal entrance, the columns of which were entwined with festoons of evergreens and flowers, the eye was arrested on entering the spacious hall, by an elegant transparent painting, representing Fame standing on the shield of the arms of the union—in her right hand she holds a trumpet, upon the flag of which is inscribed these lines:

Where e're the light of freedom spreads
Its bland and hallowed glory;
His name, wh. rever *freeman* treads,
Shall live in song and story.

The left arm is extended, and in her hand she bears a wreath, beneath which an eagle is seen with extended beak ready to receive it.

On the left of the hall, surmounted with a wreath, was hung a banner, upon the blue ground of which, in letters of gold was the following inscription:

Long—long may grateful freemen spread,
Perpetual blessings on his head.
When e'er they light the cheering blaze,
And crowd around its festive rays;
When sportive dance and lightsome choir,
When graces greet the joyous hour;
Oh! none so true will e'er forget
The young, the gallant, brave *Fayette*.

On the right of the hall was hung a similar banner, also surmounted by a wreath. The inscription ran thus:

Around the living victor's brow,
Let the proud badge of conquest glow!
Let every banner wave on high—
Let every father's martial son,
And every freeman join the cry—
Welcome the friend of *Washington*.

In the recess beneath each banner were placed exquisite statues, executed by the chisel of one of the best artists of Italy. The arch of the hall, beneath which the transparent painting was placed, as also the entrance, was festooned with national flags tastefully displayed. At corresponding stations on each side, were stacks of arms, bearing crossed flags which had been borne at the battle of Baltimore, and were perforated with hostile balls in that engagement.

The furniture and decorations of the drawing room were truly magnificent and brilliant. On the side opposite the entrance of this room, upon pedestals of bronze and gold, were large marble busts of Washington and Hamilton, of the finest execution. Above them were suspended superb girandoles, enriched with wreaths of laurel and roses. On the opposite side of the room, was a valuable and interesting painting, executed by *C. W. Peale*, in 1784, to commemorate the surrender of Yorktown. In the foreground are full length and striking portraits of Washington and La Fayette, and his aid, col. Tench Tilghman, standing in front of the tent. Col. T. is represented holding in his hand the treaty of capitulation of York, bearing date "19th of October, 1781." In the background are seen displayed the American and French standards, and officers bearing the British standards cased. On each side of the painting were placed splendid candabras of bronze and gold, ornamented with wreaths of evergreens and roses.

Over the entrance leading to the dining room, was suspended a portrait of a former mayor of the city, who was among the foremost and most constant to aid general La Fayette at the period mentioned by him in his affectionate address to the corporation, on Thursday last.

In a corresponding style of magnificence were the arrangements of the dining room. Directly opposite the entrance was seen a transparent painting, representing the shaft of a Corinthian column, around which was a band inscribed with the names of Washington, Montgomery and Mercer. At the base of the column was a marble tablet, upon which we read the following lines:

"Peace to the brave and patriot dead—
To them be wreaths of laurel twin'd:
To them who sleep on honor's bed,
In freemen's hearts their memory shrin'd.

To every soul that brav'd the fight,
When pleig'd was honor, life and fame!
Our hearts shall keep the record bright,
And tell to future sons each name.

And ever, when in flowing bowls,
They hail "the days that tried men's souls!"
Oh, who so base will then forget
The young, the gallant, brave *Fayette*."

At the side of the tablet, pointing to the inscription, was a rifleman in the uniform of '76, bearing on his breast a badge of the society of Cincinnati. On the pedestal of the column was an urn, from which issued a bright flame, to denote that the flame of patriotism glowed with undiminished brightness.

From the wall, immediately behind the guest, was suspended a banner, bearing this inscription:

See the proud eagle now with folded plume,
The form and temper of the dove assume:
Now free to soar through his own native skies,
Nor vengeful beak, nor taunting wing he plies,
But all his struggles o'er, his wrongs redress'd
He buds to greet a friend, his country's guest!

Surmounting the banner was an eagle with "folded plume," bearing in his beak a genuine wreath of *laureis nobilibus*, or Roman laurel. He is in the attitude of bending downwards to place the wreath on the brow of the guest.

Beneath this banner were placed two crossed swords, the honorable and merited rewards of patriotism and devotion to the cause of liberty. One of these swords was presented by congress to general Samuel (then colonel) Smith, and bears upon the hilt, on a gold ground, the following simple but expressive record:

"Congress to colonel Smith, Nov. 4, 1777."

Upon the blade of the other sword was engraved this inscription:

"In testimony of the intrepidity and valor of Commodore Joshua Barney, and the handful of men under his immediate command, in defence of the city of Washington—the corporation of Washington have bestowed on him this sword."

From the point where the swords crossed each other, were suspended two precious revolutionary relics, the high rewards, also, of a grateful country to one of her best and bravest sons. They were two silver medals which the revolutionary congress had presented to colonel John Eager Howard. Upon the first was the device of an officer on horseback, striking at the enemy—whilst Fame with one hand crowns him with a wreath, and in the other holds a pen to record the event. Around the device is this inscription:

JOH. EAGER HOWARD,
Legionis Peddum Præfeco
Comitia Americana.

On the reverse is the following inscription:

Quod in mutantem hostem aciem
Sobito irruens
Præclarum hellicæ virtutis
Specimen dedit
In Pugna ad Cowpens.
XVII JAN. MD' CLXXXI.

The other medal has the device of an officer pointing with his sword to a retreating enemy, and beckoning to his men to advance—whilst hovering in the air is the figure of Justice, with her scales. The motto is

Virtute et justitia valet.

On the reverse is the figure of an officer treading upon the British lion and flag—with one hand piercing him with a spear, and with the other holding the end of a chain, passing around the body of the animal. The motto around the device is,

Vinculis suis Vincetus.

Around the walls of the dining room were suspended portraits of the signers of the declaration of independence from the state of Maryland—beneath each of which was a beautiful wreath of laurel and roses.

Under the direction of the ladies, who had assumed the pleasing duty, the table was set out and decorated with all the taste and elegance which female gratitude can so well accomplish. It represented a continued and brilliant line of the richest plate and glass, and the characteristic hospitality of Baltimore had left unprovided nothing which could delight the palate or please the eye.

At five o'clock the general and his family arrived, accompanied by a committee of the Cincinnati. As he entered the portico, the trumpet of fame sounded

its fullest note, and, when the general arrived in the hall, in front of the painting, Fame addressed him in the following lines:

"Not for your brows the laurel wreath I bind,
Chiefs, conquerors, kings, long foes of human kind!
But, lo! where sits, in venerable age,
The man of freedom, fir'd with holy rage;
Who grasp'd her glittering steel in early youth,
And dar'd, in chains, to suffer for her truth;
The friend at once of liberty and law,
Whom monarchs could not bribe, nor factions awe;
Be on his brow the living chaplet set,
And, Eagle, bear the wreath to LA FAYETTE!"

As the last line was uttered, the wreath in the painting was dropped from the hand of fame, caught by the eagle beneath, and borne off.

The company sat down to dinner soon after five o'clock, during which a band of music played a variety of national and favorite airs.

The toasts drank after dinner were excellent—but we cannot give place to them now. That pronounced by the general was—

Our revolutionary days in the continental army—which fraternal love and mutual confidence made as happy to us, as they have been honorable to America, and useful to mankind.

At nine o'clock general La Fayette retired, and proceeded to visit the museum. As his carriage passed along the streets he was greeted with the cheerings of the citizens. Upon alighting at the museum, a full band of music saluted him with *La Fayette's march*.—The rooms were crowded with respectable citizens of both sexes, anxious to see and honor the guest of the nation. After leaving the museum, previous to returning to his lodgings, he visited the beautiful civic arch at Baltimore street bridge, which, with the thirteen smaller arches, were illuminated with about fifteen hundred variegated lamps, producing an effect beautiful and pleasing beyond description.

SUNDAY.

In the morning general La Fayette and family, accompanied by the governor and his aids, attended divine worship at the cathedral. On this occasion, it is scarcely necessary to add, the choir was filled with the pre-eminent musical talents which distinguish our city over her neighbors. The general passed the evening with general Smith.

MILITARY REVIEW—MONDAY, OCTOBER 11.

At eleven o'clock general La Fayette left his lodgings in the splendid barouche to proceed to Whetstone Point, for the purpose of reviewing the third division of troops under command of major general Harper. The barouche was furnished and attended by grooms in full livery, as on the day of the general's reception. The governor of Maryland rode with him. Immediately afterwards came the governor's barouche, in which were seated the general's son and secretary, and colonels Dickinson and Lloyd, the aids of the governor. In the next carriage were generals Smith and Stricker, and col. Bentalou—and in the succeeding carriages were the committee of arrangement.

The first city troop followed as an escort to general LA FAYETTE, and the second city troop as an escort to the governor. As the cavalcade proceeded, the windows and streets were again thronged with ladies and gentlemen, anxious to behold the passage of the general. In passing to the review ground, he paid his respects to the widow of the late colonel Armistead the gallant defender of fort McHenry. Between twelve and one o'clock he arrived at the parade ground, where his coming was announced by a flourish of cavalry trumpets and responded by a national salute from the brigade of artillery. The general and suite then alighted and passed down on foot in front of the line. At the end of the line he again entered his barouche, and was conducted to the reviewing station, an elevated canopy surmount-

ed with a national flag, under which waved another with the motto:—"WELCOME LA FAYETTE."

The troops now took up the line of march and passed before him, paying the marching salute, and formed again in their original position. After the firing of four rounds by the artillery, the whole were dismissed for an hour for the purpose of obtaining refreshments. Upon the invitation of major general Harper, general La Fayette and suite, and all the officers of the division, repaired to the marquee, where a most sumptuous entertainment had been prepared for them. The guests remained at the table for an hour, during which a number of patriotic toasts were drank. The first toast given by general La Fayette was—

The militia of Baltimore—Distinguished in two wars.

The general's second toast was—

The memory of the gallant colonel Armistead

It should be stated that, in passing through the elegant arch erected in Forrest street, to the review ground, gen. La Fayette was received by thirteen young ladies elegantly dressed, one of whom, representing Fame, after a beautiful address, presented him with a wreath of flowers, which was received by the general with every demonstration of pleasure.

DEPARTURE OF LA FAYETTE.

A short time after three o'clock, the line was again formed—and escorted the general to the Washington turnpike, where he affectionately took his leave of the division. It was now near four o'clock when he proceeded on his way to Washington, accompanied by the officers and committee who composed his suite to the review ground, and who intended to proceed with him to the line. The first and second troops of city cavalry composed the escort.

The general stopped for the night at Rossburg—and the next morning he entered Washington, where all was done that could be done to honor him. But we cannot yield more space to detail the proceedings at present, and we have been compelled to omit many interesting incidents and events, which shall be attended to hereafter.

CHRONICLE.

New Orleans, Sept. 9. The yellow fever still rages throughout our devoted city with more malignancy than has ever been witnessed by the oldest inhabitants. Active manhood furnishes a majority of victims, yet neither age, sex, nor color, are exempt from the attacks of the fell destroyer. The commendable prudence of a portion of the unaccustomed, who were here at the commencement of this afflicting visitation, induced them to leave the city, and seek an exemption from disease at the different healthy retreats within fifty or sixty miles from us; but enough remain to swell the daily bill of mortality, and give visible proof how short is the preparation, how sure is the journey to the grave. We do but execute our duty in warning strangers, we mean those who can remove at a small sacrifice, of the danger which they seem to court, of the anxiety and pain which they must awake in their friends here, or at a distance, by remaining amongst us. It is the lot of the writer of this paragraph to hear daily or hourly the jests and scoffs of the healthy and athletic—the next morning's sun breaks on them a fevered mass of disease—another finds them much better, and to the inquiries of friends, the attendants reply, "he is nearly well, more frightened than hurt," &c.—the third day's sun sets on a new made grave, which, upon inquiry, we hear contains the remains of the heedless scoffer, the wilful tempter of his fate. The municipal authorities of the republican cities of

New York and Baltimore, were invested with power to remove the inhabitants of infected districts; we are inclined to think that our own authorities might be safely entrusted to a certain extent, with the means of preventing *filo de se*.

Our levee and streets present a cheerless light; the former has but four or five square-rigged vessels at it, and the latter are deserted by the brisk, bustling men of business, who gave animation and importance to the city, and to them have succeeded a few scattering saunterers or slow gaited merchants, or lawyers who have become inert from want of employment, and are reserving themselves for coming and brighter days. [Adv.]

North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C. September 21. We are pleased to learn that Mr. Fulton has cleared the Cape Fear river between Wilmington and Fayetteville, of several thousands of large logs, which had been imbedded for years and which produced obstructions to the navigation. Brown's Reach, which was the first obstacle above Wilmington, has been so cleared of obstructions, that boats will hereafter pass without difficulty.

The works below Wilmington are nearly completed, and we trust they will accomplish the object desired, of deepening the ship channel, so that, in future, there will be no need of lighters to enable vessels to bring their cargoes to, or carry them from the wharves at Wilmington. This fact, however, cannot be fully ascertained until the dams are completely closed, which will shortly be effected.

We learn that the merchants of Fayetteville, from a late swell in the river have been enabled to replenish their stores with goods of all kinds.

Boston. The great sale of 26 city lots, in Boston, took place on Wednesday last. The highest price given, was 19 dollars, and the lowest 7 dollars, per square foot. There were in these lots 30,037½ square feet, and the amount of purchase money 303,495 dollars and 42 cents—an average of 10 dollars and 10 cents the square foot. These lots must be built on, with four-story stores, of uniform color, height, &c. by the 1st of July next. Lots of greater extent and more value than the above, on the south side, remain to be sold, and another tract of land on the north side. It is added, that if the remaining lots sell as well, they will pay all the expenses of the purchase, of filling up the streets, and of building the market-house, which is to be of granite, two stories high, 60 feet wide, and 230 feet long.

Texas. Extract of a letter from Stephen F. Austin, esq. of the province of Texas, to the rev. Wm. Stevenson, of Hempstead county, A. T. dated May 30th, 1824.

"The government of this nation has finally settled down into the federal republican system, and the outlines of the constitution are copied from the United States, with the single exception of an exclusive religion in favor of the Roman Catholic, which is the law of the land, and as such must be obeyed. And if a methodist, or any other preacher, except a Catholic, was to go through this colony, preaching, I should be compelled to imprison him. All the children in this country, without exception, must be baptised in the Roman Church; and all marriages must be celebrated in that Church. This is the law of the nation, and all those who move here, must obey it.

Died, recently in Dupin county, N. C. on the 1st ult. Mr. Jacob Matthews, aged one hundred and eight years. Until a few months before his death, he retained almost the vigor of youth, his sight was perfect, and he walked ten or fifteen miles a day. Seven years ago, his wife died, aged one hundred years—they had been married about eighty years.

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[VOL. XXVII. WHOLE NO. 684

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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LA FAYETTE. The British *holy alliance*-news papers abuse us most lustily for the honors that we have endeavored to bestow to our *revolutionary* friend, La Fayette—We shall give some extracts by way of specimens. The following will shew what is doing in France, in relation to the same subject.

The honors which a free and grateful people, (says the N. Y. American), are paying to La Fayette will not be permitted to appear in the French prints.—Indeed, the mere annunciation of his safe arrival in America was struck out of the papers, which truly present a singular appearance with blanks, some large and some small, in the midst of their columns, denoting that the hand, irresponsible and invisible, of the censor, has passed there. It was said of Attila, that where his horse trod all verdure withered. And so it may be pronounced of the French censorship, that where its hand passes all freedom of thought is dried up. But Attila was a barbarian. How is it with the legitimates of France?

The following is a translation of the letter from our correspondent:

OFFICE OF—September 9.

SIR: We had announced in our paper of to-day the arrival of general La Fayette at New York, on the 16th of August. The censorship struck out this article, excepting three lines, that you will find under the Paris head, and which doubtless were passed over inadvertently. Be good enough to communicate this fact to your correspondents in America, whence they may be enabled to judge of the absurd tyranny that is exercised here over the newspapers.

MR. ADAMS. A meeting of the people of the city and county of Philadelphia, friendly to the election of this gentleman, was held at the court house on the 18th inst. col. *Thomas Forrest*, in the chair, and *Clement C. Biddle* and *Bloomfield McIlwaine*, esquires, secretaries.

Several well written resolutions were offered and adopted, and the necessary committees raised to give effect to them. It seems now clear that an "Adams ticket" will be run in this state.

MR. CLAY. The following letter to Mr. Simpson, one of the editors of the (Philadelphia), "*Columbian Observer*," has been published in that paper. On account of the names given, it is hardly possible to believe, and surely it would be uncharitable to suppose, that the fact stated is not relied on—yet the whole matter rests on the assertion of a Mr. Thompson; and that he has mistaken or misunderstood the letter which it is said that he read, is satisfactorily ascertained by the recent declarations of many of Mr. Clay's most intimate friends, that he will not be withdrawn in any event. It is due to that distinguished gentleman, and those who support him, to make this remark—and the justice of it is fully sustained by what is given below.

Salem, October 9, 1824.

SIR: I have just received a letter from col. Samuel Swartout of Hoboken in this state, containing some important information from the west. A gentleman of great respectability by the name of *Thompson*, has just arrived in New York, from *Fredericksburg* in Virginia, who, just before his departure, saw and read a letter addressed by Mr. Clay to Judge *Brooke* of that place, in which he says, that he had given up all expectation of getting into the house of representatives as a candidate for the presidency, and that

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consequently general Jackson will obtain the electoral votes of all the western states, and if he should not succeed by the suffrages of the electors he will receive the support of all those states in the house. This is intelligence that may be relied on. The friends of Mr. Clay at Patterson have declared for us, and it is confidently expected that his whole interest in this state will very soon be transferred to Jackson.

The good cause is indeed advancing most prosperously in New Jersey.

I am, sir, with great respect,

J. OGDEN DAYTON.

Stephen Simpson, esq.

The last "*Cincinnati Gazette*" which has reached me, contains the following—

"We are informed that we are the two persons whose conversations are referred to in the last Republican, as affording ground to suspect a coalition between the supporters of Crawford and Clay. We deem it our duty to declare that in these conversations, we have been misunderstood or misrepresented. So far as we "*know the policy of Mr. Clay's supporters*," we know that no such coalition exists.

There was no union between the friends of Crawford and Clay in forming the Clay electoral ticket. No supporter of Mr. Crawford was consulted in forming that ticket; no one of his supporters had any agency in forming it. It was selected for Mr. Clay alone. It is supported with a single view to the election of Mr. Clay. There is no mystery, no concealment. It is impossible that Mr. Clay can be withdrawn after the election of electors, and Mr. Crawford voted for. Mr. Clay and his supporters would alike spurn such a proposition. We pledge our characters to the public, that every suggestion of the kind is unfounded.

C. HAMMOND.
JACOB BURNET.

Cincinnati, Oct. 7.

The same paper also contains a note from gen. Harrison, another of the gentlemen proposed to the people of Ohio as an elector favorable to Mr. Clay. He most pointedly disavows the idea of a "coalition" between Messrs. Crawford and Clay, and pronounces the report of it a "malicious falsehood;" and he pledges himself that Mr. Clay "will not withdraw from the contest but by the fiat of his Maker."

What more need be said? "Let there be fair play."

MR. GALLATIN. After repeated assertions of the fact, and the most positive denials of it, it appears that Mr. Gallatin has withdrawn; and, in the "*Richmond Enquirer*," of Tuesday last, we have the following note—

"*Fayette county, Penn.* Oct. 2, 1824.

Understanding that the withdrawal of my name may have a favorable effect on the result of the approaching election of president and vice president of the United States, I request that I may no longer be considered as a candidate for the office of vice president.

ALBERT GALLATIN."

Many and great are the comments that are made on this proceeding—but it is not of any importance to the public, in itself. The "*National Intelligencer*," however, intimates that the friends of Mr. Crawford may support Mr. Clay for the vice presidency; and about this there is also much speculation, as may well be expected at a season like the present.

NEW JERSEY. "A regular democratic convention" has been held at Trenton, for the purpose of forming

an electoral ticket. The following letter, published in the Franklin Gazette, shews the result:

"The convention has just risen after appointing seven Jackson and one Crawford elector. Adams, individually, was most powerful; but the Crawford men came over to the Jackson party."

NEW-YORK. The following letter from colonel Young, one of the candidates for the governorship of the state of New York, has been published, and claims a record in this work.

Ballston, 29th Sep. 1824.

DEAR SIR: I have received yours of the 20th inst. in which you inquire whether my opinion, in reference to the electoral law, had changed. Since the first agitation of the question at the last election, I have uniformly entertained and expressed an opinion in favor of transferring the choice of presidential electors from the legislature to the ballot boxes. I have entertained and expressed this opinion, not only because I believe that such a law would be correct in principle, but because I was satisfied that it was called for by public sentiment.

I have, within the last five or six weeks, received many letters from various parts of the state, making the same inquiry as yours, and some of them asking my opinion in reference to the candidates for the presidency. I have no objection that my sentiments, on all political subjects, should be known; but I have felt a great reluctance to be the organ of their publicity.

The many pressing solicitations however, which I had received, induced me, eight or ten days since, to write a letter to Edward Hudson, esq. member of assembly, from Madison county, in answer to one from him, in which I state my opinion as above on the electoral law; and also that I prefer Mr. CLAY, among the presidential candidates, and, giving, in short, my reasons for the preference. I have authorized him to make such use of my letter as he may deem proper, and, of course, I expect that he will procure its publication.

I am, sir, with sentiments of respect and friendship,
Your's, &c. SAMUEL YOUNG.

Hon. Jesse Clark.

RHODE ISLAND. The people of this state, on Monday, last week, by a large majority, rejected the proposed constitution: so it will continue to be governed by the royal charter, and the usages and laws established under it.

MARYLAND. General result of the late election for members of congress.

<i>Present members.</i>	<i>Members elected.</i>
Joseph Kent,	Joseph Kent,
Raphael Neale,	Clement Dorsey,
John S. Spence,	Robt. N. Martin,
George E. Mitchell,	George E. Mitchell,
Isaac McKim,	John Barney,
Peter Little,	Peter Little,
Henry R. Warfield,	George Peter,
John Lee,	Thomas Worthington,
Wm. Hayward, jun.	John Leeds Kerr.

HAYTI. A letter to the editors of the American, dated New York, Oct. 1, 1824.

SIRS: I have just read in your paper of the 22d ult. [see present vol. of the REGISTER, page 54.] the translation of my reply to the objections of Mr. A ** * *. The omission of a figure in the number which represents the force of the national guard of Hayti, makes a difference, which though unimportant to us, may occasion unfounded speculations on the part of politicians and invaders. The national guard, instead of 11,375 men, consists of 113,325 men.

I have the honor to be, &c.

GRANVILLE.

Many free blacks are leaving the United States for this island, under the authority of the Haytien government. Nine or ten vessels, filled with passengers, have just sailed, or are about to depart, from Philadelphia, Port Elizabeth, Baltimore, &c. and it is calculated that between 3 and 4000 will migrate within a few days. If their report of the treatment received is such as we expect that it must be, they will be followed by many thousands; and, while we may hope that the condition of the people of color will be much improved, and please ourselves with the expectation that many among them may become useful and eminent men, we shall have to congratulate ourselves on the reduction of a species of population, less profitable to our country and more injurious, perhaps, to morals than any other: for the reason that no effort, however praise-worthy, no acquirement, however meritorious, can redeem the poor negro from the prejudice against his skin, which perpetuates his condemnation to the degraded class.

EGYPT. It is estimated that the crop of cotton raised in this country, during the present year, will yield 200,000 quintals! The last year only 30,000 were brought to market. It costs about 6 17-20 pence sterling per pound, English weight, when on board, for transportation. It is represented as nearly equal to "the best American kinds, and can only be deemed inferior in respect to cleanness," in relation to which great improvement is making. The viceroy pays great attention to cultivation of the article, which he designs to render the grand staple of the country.

BRITISH AFFAIRS. From the *New York American* it appears from the court calender of the British empire, (1824), that their army contains no less than 7 field marshals, 92 generals, 222 lieutenant generals, 266 major generals, making 587 general officers; besides those who have local rank in their colonies. Great Britain is enabled to support this great number of veterans, in honor, by the following system: No officer receives half pay for any higher rank than that of lieutenant colonel. If actually employed as a general, he receives the proper full pay of his rank: and most of them are colonels of regiments, situations which, on an average, produce about 1000l. per annum, (\$4,440 00).

In the British army there are the following regiments: 2 life guards, 1 horse guards, 7 dragoon guards, 17 dragoons, 3 foot guards, 93 foot, making a total of 123 regiments. Besides these, are the artillery, rifle brigade, wagon train, East India forces, militia, &c. Of the 123 regular regiments, but very few are commanded by officers of so low a rank as major general; not one by a colonel. Major generals are often lieutenant colonels of regiments, receiving the pay, without doing much duty, as such, however. There are 233 colonels, 849 lieutenant colonels and 941 majors, making a grand total of 2,610 field officers; all of whom are more or less supported by the government.

In the navy there are 56 admirals, 64 vice admirals, 73 rear admirals, besides 30 yellow or superannuated admirals, who have rank and pay but can never command, making 223 admirals Of these only 9 are in actual military command; all receive half pay, and many have governments and political situations to support them.

Very few of the British nobility encounter the hardships of the ocean. Occasionally a younger son goes into the service and comes, in time, to the family honors, by the death of a brother. But the army is the favorite service of the nobles. A few Scotch lords, who are generally needy, are in the navy, though many of the naval lords are creations. There are 823 captains, 819 commanders, 3,708 lieutenants

and 553 masters. Probably they have 500 sail of seaworthy vessels. Of these, perhaps, 100 sail of good ships of the line might be employed.

In England, there are 19 dukes, 6 marquesses, 105 earls, 21 viscounts and 143 barons, making a total of 304 peers of Great Britain. To these must be added the 16 elective peers of Scotland, and 28 for Ireland, and 9 peerages which are, at present, held by females, and gives a total of 357; the whole number of which the house of lords can consist, without new creations. Not a fifth of this number ordinarily attend, many very seldom, and some never.

In Scotland there are 8 dukes, (all English peers but one), 3 marquesses, (one an English peer), 38 earls, (16 English peers), 4 viscounts, (2 English peers), 28 barons, (2 English peers), and 4 countesses in their own rights, two of whom are married to English peers and have children. Total 85 Scotch peerages—to these may be added five or six recent restorations.

In Ireland there is one duke, who is an English peer, 12 marquesses, (9 English peers), 77 earls, (24 English peers), 48 viscounts, (9 English peers), 72 barons, (11 English peers), and 4 peeresses, one of whom is an English peeress and one the wife of an English peer. Total Irish 215. If the English peerages be subtracted from the Scotch and Irish, and the remainder added to the above number of 313, it will give 553 peerages in the three kingdoms, existing in different families or branches of families. From this number the royal family are excluded.

There are 645 baronets of Great Britain, 139 of Scotland, or as they are called of Nova Scotia, and 93 of Ireland. Total 877. In addition to these a great number of peers have baronetries among their other titles. The eldest baronet is sir Edmund Bacon, who only dates from May 22, 1611. The English nobility is the least ancient of any in Europe, though some few families are of great antiquity. It is entirely owing to the fact of their nobles blending so easily with the commons of their empire, that the aristocracy of their government is not only tolerable, but for their purposes admirable.

The oldest peerage in the British empire is the earldom of Sutherland, which dates from the year 1066. It is now enjoyed by a female, who is the wife of the English marquis of Stafford, so that after her death it will descend to her eldest son, the present earl of Gower, and will eventually merge in the marquessate.

Our modest but effective establishments present a very striking contrast to the expensive ones of Great Britain. We have in the army 1 major general, 2 brigadiers, 11 colonels, 11 lieutenant colonels and 11 majors, making 36 field officers, exclusive of the corps of engineers and the general staff. In the navy there are no admirals, no commodores, and only 25 post captains, 29 masters and commanders, and about 170 lieutenants.

SPAIN. The deplorable condition of the friends of constitutional liberty in Spain, is well depicted in the following letter, dated Gibraltar, September 1, and published in the "National Gazette." The facts belong to a history of the times.

"You will no doubt hear of the late effort made by a party of the constitutionalists to create a revolution in Spain. These unfortunate men were driven to this extreme by the barbarous treatment they were exposed to from the persecutions of the party in power. Their personal safety was hourly threatened, and they found their numbers daily decreasing by every kind of persecution that it is possible for human ingenuity to invent; their submission and passive obedience to the new order of things were imputed to them as criminal, and they were so continually harassed and oppressed by their petty rulers,

that death itself seemed preferable to an existence which held out no hope of any amelioration of their wretched condition. Many had fled to this place in hopes of obtaining, at least, a short respite from their miseries; but general orders were issued by the governor prohibiting any one from entering the garrison or town, and ordering all those that were here to leave the place within a limited number of days; as a great favor they were permitted to hire small vessels and boats and live in the bay, which is without the jurisdiction of the governor, and is under that of the port admiral, or naval commanding officer.

These wretched beings, many of them with their families, had nothing to subsist on but the charity of their friends and acquaintances, and you may easily suppose that they could not expect to exist long under such a state of things. Those who could procure the means of a passage to England or to the United States, did so, with merely the clothes they had on their backs; the number of those, however, was very limited, for having nothing to offer to masters of vessels, few were found sufficiently humane, or able from their circumstances, to take them away. Joining, therefore, with their friends who are living in Spain, in almost an equal state of wretchedness, they determined to make one bold effort either to regain some point of the peninsula, or perish in the attempt.

They were joined by some of their partisans who had fled to the mountains of Ronda, and were living there concealed; they surprised the town and fort of Tarifa, and being joined by small parties who were detached against them, and by many of those who were living in a complete state of despair in this bay, they dared openly to raise the standard of rebellion. They were, however, for want of means, unable to make any very serious resistance against a powerful land and naval force of French and Spaniards which were sent against them. They were compelled to surrender, and have thus fallen into hands of those who will not spare the life of one single individual.

The enterprise of these unfortunate men will no doubt be viewed with you as an act of madness, yet could you have witnessed the distress and wretchedness of those unfortunate beings, you would agree with me that death itself in all its forms was preferable to a lingering existence, which must have terminated in starvation, for nothing can exceed the cruelty of the government of this place towards these men, and, indeed, it would almost appear that it felt anxious for them to engage in some such desperate enterprise, that it might get rid of them; and it has now determined that no constitutional Spaniard shall find a resting place near this garrison, as an order has been published prohibiting, under the severest penalties, any one of them approaching the town or bay; because, as the order says, they had abused the lenity heretofore shown them, in granting them an asylum, which I can assure you was never granted, further than I have stated. In fact, the Greeks themselves could not have been treated with more barbarity by the Turks, than these people have been treated.

Morena Guerra, on his return from the United States, was not permitted to land here; his going to Spain was totally out of the question; he therefore determined to retire to Africa, and has taken a house at Tangiers, at which place his family joined him, and he is living entirely withdrawn from politics, and had nothing to do with the late business, having refused to take any part in what he considered a most desperate undertaking.

The treasurer of Cordova, who left this some months ago, for the United States, can give you some idea of the cruel treatment the constitutionalists met with here. He was permitted for some time to re-

side in the city; he was then ordered out of it, and lived for some time with his wife and family in a boat in the bay; at last, weary of this existence, he was enabled to raise a sufficiency to procure a passage to New-York, and is now in the United States.*

Spain is in a wretched state, the whole country is disaffected and discontented, and the administration of the government is so weak and wicked as to promise no amelioration. A dreadful civil war is thought will soon take place, and such is the state of feeling of the different parties, that the worst of horrid acts may be anticipated from both; it is only the presence of the French that prevents an immediate revolution.

A CORRECT GROUND. Mr. M. Hayden, at present one of the representatives from the state of New York, is a candidate for re-election. He has published a sound and sensible address to the people of the counties of Monroe and Livingston, (which compose his district), from which I shall make one or two extracts to shew that he acknowledges "the sovereignty of the people." Indeed—I think that we are in a state of improvement. The good old principles of our republican system have many zealous supporters, and are seemingly about to become *fashionable* again.

Speaking of the proceedings of the legislature, at the extra session in August last, Mr. Hayden says—"The members of the legislature, must stand or fall by their own actions—they are before the grand inquest of the people of the state of New York, by the grace of God, yet free and independent, and will meet with a safe deliverance, if they deserve it. It is not my business to arraign their conduct, or impugn their motives. It is sufficient for the purposes of this communication to remark, that a general belief is prevalent, that the legislature, in defiance of the fundamental principles of our government; in defiance of the strongly expressed will of the people; and in defiance of pledges solemnly given by great numbers of their body, have seen fit to retain the power above alluded to [appointment of electors] in their own hands, for purposes concerning which, I am not disposed to comment, and for reasons which I will not canvass."

He proceeds to declare, that if the vote of the electoral college of the state shall be given to Mr. Crawford, who is not regarded by him as the choice of the freemen of the state, and he should be returned as one of the candidates out of whom a selection must be made, to the house of representatives, he shall be prepared for the event, and adds—

"In the exercise of such a power as will devolve on the members of the house of representatives, on the contingency before mentioned, I shall consider myself as vested with a delegated trust, to be performed on my part, with all good faith to the people, and exclusively for their benefit; in the performance of which trust, I am bound to consult and be governed, by the free unbiassed will of my constituents, so far as the same can be ascertained—disregarding, nay, rejecting any preferences of my own, unless they happen to be in unison with the opinions of those I have the honor to represent.

"This I take to be the only honest—the only republican course—that to act on any other principle, would, *in me*, be a gross violation of the implied, but sacred engagement, between myself and constituents, when taking on myself the character and duties of

*The individual to whom the above letter refers, as having come to this country, now lives in a small house in the suburbs of Philadelphia, and, much to his credit, has dedicated himself to making soap and candles, thus endeavoring, by his industry, to support himself and family; a trait in his character too honorable not to be mentioned with applause.

their representative—that to act differently, would prove me to be a tyrant and usurper, precisely so far, as the constitution had vested me with the ability to be one—would tend to subvert the right of suffrage existing in the people, or at all events would destroy its value.

"Professing, therefore, to be governed solely in this matter by the free unbiassed will of the people, and disregarding, as I shall most assuredly do, all the acts and doings of the present legislature, affecting this question of the presidency—my only resource, is this direct appeal to you, the people, the only legitimate source of derivative authority in our republican system.

"By the free unbiassed will of the people, I mean something widely differing from the sentiments not infrequently expressed, by meagre collections of individuals, ambitious of power and place, who act under the strong influence, nay, the absolute control of the great of state intriguers. It is the wishes and feelings of the farmers of the district, that I am disposed to consult and regard; of the mechanics, of the steady and reflecting men of all parties, who have better business at home than political management abroad—who act for themselves, who are unfettered and unbound. It is my object to ascertain the wishes and feelings of such men, throughout the district; and if my department, on this great national question which now agitates the country, should not meet their approbation, it shall be because they have not been careful to be sufficiently explicit.

"In what manner I shall be apprised of your opinions, is to me a matter of little moment, and rests entirely with you. If I should not hear from you by public expressions, I shall then govern myself by what I now believe to be your wishes, on the presidential question, provided that belief is confirmed by the casual interchanges of opinion, I may have the pleasure of holding with you individually, previous to my departure for Washington in November next."

THE FRENCH PRESS. Some of the Paris journals wear a curious appearance, a number of their columns being blank, the matter prepared for them having been struck out by the censors to whom each number of every newspaper must be submitted for approval or expurgation, before it can be issued! The present state of the ease may be understood from the following dismal article of the *Constitutionnel*:

"Paris, August 21.—There is very little generosity in some journals, in which the blank spots of other journals are held up to ridicule. If we have not filled our sheet, it was because we wanted matter, though we have sent articles enough to fill several journals. We do not know our censors—we know nothing of what instructions they have received, and we can not even guess at their tenor by the retrenchments already made. We were obliged, therefore, to leave those places vacant which we could not fill without violating the law, and then the journals which censure us for the vacant places, would have shouted for joy, if we were condemned for having done it. In 1813, when the censorship was established, a censor was appointed for each journal; explanations could be entered into with him, and without giving up his secret, he allowed the intentions of the government to be divined. He was not only an overseer, he was a guide. At present, whenever the censorship exists in Germany, it is exercised in this manner. When the governments suppose themselves obliged to have recourse to some guarantee, at least, they do not make it ruin for authors and editors."

The following is the polite note addressed by the police to the editors severally:

"Paris, August 16, 1824.

"SIR: An ordinance of the king, dated yesterday,

and inserted to-day in the *Moniteur*, signifying that the laws of the 31st March, 1820, and of the 26th July, 1821, relative to the journals, should be again put in force; and another ordinance of his majesty, regulating the mode of execution, having also appeared, I invite you to send this evening to the hotel of the director of police, No. 116, rue de Grenelle, St. Germain, two proofs of the journal of which you are the responsible publisher, to be there examined, and approved if proper (*s'il y a lieu*). Accept, sir, the assurance of my perfect consideration.

"The counsellor of state, prefect of police,

"DELAUVAU."

FOREIGN NEWS.

Great Britain. An extraordinary phenomenon occurred on the 2d Sept. near Haworth, about twenty-four miles from Leeds. A part of the high lands on the moors, opened into chasms and sunk to the depth of five or six yards in some places, and formed two cavities, one about 200 and the other about 600 yards in circumference. From these issued two immense volumes of muddy water, which, uniting at the distance of 100 yards from their sources, overwhelmed the country for about two hours from thirty to sixty yards in width, from three to four yards in depth, and for a distance of six or seven miles. All this way there was deposited a black morish substance, from three to thirty-six inches in depth, mixed with sand, rocky fragments, &c. A paragraph dated Leeds, Sept. 6, states that the river Ayre still presented the most extraordinary appearance—resembling exactly the grounds of coffee. All the woollen manufactures, dye houses, &c. upon its banks, were completely at a stand, and the most lively apprehensions prevailed as to the ultimate consequences of this unusual phenomenon.

France. It is believed that the king of France has departed from the troubles of this world. He will be succeeded by the count d'Artois, his brother, who is already called Charles X. It is not believed that he will change the policy of government in any material respect. The count is 67 years of age—his son, the duke of Angouleme, is in the line to succeed him, and his heir will be the young duke of Bordeaux, son of his brother, the late duke of Berri.

The latest date is from Paris, 13th Sept. at 9 o'clock at night. The king was then living—but packages received from Havre are sealed in black, and the report is that his death was announced.

Hungary. In the month of August last, the whole country near Arva was laid waste by a hail storm, and hundreds of oxen, sheep and other animals were killed. The masses of ice are represented as having weighed 1½ lbs each, when they descended!

Greece. The accounts relative to the capture of Ipsara, and the partial defeat of the Turkish fleet, mentioned in our last, are amply confirmed. It is stated, that, in addition to the five frigates and corvettes which the barbarians lost, the Greeks captured or destroyed all their gun boats and transports.

The Egyptian fleet and army has arrived at Rhodes. The land force is said to consist of 16,000 men. A grand attack upon Hydra is contemplated.

The grand Greek fleet was at sea, in pursuit of the flying Turks—by defeating it, the patriots intend to break up the intended expeditions against Hydra and Samos. They are full of courage, though the preparations made to subdue them are very extensive. If they succeed in beating the Turks the present campaign, it seems as if agreed that they will not be troubled much more.

Peru. Our accounts from this country are so contradictory that we cannot understand what has taken place. They would lead us, however, to the belief that Bolivar must soon accomplish his great design of

relieving this fine country from the power of the royalists.

Brazil. Pernambuco is very strictly blockaded by the imperial squadron, under command of lord Cochrane. Flour was \$20 per barrel there, and other articles of provisions proportionably high.

LA FAYETTE'S VISIT TO BALTIMORE.

It is due to the great—to the well-known patriotism and public spirit of the people of Baltimore, that many things, (omitted in our last), which happened during the visit of general La Fayette, should be recorded in this work; we, therefore, insert the addresses of the various deputations that waited on the general and his replies, &c.

To the address of governor *Sterens*, published in our last, the general made the following reply, "While your excellency is pleased so kindly to welcome me in the name of the citizens of Maryland, the lively gratitude which this most gratifying reception, cannot fail to excite, associates in my heart, with a no less profound sense of my old obligations to this state, both as an American general and a personal friend. I am happy, sir, to have the honor to meet you in this fort, so gallantly defended during the late war, in presence of the brave colonel, of the worthy volunteers, whose glory, on that memorable occasion, I have enjoyed with the profound feelings of an American veteran. It was by a Maryland colonel in the year 1777, that the British received, in the gallant defence of an important fort, one of the first lessons, of what they were to expect from American valor and patriotism. The Maryland line, sir, in the continental army, has been conspicuous, not only in days of victory, but on days either unfortunate or dubious. This tent, sir, under which I now answer your affectionate address, the monument erected to the memory of our great and good commander in chief, the column of a later date, bearing testimonies of a most glorious event, my entrance in a city long ago dear to me, and now become so beautiful and prosperous, fill my heart with sentiments, in which you have had the goodness to sympathise. Accept, sir, the tribute of my respectful and affectionate gratitude to the citizens of this state, and their honored chief magistrate."

The general and the French residents of Baltimore.

The French inhabitants of Baltimore, impressed with reverential and grateful feelings towards general La Fayette, assembled early last week, in order to agree upon some public testimony of their respect and affection. Mr. Du Bois Martin, who acted so noble a part in aiding the first voyage of general La Fayette to this country, and who is honored with his esteem and friendship, was chosen president of the meeting, and Dr. Jules Ducatel, secretary.

The sentiments of the meeting, in respect to general La Fayette, were unanimous. All present solemnly declared that he was doubly dear to them, as being doubly their countryman—as the benefactor both of their native and of their adopted country—as the auxiliary of liberty in America—her champion in France—her martyr at Olmutz. All expressed the deepest veneration for his character. In the midst of so many changes, they admired the immutability of his principles—his unshaken integrity—equally proof against the menaces of bloody factions, and against the siren voice of royal and imperial seduction and power. In short, he appeared to them to stand amid so many moral ruins, and the wrecks of so many hopes and efforts, like a majestic rock, in vain assailed by every tempest and every wind: or rather, like a consoling and guiding light in that deep darkness which has overspread the political horizon of Europe.

Under these impressions, it was resolved to express to the general, as natives of France, those sen-

timents which were so warmly felt as American citizens. Mr. Joseph Michard was selected to prepare a suitable address. At his request, Messrs E. Ducatel and L. H. Girardin, whom uncontrollable circumstances had prevented from attending the meeting, were associated with him for that purpose. The above three gentlemen, therefore, jointly prepared the subjoined address, which was yesterday delivered by Dr. E. Ducatel to general La Fayette, at the Exchange. After the general's impressive and sympathetic answer, all the French residents there present, with the venerable Mr. Du Bois Martin, at their head, severally shook hands with the "nation's illustrious guest," whose sensibility was evinced by his affectionate grasp and kind expressions.

Translation of the address of the natives of France, now citizens of Baltimore to gen. La Fayette

GENERAL—Men, born on the same soil, under the same sky as yourself, but now residing in Baltimore, a city so dear to your recollection, deem it their duty, and make it their delight to renew, as natives of France, the homage which they have already tendered to you as citizens of America. Warmly admiring your civic and your military virtues, they come to lay before you the expression of their good wishes, of their affectionate sentiments; to witness the most sublime scene which the world has ever exhibited, to enjoy the presence of one of the most illustrious champions of American liberty, of one who unites the character of the philanthropist with the fame of the warrior.

This, indeed, is a new era. The most interesting, the brightest page of history, is now to be enlarged. Already your name shone conspicuous in the annals of nations; already your magnanimous and noble conduct had assigned to you a pre-eminent rank among their benefactors. Historians will again consecrate your fame; and present to the eyes of posterity a great nation, the sincere votary of true virtue and true honor, spontaneously and simultaneously rising to offer to one of her most distinguished heroes, to one who was associated in the labors and in the glory of the immortal Washington, the tribute of her love and of her gratitude.

General, you are, for the present generation, like one of those venerable monuments which men contemplate with holy emotions, with ineffable sympathy—and which no one can approach without feelings of admiration and reverence. Resistless charm, omnipotent effect of true and inherent greatness—of that greatness which you owe to yourself alone, and in the acquisition of which the titles and privileges attached to your illustrious birth, have had no share!

We feel happy not only in presenting to you a solemn, a votary homage—but also in offering it on a memorable occasion, in a place consecrated by your heroic devotion to the cause of liberty—in this good city of Baltimore, which, in 1781, witnessed your disinterestedness and your zeal, when, at the voice of Washington, your model and your friend, you were hastening to the defence of that state that gave him birth, where his hallowed remains are now reposing, and where so many glorious recollections, so many splendid epochs, so many illustrious friendships, and so many evidences of esteem, veneration and love, now invite your presence!

Your triumph, general, resembles in no respect the triumphs of the boasted conquerors of antiquity. Those triumphs were always stained with blood and often purchased with gold. Here no ostentatious parade, no insulting splendor, intended rather to gratify pride than to remunerate virtue—still less a multitude of captives in chains mournfully surrounding the chariot of an arrogant victor, dragging after him the spoils of subjugated nations. Here the tree of liberty entwined with wreaths of flowers, adorned

with verdant laurels, civic crowns, shouts of joy, cheerful bursts of unanimous exultation, the smiles of beauty, that delicate and exquisite judge of true merit—such are your trophies! Here ten millions of men, truly free, truly just, truly wise, yielding solely to the impulse of their hearts, make it their glory to honor the generous warrior, who sacrificed a considerable portion of his fortune, who hazarded his life, who shed his blood, to assist them in vindicating their rights, in establishing their liberties—and whose happiness it was to reduce to practice his philanthropic principles by supporting so noble a cause! Receive, general, the well earned reward of your heroism, of your virtues! And may all nations reverberate our applause with universal acclaim, and profit by so glorious an example!

The reply.

My dear countrymen. In this free, happy and prosperous country, which receives me in a manner so affectionate, so honorable and so impressive, to see my countrymen partaking the sentiments of my heart, always affords me fresh pleasure. The gratitude which I feel on the present occasion, towards the beautiful and flourishing city of Baltimore, added to obligations of very ancient date, fills me with delight, while viewing the rapid and admirable results, which the superiority of American institutions has enabled this good city to obtain. I join in your wishes for the universal liberty of our native country, whose march of improvement is, in many respects, satisfactory. You reverberate the wishes, the hopes of all true Frenchmen. Receive also, my dear countrymen, my best, my most affectionate wishes for your personal happiness—Be assured that the expression of your esteem and friendship is highly gratifying to me, and that it will always constitute one of my most endearing recollections.

Visit to the University.

The regents of the university of Maryland having resolved unanimously to confer on general La Fayette the honorary degree of doctor of laws, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to invite him to the university for that purpose.

Rev. Dr. Glendy, from the faculty of divinity.

Dr. Davidge, from the faculty of physic.

The hon. C. H. Hanson, of arts and sciences.

David Hoffman, esq. of law.

They accordingly waited on the general at the Exchange, when judge Hanson, on behalf of the committee, addressed him as follows.

GENERAL—Your visit to America affords to all nations a new and wonderful spectacle—After the lapse of forty years, a mere span, in the annals of the world, behold an entire people, not in the inception of a theory, but in the fullest practical enjoyment of the blessings of free government, at a moment, too, whilst the rest of the world unite only in one sentiment, that of endeavoring to shape their institutions, moral and political, upon the model of America, the sons of these United States, prosperous and unanimous, contend to be only most distinguished for their gratitude to a surviving chieftain of their glorious revolution, to the bosom friend of Washington, the pre-eminent man of any age or any country; and to the renowned co-adjutor of the august founders of this republic. The eyes of all ages, classes and conditions, from the gallant youth to the aged patriarch, look towards you their affectionate and respectful welcome.

But it is with peculiar fitness, that, as liberty is the parent of science and law, the university of Maryland should hail you as an illustrious sire, should solicit a visit to the institution, and whilst it presents for your acceptance its highest diploma, confer upon itself an honor, by attempting to honor you; and I am commanded sir, in conjunction with professor Davidge, to request that you will appoint a time most convenient to yourself for your reception:

The general replied—

That he would appoint a time agreeable to the professors of the institution, for his visit, and would, in the bosom of the university, express his affectionate and respectful thanks.

General La Fayette visited the university of Maryland on Saturday forenoon, and was received at his carriage by the hon. judge Hanson, and professor Davidge, together with professor De Butts, Dean of the medical faculty, by whom he was conducted to the anatomical hall, where the right revd. bishop Kemp, the provost of the university, professors Hoffman, Potter, Pattison, McDowell, Baker and Hall, and a number of ladies and gentlemen were assembled, who all arose on the entrance of the general and greeted him with the kindest welcome.

The general bowed gracefully to all the audience, and then took his seat in a chair placed for him opposite the provost. The general was accompanied by his son, by colonel Howard, general Smith and col. Bentalou. After a short pause, perfect silence prevailing in the hall, the provost rose, all present also rising, and addressed the general as follows:

"While our fellow citizens, of every description and in every quarter, are hailing with elevation and delight, your return to this country, we, sir, beg leave to manifest our participation in the same sentiments and in the same feelings.

When you first embarked in the cause of America, the sacrifices you made were of no common character. The undertaking was vast in itself, and surrounded by formidable difficulties.

To the ardor of ingenuous youth, the dangers of the sea, and the hardships of war, presented little that was appalling. But the world at that time knew no instance of an extensive country continuing long free, under a republican government. Even sage philosophers, and profound statesmen, had predicted that this was impossible.

You, sir, can now tell them, that the country, whose independence you hazarded every thing to secure, the fabric of whose liberty you helped to construct, is a great and flourishing republic. You can say, that in little more than forty years, splendid and wealthy cities have risen on the sea coast—that the commerce of this country has extended all over the world, that vast tracts of land, that were then in possession of the wild beasts of the forest, with here and there a small Indian village, are covered with a dense population of civilized men; that numerous institutions have been founded and are still founding for the cultivation of the arts and sciences; and that over this country religion sheds her genuine influence; and to this you may add, that the government possesses the principles of duration and the people the privileges of liberty.

When you passed through this place, about forty years ago, the few who have not descended to the grave, well recollect, that your soldiers, brave as they were, were not in a condition to inspire confidence or hope. Their privations excited the charity of the female heart. And yet with these troops, you kept in check an experienced general with a veteran army, and at last, while you stood at the right hand of the great Washington, that general yielded up his sword and acknowledged himself *conquered*. Not long after *freedom* descended upon this land, and she has continued to preside over it ever since.

While your visit to this country was thus auspicious and eventful, we cannot but view your second as full of interest and usefulness. It will revive sentiments, which the hand of time may have obscured, it will fix the principles of those heroes and statesmen with whom you acted in the minds of their children and children's children; and when the news shall pass through every part of the land, that you visited the tomb of the father of this country, the

memory of the exploits which, in connection with him, you achieved, will be brightened beyond the power of historic narration, and a new epoch of liberty will commence.

The university of Maryland, we view, sir, as a scion sprung from that stock, which your hand assisted in planting. And in the fullness of our gratitude, we beg you to accept the highest expression of regard she has it in her power to bestow. At a late meeting of the regents, the honorary degree of doctor of laws, was conferred upon you, in testimony of which I have the honor to hand you this diploma."

The provost then presented to the general the diploma which was written on parchment in the most elegant style of penmanship by Mr. F. G. Foster, and was accompanied with a handsome silver box to enclose it. On receiving the diploma, the general expressed to the provost in the most feeling manner his grateful sense of this honorable proof of respect and attachment from a body so highly dignified and justly respected.

The ceremony being completed, the general was introduced to the professors and regents, and viewed the several rooms and valuable chemical, galvanic and other apparatus belonging to the institution.

Presentation of the clergy.

About 9 o'clock on Monday morning, general La Fayette was waited on, at his apartments, by a number of clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church; on being presented, the Revd. Mr. Merwin delivered the following address.—

"General—We salute you as the ministers of the gospel, and present ourselves before you as the representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the city and precincts of Baltimore. We congratulate you, sir, on your safe arrival in our happy country, we greet you, with a hearty welcome. And be assured, sir, that we participate in the general and heartfelt joy of our fellow citizens at your visiting this country. We respect your character, feel grateful for your services, and rejoice in that liberty, civil and religious, which you risked your life to procure [*here the general seized the hand of the speaker.*] We, sir, are the ministers of a peaceful gospel. [*The general again grasping the hand of Mr. Merwin with both of his, exclaimed—*"Yes, it is a peaceful gospel! It destroys all animosity, it harmonizes all hearts."*]* [Mr. Merwin proceeded,]"a peaceful gospel which has for its object the present, future and eternal happiness of man; and we most devoutly pray, that you may share in its richest blessings, that your future days may be crowned with honor, that your end may be peace, and that you may attain that eternal life that remaineth to the people of God."

The general, still holding Mr. Merwin's hand within both his, immediately replied, and with evident token of deep interest,

"I am happy, sir, to receive this mark of respect from the ministers of a peaceful gospel. It is indeed a peaceful gospel, and I am sorry I have not time more fully to express to you the cordiality with which I receive this evidence of your respect."

Mr. Merwin then introduced an aged and venerable minister, who, embracing the hand of the general, observed—"I had the happiness to see you, general, when you were in circumstances less favorable and pleasant than you are now—I saw you, sir, when you came into Philadelphia, wounded, from the battle of Brandywine"—Here the general, in the fullness of his heart, said to the venerable minister, "I am glad to see you, my respected old friend, I hope God will bless you" [clasping him with both hands.] Each minister was then severally introduced by Mr. Merwin, and shook the hand of the general, with every mark of attention and esteem.

Grateful remembrance.

After the introduction of the surviving officers and

soldiers of the revolution, who reside in and near Baltimore, to general La Fayette on Friday last, he observed to one of the gentlemen near, "I have not seen among these my friendly and patriotic commissary, Mr. David Poe, who resided in Baltimore when I was here, and out of his own very limited means supplied me with five hundred dollars to aid in clothing my troops, and whose wife, with her own hands, cut out five hundred pair of pantaloons, and superintended the making of them for the use of my men." The general was informed that Mr. Poe was dead but that his widow was still living. He expressed an anxious wish to see her. The good old lady heard the intelligence with tears of joy, and the next day visited the general, by whom she was received most affectionately; he spoke in grateful terms of the friendly assistance he had received from her and her husband: "your husband," said he, pressing his hand on his breast, "was my friend, and the aid I received from you both was greatly beneficial to me and my troops."

The effect of such an interview as this may be imagined but cannot be described.

Delicate compliment.

While in Baltimore, a gentleman, at the request of three ladies of Fredericktown, presented general La Fayette, at the Exchange, with a plant emblematic of their wishes—it was called LIFE EVERLASTING.

Defenders of fort M'Henry.

The defenders of fort M'Henry embraced in the polite invitation given by col. Hindman, unanimously beg leave thus publicly to present their sincere thanks to that gallant officer for the position assigned them at the fort, as well as for his kind and gentlemanly conduct evinced towards them throughout the morning of that day, which gave them the HAND of one of the best, and certainly most enviable of men now living—the greatly good LA FAYETTE.

THE COMMITTEE.

Circic arch in Forest-street.

The following is the address of Fame upon presenting a laurel wreath to general La Fayette, under the circic arch in Forest-street, alluded to in our last.

Take this wreath, the badge of glory,
Which thou hast so nobly won,
LA FAYETTE shall live in story,
With the name of WASHINGTON.

Warriors known by devastation,
Who have filled the world with fears,
Never gained my approbation,
When their wreaths were stained with tears.

But thou, a suitor, far more true,
Has courted me with winning wiles,
As thy desert, I give to you
The crown of laurel, deck'd with smiles

Presentation of colors.

During the stay of the general, several of our numerous, efficient and beautiful volunteer corps, composed of the flower of Baltimore, were honored by the presentation of colors from the general's own hands, on which occasion he remarked, to the captains—"You do me great honor. My acquaintance with the volunteers of Baltimore has been of long duration, and I always esteem them very much," adding "he knew the Baltimore fathers too well of old, to believe that the Baltimore sons would ever disgrace them."

Address of the young men.

At a meeting of the young men constituting a committee, for presenting our venerable guest, La Fayette, with a gold medal, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the following address, delivered, with the medal, by one of the committee, be published in the different newspapers of this city:—

GENERAL.—In behalf of the young men of Baltimore, I have the honor to present to you this medal, in

manifestation of their respect for your character as the firm supporter of American independence, the compatriot in arms of our forefathers, in reuding asunder the bonds of British tyranny and oppression—the friend and companion of our beloved father, the illustrious and immortal Washington.

In presenting you this medal, it inspires the most pleasing recollections, and the most endearing associations are entwined around our hearts. The blood beating in unison with that which warmed the bosoms of Putnam and Warren at Bunker's Hill,—Morgan and our venerable and hoary headed citizen, Howard, at the Cowpens,—the brave and generous De Kalb at Camden,—and the noble and patriotic Pole, Pulaski, at Savannah,—and the immortal few that were their participators.

By the recital of the exploits of the heroes of seventy six, we would wish to convey to you, sir, that our actions have not spotted nor tarnished their well earned fame. And as their blood still circulates through our youthful veins, it shall be our animated guarantee to preserve in its purity that system of liberty which pervades this happy land.

GENERAL LA FAYETTE,—receive this, and with it our everlasting gratitude; and as a memento of the noble achievements that your person and private means rendered the weak handed patriots of the American revolution, in establishing the independence of the thirteen United States.

Resolved, That the thanks of the committee be awarded to Mr. Charles Pryse, of Baltimore, (the maker), for the genius and taste he displayed in the workmanship of the medal.

Resolved, That the thanks of the committee be awarded to the Misses Roche, for their taste in decorating the sash to which the medal was suspended.

RICHARD E. FRANCE, chairman.

ALONZO W. BARNES, secretary.

In the centre of the medal are the words—

OUR GRATITUDE.

And in a semi-circle beneath is the date of the surrender of York,

19th of October, 1781.

The inscriptions are encircled with a rich wreath, resting on two cornucopias. At the head of the medal is the device of a globe, with the American eagle hovering over the United States. The execution of the medal is very fine, and furnishes a pleasing evidence of the advanced state of the arts in our city. The receipt of the medal was acknowledged by the general in an address abounding in much feeling and interest. [He publicly wore the medal during the remainder of his stay with us.]

Selected toasts—drank on different occasions.

By Edward Johnson, mayor.—Our illustrious and distinguished guest, general La Fayette.

By the governor of Maryland.—The Nation's Guest; we offer him what treasure could not buy, nor power extort—the spontaneous homage of a free people.

By major general Harper.—General La Fayette's reception in the United States—a nation's homage to eminent virtue and eminent services.

By General M'Donald.—The small remnant of revolutionary heroes that still remain—may their latter days be as tranquil as their former deeds in the cause of liberty were glorious.

By G. W. P. Custis, of Arlington.—The city of Howard and Carroll.

By General Reid.—The Fair of Baltimore—celebrated alike for their beauty, their virtue, and their patriotism.

By William Patterson, esq.—The day we celebrate, can it be said that republicans are ungrateful.

By Beale Randall, esq.—The voice of the people—"stay with us La Fayette."

By Mr. Cattell, member of the S. C. Cincinnati--

The memory of General Green,* who said "the Maryland line could stand cutting."

By Mr. Custis—the child of Mount Vernon. The tear of LA FAYETTE, which soon will moisten the laurels on the grate of Washington the Great—Long—oh, long, will the votaries of freedom repair to the spot hallowed by the ashes of the father of his country, and the pious pilgrimage of his illustrious son.

The following were among the regular toasts drunk at the dinner given by the Cincinnati.

The congress of 1775 and 1776—who conceived and declared that "these states were, and of right ought to be free, and independent."

Bunker's Hill—where our oppressors were taught the rudiments of American valor.

Brandywine—where the blood of a hero* first attested his devotion to the cause of freedom.

Monmouth—Hot work in hot weather.

Yorktown.†—The brilliant event which sealed the independence of the thirteen United States.

The surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution.—Men of a single age—worthy the gratitude of all which are to come.

The Declaration of Independence.—A faithful transcript of the principles and feelings of ten millions of freemen.

The Press.—The legitimate censorship, public opinion.

Heroism.—Its richest reward, gratitude.
The homage of the heart.—The offerings of freemen to virtue.

But here we must stop. Many articles are yet omitted, especially an account of the illumination; but from what has been already detailed, the brilliancy of that may be pretty readily estimated.

LETTERS RELATING TO THE INVITATIONS TO YORKTOWN.
Monticello, October 9, 1824.

SIR: I received on the 2d inst. your favor of September 27, conveying to me the obliging invitation of the volunteer companies of the state, to meet them and their distinguished guest, general La Fayette, at Yorktown, on the 19th inst. No person rejoices more than I do at the effusions of gratitude with which our fellow citizens, in all parts, are receiving this their ancient and virtuous friend and benefactor; nor can any other more cordially participate in their sentiments of affection to him. Age and infirmities, however, disable me from repairing to distant occasions of joining personally in these celebrations; and leave me to avail myself of the opportunity which the friendship of the general will give by his kind assurance of a visit. He will here have the pleasure of reviewing a scene which his military manœuvres covered from the robberies and ravages of an unsparring enemy. Here then I shall have the welcome opportunity of joining with my grateful neighbors in manifestations of our sense of his protection, peculiarly afforded us, and claiming our special remembrance and acknowledgments. But I shall not the less participate with my distant brethren by sincerely sympathising in their warmest expressions of gratitude and respect to this our country's guest.

With this apology for my inability to profit of the honourable invitation of the volunteer companies, I pray you to accept for them and yourself the assurance of my high respect and consideration.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Robert G. Scott, esq.

Baltimore, Oct. 5, 1824.

SIR: I received this morning your letter of the 27th past. I am flattered by the attention of the volunteer companies of Virginia in inviting me to the

village of Yorktown on the 19th instant; my advanced age prevents my being present at the place where the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to the united American and French forces, sealed our independence. The recollection of a scene so long past will be highly gratifying to the nation's guest, who by his valor and services contributed to that important event. I remain, with great respect, sir, your most humble servant.

CH. CARROLL, of Carrollton.

Robert G. Scott, esq. Richmond, Va.

Montpelier, Oct. 6, 1824.

DEAR SIR: I have just received your letter of Sep. 27, inviting me, in behalf of the volunteers of the state, to join them and other citizens at Yorktown, on the 19th instant, in celebrating the event, of which, that is, the anniversary; and, in expressing the gratitude and affection due to general La Fayette, whose presence, with all the recollections awakened by it, must give to the occasion peculiar interest.

I am very sensible of what I owe to the volunteers for their kind invitation; and should particularly regret the circumstances which disable me from complying with it, but for the opportunity in prospect of otherwise shewing how much my feelings are in harmony with the gratulations every where poured out on one, who has endeared himself to the American people by such distinguished services, and entitled himself to the admiration and gratitude of the friends of liberty every where, by his heroic and equal devotion to the rights of man, and the order of society. Be pleased to accept, sir, the expression of my particular respect.

JAMES MADISON.

Robert G. Scott, esq.

Reception in Washington.

About 9 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, the general and suite left Rossburg, escorted as before, with the addition of capt. Clark's company of Prince George's riflemen, also mounted, and proceeded to the district of Columbia, at the line of which he was met by the committee of arrangements from the city of Washington, and a number of revolutionary officers, escorted by capt. Andrews' handsome troop of city cavalry, and capt. Dunlop's company of Montgomery cavalry. Here the committee of arrangements from Baltimore took leave and returned homeward. The meeting of the general with his revolutionary compatriots, and with the committee, was affectionate and impressive in the extreme. After many embraces were exchanged, the general was transferred to the elegant landau provided by the city for his use, drawn by four fine greys, in which he was accompanied by major general Brown and com. Tingey, members of the committee; and his son George Washington La Fayette, his secretary, col. Vasseur, and Mr. Custis, of Arlington, were placed in another carriage provided for the purpose. The whole then advanced to the city, capt. Sprigg's company in front, the remaining companies preceding and flanking the carriages containing the general, his suite, the committee, &c. A national salute from the battery of capt. Burch's company of artillery, posted on Maryland avenue, announced the general's arrival at the line of the city; which was followed by national salutes from the navy yard and the military arsenal, the last of which was from field pieces captured during the revolutionary war, at Bennington, Saratoga and Yorktown. The shouts of thousands of spectators mingled with the roar of artillery, and rent the air with exclamations of joy and welcome. On rising to the extensive plain which stretches eastward from the capitol, to the Anacosta river, the general found himself in front of a brilliant military spectacle being a body of ten or twelve hundred troops, composed entirely of volunteer companies of the city of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, some of them recently organized, clad in various tasteful uniforms. Brigadier ge-

* La Fayette.

† La Fayette commanded the light infantry.

‡ The general commanded a division, and received the thanks of general Washington.

nerals Smith and Jones were in the field, with their respective suites, and the respective field officers of the first brigade. These troops, together with the large body of cavalry, the vast mass of eager spectators which overspread the plain, and the animation of the whole, associated with the presence of the venerated object of so much curiosity and affection, give a grandeur and interest to the scene which has never been equalled here on any former occasion. After the general had received the respects and welcome of our military chiefs, the whole body of troops took up the escort, for the capitol, wheeling into column, in East Capitol street, and then into line upon the leading division. The general and suite then passed this line in review, advancing towards the capitol, and receiving the highest military honors as he passed.

After the military procession had reached the east end of the market house, on East Capitol street, which was handsomely adorned with proper emblems, and the declaration of independence, above which perched a living eagle of the largest size, the committee of arrangement and general La Fayette and suite alighted from their carriages, and, preceded by the committee, the general and suite passed through the market house, which on each side was lined with anxious and delighted spectators, to the east entrance of the Capitol Square, over which was thrown a neat arch, decorated with evergreens and other ornaments, with appropriate labels, expressive of the esteem and gratitude of the citizens to the national guest; on the pinnacle stood another eagle. On entering the gate, the general was met by a group of twenty-five young girls, dressed in white, intended to represent the twenty-four states and the District of Columbia, each wearing a wreath of flowers, and bearing in her hand a miniature national flag, with the name of one of the states inscribed upon it, when the one representing the District advanced and arrested his progress, and, in a short speech, neatly and modestly delivered their welcome to the nation's guest. After which each of the young ladies presented her hand to the general, when he received in the most affectionate manner, and with the kindest expressions. He then passed a double line of girls, properly dressed, from the schools, who strewed his way with flowers. Leaving the girls, he passed lines of the students of the colleges and seminaries, with their respective banners, and a company of juvenile infantry, dressed in uniform, and armed in a suitable manner; and then the younger boys from the schools. All these formed a numerous and highly interesting assemblage. Arriving at the north wing of the capitol, the general was conducted by the committee of arrangement through the great door, up the grand staircase, into the central rotunda of the capitol, which, though of immense size, was filled with ladies and gentlemen; and through it received, on every side, demonstrations of the most ardent and grateful respect. On leaving the rotunda, he passed under the venerable tent of Washington, also filled with ladies, revolutionary officers, and other gentlemen, to the front of the portico of the capitol, neatly carpeted, on which was erected the tent. He was introduced to the mayor, who introduced him to the mayor of Georgetown, and the members of the corporation, and other gentlemen present, when, advancing to the front of the portico, in the presence of many thousand spectators, the mayor delivered an address.

To which the general replied in affectionate and impressive terms.

The general was then invited by the mayor of Georgetown to visit that town, in a chaste and neat address.

To which the general replied, in a few words, that Georgetown was an old acquaintance of his, where he has found many valuable and esteemed friends,

and he would visit it with the greatest delight, and thank its citizens for their kind regards.

After this, *John Brown Cutting*, esq. at the request of the committee of arrangement, and in behalf of himself and other revolutionary officers, delivered an address and complimentary poem, in a handsome and appropriate manner.

After which the general was introduced to some other gentlemen, and was then conducted by the mayor, attended by the committee of arrangement, in the way by which he had ascended, to the front door of the north wing of the capitol, where the military passed in review before him, saluting him as they passed. Immediately after his reception in the portico, a grand salute was fired in the neighborhood of the capitol, by capt. Williams' company of Alexandria artillery. The review being finished, the mayor ascended the landau with the general, attended by general Brown and commodore Tingey, and the procession was resumed in the same order as before; and, passing through Pennsylvania avenue, proceeded to the president's house. In this passage the streets were lined with spectators; but the most pleasing sight was the windows on each side of it filled with ladies, in their best attire and looks, bestowing, with beaming eyes, their benedictions on the beloved chief, and waving white handkerchiefs, as tokens of their happiness.

On passing the centre market, another salute was fired from a battery south of the Tiber, by capt. Force's company of artillery.

Reception by the president.

The general, with his son, the mayor, committee of arrangements, &c. thus escorted, having reached the president's house, (distant from the capitol more than a mile), passed into the gate of the enclosure, and thence to the portico of the mansion. The general, on alighting, was there received by the marshal of the district of Columbia, and, supported by general Brown and com. Tingey, and accompanied by the mayor and others of the committee of arrangements, was, with his son, conducted into the drawing room where the president was prepared to receive him.

The president, stationed at the head of this circular apartment, had on his right hand the secretary of state and the secretary of the treasury, on his left the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy, and, ranged on each side the room were the other gentlemen invited to be present at this interview, among whom were the attorney general, gen. Jesup, col. Gibson, col. Towson, maj. Nourse, and Dr. Lowell, of the army; capt. Rodgers, Chauncey, Porter, Jones, and Morris, of the navy; the postmaster general, the comptrollers, auditors, and others of the higher officers of the government whom it is not in our power to enumerate—the whole number of distinguished persons present being fifty or sixty.

On the general's reaching the centre of the circle, the president advanced to him and gave him a cordial and affectionate reception. Subsequently, the general was introduced in succession, by the chief of each department of the government, to the officers attached to each. Liberal refreshments were then offered to the company, and fifteen or twenty minutes were spent in delightful converse. After which the general took his leave, well pleased with his reception, and, remounting the landau, proceeded to rejoin his escort.

Review in line.

Retiring from this affecting scene, the general passed in review, and was saluted by, the whole body of troops, which had been wheeled into line, and extended from the president's square to the general's quarters, at the Franklin Hotel, kept by Mr. Gadsby. On his alighting, he expressed his thanks to them for the honor bestowed on him, and then another grand salute was fired by capt. Kurtz's company of George-

town artillery: after which the military were dismissed. He retired, for a short time, to his private room; and, when he returned into public, was, with his suite, introduced to a great number of citizens, anxious to express their heartfelt respect to the disinterested champion of their country's liberty.

The dinner.

After the officers of the different military corps, and the great number of citizens who presented themselves for that purpose, had been individually introduced to the general, he was, with his son, about 6 o'clock, conducted by the committee to dinner. The mayor presided, assisted by the president of the board of aldermen, the president of the board of common council, and Mr. alderman Goldsborough. About sixty guests sat down to dinner with the general, consisting of the members of the two boards of the city council, the heads of departments, the revolutionary officers, military and naval officers, and other distinguished citizens. After the cloth was removed—

Many excellent toasts were drank, among them was the following

By general La Fayette—The city of Washington: The central star of the constellation which enlightens the whole world.

About seven o'clock the general begged to be permitted to retire, that he might pay his respects to some intimate and respected friends, the connections of the family of the late general Washington, in Georgetown.

From one to three o'clock on Wednesday, general LA FAYETTE received the visits of citizens who called upon him. Among others he was waited on by all the heads of departments. In the morning he breakfasted in private with the president, and in the afternoon dined in private with him. In the evening, he attended a party at major general Brown's.

On Thursday general La Fayette visited Georgetown. He was attended by several military corps, and officers of distinction, together with a crowd, who felt the benefits of liberty, and knew how to appreciate the merits of its defender. After remaining a few moments at the house of col. Cox, the mayor of Georgetown, he paid a visit to Georgetown college, where he was received in a manner which he pronounced to be very gratifying to him.

On Saturday the 16th inst. at noon, after visiting the navy yard, &c. general La Fayette left Washington for Alexandria, attended by a numerous civil and military cavalcade who were desirous of testifying their respect for the illustrious guest of the nation.

While the cavalcade was crossing the Potomac bridge, which is a mile in length, a national salute was fired by captain Force's company of Columbia Artillery, who were stationed on the high ground east of the bridge, and on the site of the old fort, all the other volunteer companies of the brigade having previously embarked for Alexandria.

On the Virginia side of the river, gen. Jones, with the officers of his brigade, the marshals of the day, and a numerous escort of mounted citizens, decorated with blue sashes, and badges, were drawn up on both sides of the road.

Gen. La Fayette was there presented, by the mayor of Washington, to gen. Jones, who addressed him in a very appropriate manner, on the part of the citizens of Alexandria. After a handsome reply from gen. La Fayette, he was seated in his barouche, with general Jones, who here took the place of the mayor of Washington.

On resuming the march, a national salute was fired, by a detachment from captain Williams' company of artillery, stationed on the high ground overlooking the causeway.

The general's approach to the city line, was announced by a salute of fifteen guns. The whole of the

military were formed in line to receive him. He was then met, and welcomed to Alexandria, by the committee of arrangements.

The procession entered the town at Columbus street, and proceeded to King street, through King to Fayette street—thence to Prince street—through Prince, Fairfax and Cameron, to Washington street. The troops passed on and formed line in King street, the right resting on Washington street. As soon as the general appeared in Washington street, a national salute was fired. He was conducted through an elegant arch, erected by the citizens of Alexandria. It extended entirely across Washington street, and was tastefully decorated, with evergreens, wreaths, paintings, &c. and appropriate mottoes.

On leaving the arch he turned into King street and passed the line, under presented arms. On arriving at Royal street, he left the barouche, and was received by the juvenile corps, consisting of boys and girls, arrayed in lines. This interesting part of the ceremonies of the day, had a very fine effect. The general passed through these lines, which extended to the reception room, where the mayor of the town, the members of the common council, the judiciary of the district, the members of the levy court, the president and officers of the Washington Society, the president and officers of the Mechanic Relief Society, the masters and officers of the lodges, &c. &c. had assembled to receive him. After all had been presented to him, on the firing of a signal gun, the column passed in review, and the procession was continued in the original order. When the general's barouche arrived opposite the door, he was conducted to it by the mayor and general Jones. In conducting the general to his quarters, the procession passed again through several streets, and the column was displayed into line, in St. Asaph street, with the centre opposite the door of his quarters.

The officers were here called to the centre, and presented to the general; and upon his retiring, the whole were dismissed.

At half past 6 o'clock, a large party sat down to an elegant dinner, prepared by Mr. Claggett. There was about an hundred at the table; near the head of it, on the right of the mayor, was gen. La Fayette, and next him the secretary of state. A number of guests from the city were invited by the corporation. After dinner the general returned to his quarters to receive company. [He left Alexandria next morning for Mount Vernon, and has since been at York, &c. of which an account shall be given hereafter.]

CHRONICLE.

Death Warrants. The sheriff of Baltimore county, Md. has received the death warrants for the execution of negroes *George* and *Henry*, convicted a short time ago in the county court for the perpetration of a rape upon a respectable female of the county, under circumstances of the most horrid and aggravated nature. They are to be hung in the gaol yard of this city, on Friday the 29th instant.

Cotton. The crops to the south have been injured by the late gale, but those in Alabama have not suffered so much.

A new Wine. The Boston Palladium states that, in the ship *Eleanor*, at that port from Cotte, there have been imported several pipes and quarter pipes of white wine, made from the Madeira grape, cultivated in the south of France. The flavor and quality is good, and not unlike the Sicily Madeira.

Gold. Mr. J. Ladd, watchmaker, of New-York, has sold a piece of native gold, valued at \$100, found in North Carolina. It is to be made up in buttons for general La Fayette.

Corn. Any quantity of corn may be purchased in Cincinnati, Ohio, for eight cents per bushel!

Sickness at Key West. Accounts from Key West to the 29th ult. state that out of 51 persons, 43 were on the sick list.

De Kalb. The citizens of Camden, S. C. have determined to raise a monument to the memory of Baron De Kalb, who fell during our revolutionary war. General La Fayette is invited to lay the corner stone.

Died.—In Martinsburg, Va. *Capt. Christian Orndorff*, aged 67 years. He was a valiant soldier of the revolution, and an officer in the Maryland line.

Commerce, &c. of the United States.

General abstract of the report of the secretary of the treasury, of the commerce and navigation of the United States, for the year ending 30th September, 1823.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 11, 1824.

In conformity with the provisions of the act of the 10th of February, 1820, entitled "An act to provide for obtaining accurate statements of the foreign commerce of the United States," the secretary of the treasury has the honour to submit the following statements of the commerce and navigation of the United States, during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1823, viz:

- 1st. A general statement of the quantity and value of the merchandise imported into the United States.
- 2d. A summary statement of the same.
- 3d. A general statement of the quantity and value of domestic articles exported.
- 4th. A general statement of the quantity and value of foreign articles exported.
- 5th and 6th. Summary statements of the value of domestic and foreign articles exported.
- 7th. A general statement of the amount of American and foreign tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States.
- 8th. A general statistical view of the commerce and navigation of the United States; and
- 9th. A statement of the commerce of each state and territory, from the 1st of October, 1820, to the 30th of September, 1823.

From these statements, it appears, that the imports, during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1823, have amounted to 77,579,267 dollars, of which amount 71,511,541 dollars were imported in American vessels, and 6,067,726 dollars in foreign vessels: that the exports have, during the same period, amounted to 74,699,030 dollars, of which 47,155,408 dollars were domestic, and 27,543,622 dollars were foreign articles: that, of the domestic articles, 39,074,562 dollars were exported in American vessels, and 8,080,846 dollars in foreign vessels: and, of the foreign articles, 26,241,004 dollars were exported in American vessels, and 1,302,618 dollars in foreign vessels: that 775,271 tons of American shipping entered, and 810,761 cleared from the ports of the United States: and that 119,468 tons of foreign shipping entered, and 119,740 cleared from the ports of the United States, during the same period.

The hon. the Speaker

of the house of representatives.

IMPORTS.

General statement of the goods, wares and merchandise, of the growth, produce or manufacture of foreign countries, imported into the United States for the year ending 30th September, 1823.

Articles free of duty.	Value.
Copper, brass and tin, in pigs or bars, [S. America, &c. 183,038; G. Britain 164,198]	\$548,006
Bullion, [chiefly S. America and Cuba]	230,771
Gold and silver coins, [1,828,446 S. Amer. 282,822 Eng. 222,791 Holland; 181,695 Gibraltar; 519,910 W. Indies; 224,149	

Cuba; 219,740 Br. American colonies; 215,197 Italy and Malta]	4,867,125
Dye woods,	441,355
Raw hides—(chiefly S. America)	2,084,082
Brimstone and sulphur	22,684
Furs, undressed, (75,821 S. Am.)	273,088
Plaster of Paris	42,914
Burr stones, unwrought, (France)	16,013
All other free goods	522,250

Paying duty ad valorem.

Cloths and cassimeres, [Engl'd 5,634,497; France 12,087]	\$5,844,086
Worsted stuffs, [nearly all English]	1,504,469
Blankets and rugs, [ditto]	604,896
Printed and colored cottons, [4,146,233 England; 201,362 Scotland; 331,831 E. Indies; 97,192 France]	4,890,499
White cottons, [2,294,821 G. Britain and Ireland; 229,141 East Indies; 35,786 France.]	2,636,813
Nankeens, [595,684 China]	600,700
Woolen and cotton hose, [594,107 Eng.]	629,211
Cotton twist, yarn and thread—[102,239 G. Britain]	103,259
Linens, bleached and unble'd, [2,391,456 G. Britain and Ireland; 1,003,064 Hanse towns, &c; 196,863 France.]	3,803,007
Silk goods—[2,042,284 France; 279,297 England; 854,169 East Indies; 191,959 Hanse towns; 3,122,186 China]	6,713,771
Hempen goods, [240,258 Engl'd; 226,503 Scotland]	472,826
Brass, [223,243 England]	259,214
Manufactures of copper, [68,381 Engl'd] do.—of iron and steel, other than those paying specific duties, [2,482,161 Eng.]	2,568,842
Glass ware, other than that paying specific duty—[172,024 England; 174,975 Hanse towns; 34,916 France]	430,527
China ware, [9,562 Eng. 15,982 France; 22,003 China]	48,289
Earthen ware, [1,086,139 England]	1,095,126
Tin and pewter wares—[14,156 England]	16,372
Paper, writing and wrapping [28,378 Eng. 67,545 France]	111,893
Manufactures of gold, silver and precious stones, [167,059 England; 33,489 Hanse towns; 44,415 France; 9,455 Italy]	263,067
Hats, caps and bonnets—[56,011 England; 41,818 France; 686,974 Italy]	813,394
Copper, paying a duty of 15 per cent. [all English]	41,146
Tin in sheets or plates, [all English]	386,540
Raw wool—1,674,348 lbs. worth [690,666 lbs. Turkey, &c.; 182,415 Spain; 171,835 Sweden; 247,081 Hanse towns; 72,592 England; 56,235 Portugal; 38,376 France; 32,265 Trieste—all else under 30,000 lbs.]	4,673
Raw silk, [from China] 1,386 lbs.	6,336,784
All other ad. valorem goods, [2,301,670 G. Br. and Ireland; 1,254,688 France; 254,555 E. Indies; 145,516 Hanse towns; 329,440 Hayti; 225,837 Cuba; 458,272 S. America and Mexico; 135,285 Italy and Malta; all else under 100,000 dolls.]	
Russia duck, (nearly all Rus.) ps.	27,255
Ravens .. (ditto) ..	38,383
Holland .. (Holland) ..	1,944
Russia sheeting—bro. (Rus.) ..	28,643
do. white do. ..	451
Value of duck and sheeting	1,024,180
Wine—Madeira gals.	138,067
Burgundy, Champaignd,	
Rhenish and Tokay	8,165
Sherry and St. Lucar	30,629

Lisbon, Oporto, and Sicily—(108,279 of the latter)	124,101				
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	284,622				
Claret and others not enumerated, when imported in bottles or cases	73,880				
All other	2,015,770				
Value of wines imported		1,291,542			
[Of this value there was 35,351 Engl'd; 85,823 Gibraltar; 378,771 France; 364,954 Spain; 227,703 Mad. 36,263 Fayal, &c. 74,018 Italy—all else under 30,000 dolls.]					
Spirits—from grain, (chiefly Holland)	gals. 309,687	135,292			
other materials	.. 3,636,537	1,656,127			
[116,386 gals. Swed. W. Indies; 812,424 Danish do; 726,730 Br. do; 90,563 do. N. American colonies; 1,766,765 France; all else of small amounts.]					
Molasses, gals.	13,319,328	2,634,222			
[6,455,741 gals. of Cuba; 3,140,038 Fren. W. Indies; 1,729,552 Brit. do; 864,650 Dutch do.]					
Porter and ale—(all British)	gals. 115,132	94,637			
Oil—foreign caught	27,290	17,823			
olive in casks	10,793				
Tea—Bohea	lbs. 668,384				
Souchong and other bl'k.	2,134,137				
Imperial, &c.	475,767				
Hyson and Young Hyson	2,770,787				
Hyson skin and other gr.	2,160,935	2,361,245			
[All except a few scattering pounds direct from China.]					
Coffee	lbs. 37,337,732	7,058,119			
[691,124 lbs. Danish W. Indies; 438,958 Dutch do; 2,046,560 Dutch East Ind. 153,697 British do; 629,084 British West Indies; 65,241 French do; 11,100,563 Hayti; 15,926,158 Cuba; 1,112,308 other Spanish West Indies; 1,341,337 South America; 2,367,775 Brazil, &c; 571,665 Turkey, Mocha, &c; 727,348 Asia generally—all else under 100,000 lbs.]					
Cocoa	lbs. 2,102,913	349,233			
[Chiefly South America.]					
Chocolate	1,614	646			
Sugar—brown	lbs. 53,788,724	3,258,689			
white, clayed, &c.	7,000,486				
[Of the brown, 5,577,177 lbs. Danish West Indies; 1,066,232 Dutch do; 3,887,585 British do; 1,123,027 Manilla, &c; 30,181,496 Cuba; 1,087,256 other Spanish W. Indies; 2,648,470 Brazil; 691,235 Swedish W. Indies; 647,555 French do; all else under 500,000 lbs. Of the whites 6,610,425 lbs. came from Cuba.]					
Sugar candy, loaf and lump	lbs. 2,260	342			
Fruits—almonds	489,361				
currants	135,944	400,523			
figs	468,938				
raisins in jars or boxes,	2,181,062				
all other	2,691,782				
[Of the value, 247,242 dolls. were from Spain; 53,577 from Turkey; 46,471 Gibraltar—all else under \$20,000.]					
Candles, tallow	lbs. 105,265	131,381			
spermacetti	1				
cheese	86,825				
soap	503,672				
tallow	1,156,983				
[Candles chiefly fr. Russia and Trieste; cheese do. from England; soap					
205,586 lbs. Turkey, &c; 116,092 fr. France, &c; tallow 458,435 Russia, 173,665 Spanish W. Indies; 442,985 Africa generally.]					
Mace	lbs. 452				
Nutmegs	29,350				
Cinnamon	45,881				
Cloves	116,404				
Pepper	3,133,443				
Pimento	436,387				
Cassia (Chinese)	818,720	580,956			
[Of the value 144,658 dolls. China, and 194,661 Asia generally.]					
Indigo	lbs. 893,307	1,751,966			
[Of the value 1,318,677 fr. the British East Indies; and 259,535 South Am.]					
Cotton	325,424	58,198			
Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff and cigars	lbs. 13,805				
Snuff	7,793	5,053			
Gunpowder, (115,523 British)	115,869	20,353			
Bristles, (Russia)	91,889				
Glue, (British and Russia)	63,152	42,862			
Ochre, dry	1,572,793				
ground in oil	21,702				
White and red lead	3,539,245				
Whiting and Paris white	538,510	266,636			
[The preceding items nearly all from England, except 446,108 lbs. of ochre from France, and 86,393 do. Hanse towns.]					
Lead—pig, bar or sheet	lbs. 2,324,624	155,175			
shot	1,097,719				
[Nearly all of both English, except 888,890 lbs. lead from Gibraltar.]					
Cables and tarred cordage	lbs. 737,081				
Untarred do.	278,769				
Twine and seines, &c.	409,050	122,277			
[Tarred—644,964 lbs. from Russia, 66,065 Ha. towns—untarred 151,383 Manila; twine chiefly British and Dutch East Indian.]					
Copper—rods and bolts, (Br.)	lbs. 27,397				
nails and spikes do.	15,131	9,308			
Iron and steel wire, (English)	618,922	77,137			
Tacks and brads	23,044				
Nails	518,639				
Spikes	77,028				
Anchors	114,580				
Sheet, rod and hoop	cwt. 39,914	203,448			
[The five preceding items almost exclusively English.]					
Iron—manufact'd by rolling,	cwt. 106,653	1,891,633			
otherwise	591,880				
[The rolled chiefly from England; of the other, 419,958 cwt. from Sweden, and 114,013 from Russia.]					
Iron—in pigs, (chiefly British)	cwt. 49,807				
castings do.	14,221	117,696			
Steel, (12,948 English)	20,551	224,595			
Hemp, (111,348 Russia)	115,735	674,454			
Alum	2,196	6,196			
Copperas, (English)	16,973	17,282			
Salt	bush. 5,127,657	740,866			
[2,099,725 England; 1,175,176 Portug. 892,813 British W. Indies.]					
Coal, (England)	bush. 854,938	111,629			
Fish—dried	quintals 2,969				
salmon	bbls. 1,507				
mackerel	.. 67				
all other	.. 268	31,914			
Glass—black qt. bottles, (Eng.)	gr. 12,136				
window do.	100 sq. ft. 14,450	149,207			
Boots	prs. 479				
Shoes and slippers, (chiefly Fr.)	11,133	7,314			
Cigars—(Cuba)	M. 18,310	189,210			
Playing cards	packs. 441	59			

Aggregate statement of the value of the importation of the United States for the year ending 30th of September 1824.

FROM	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE.			TOTAL VALUE.	
	Free of duty.	Paying ad valorem rates of duty.	Paying specific rates of duty.	From each country.	From the dominions of each power.
	DOLLARS.				
Russia	46,995	144,065	2,067,717	2,258,777	2,258,777
Prussia	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	5,992	40,140	1,271,110	1,317,242	-
Swedish West Indies	53,753	6,295	125,760	185,808	1,503,050
Denmark and Norway	-	6,665	17,362	-	-
Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	1,324,532
Danish East Indies	429,040	65,692	805,772	1,300,504	-
Holland	243,169	309,129	202,652	754,950	-
Dutch West Indies and American colonies	382,018	9,565	559,374	950,957	2,125,587
Dutch East Indies	18,421	1,021	400,238	419,680	-
England, Man, and Berwick	590,924	23,820,108	1,890,288	26,301,270	-
Scotland	6,514	994,656	84,963	1,026,133	-
Ireland	4,888	496,120	46,730	547,738	-
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark and Aldernay	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar	190,343	109,113	178,313	477,769	-
British African ports	-	-	-	-	84,072,578
Do. East Indies	121,048	1,681,193	1,463,720	3,265,961	-
Do. West Indies	589,014	54,559	1,201,358	1,844,931	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries	-	-	405	405	-
British American colonies	306,998	50,463	105,913	463,374	-
Other British colonies	7,859	866	76,272	84,997	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	88,602	1,771,964	120,460	1,989,026	1,981,026
French European ports on the Atlantic	88,961	3,798,703	1,277,609	5,165,273	-
Do. do. do. Mediterranean	106,687	219,325	175,445	501,457	6,605,343
Do. West Indies and American colonies	104,221	20,999	813,393	938,613	-
Do. East Indies	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti	221,851	110,055	2,020,827	2,352,733	2,352,733
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic	7,959	461,316	39,212	508,487	-
Do. do. do. Mediterranean	15,954	25,043	432,542	473,539	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries	8,923	1,933	192,628	203,484	-
Manilla and the Philippine islands	7,704	74,000	76,581	153,285	14,233,500
Honduras, Campeachy and Musquitto shore	206,146	28,705	46,984	281,835	-
Cuba	367,285	293,728	6,291,368	6,952,381	-
Other Spanish West Indies	69,467	27,609	716,000	813,070	-
Spanish South American colonies and Mexico	3,465,023	549,935	827,540	4,842,503	-
Portugal	18,715	30,828	131,551	181,094	-
Madeira	13,383	2,117	228,763	244,263	-
Fayal and the other Azores	1,221	13,943	36,265	51,429	-
Cape de Verd Islands	45,182	1,352	10,315	56,849	1,748,445
Other Portuguese African ports	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Port'gse Am. col.	438,376	43,972	732,462	1,214,810	-
Italy and Malta	305,781	962,694	100,965	1,369,440	1,369,440
Trieste & other Austrian ports on the Adriatic	27,791	92,432	68,914	189,137	189,137
Ragusa and the Seven Islands	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha and Aden	146,736	379,604	177,421	703,761	703,761
Morocco and Barbary States	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope	-	-	-	-	-
China	151,100	3,835,063	2,525,262	6,511,425	6,511,425
Asia, generally	11,991	2,092	323,483	337,566	337,566
West Indies, do.	1,720	30	5,373	7,123	7,123
Europe, do.	6,689	958	957	8,604	8,604
Africa, do.	59,390	80,939	27,828	168,157	168,157
South seas	63,922	-	8,400	72,322	72,322
Uncertain ports	527	2,562	2,982	6,071	6,071
Total,	9,048,288	40,621,552	27,909,427	77,579,267	77,579,267

Treasury department, Register's office, Feb. 9, 1824.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING ITEMS.

[The table as presented by the treasury department contains two columns which we are compelled to leave out—they shew the amount of value imported in American and foreign vessels; in the latter only 6,067,726 dollars in all—of which 2,654,409 from England; 903,535 Hanse Towns; 701,479 Scotland; 316,460; France; 254,479 Cuba; 283,760 British West Indies, 765,181 South America—all else under 200,000 dolls.]

NO. 2.

A summary statement of the quantity and value of goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States in American and foreign vessels, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1822, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1823.

Value of merchandise free of duty:

Copper, brass, and tin, in pigs or bars	548,006
Bullion	230,771
Gold and silver coin	4,867,125
Dye woods	441,355
Raw hides	2,084,682
Brimstone and sulphur	22,684
Furs, undressed	273,088
Plaster of Paris	42,914
Burr stones, unwrought	16,013
All other articles free of duty	522,250

Total value, \$9,048,288

Value of merchandise paying duties ad valorem:

Manufactures of woollen piece goods, cloths and cassimeres	5,844,068
worsted and stuffs	1,504,469
blankets and rugs	604,896
Cotton piece goods, printed and colored	4,599,499
white	2,636,813
nankeens	600,700
woollen and cotton hose	629,211
cotton, twist, yarn, and thread	103,259
linens, bleached & unbleached	3,803,007
Silk goods	6,713,771
hempen goods	472,826
brass	259,214
copper, or of which copper is the material of chief value	91,610
iron and steel, other than that paying a specific rate of duty	2,568,842
wares, glass do do	430,527
china	48,289
earthen and stone	1,095,126
tin and pewter	16,372
paper, writing and wrapping	111,893
gold, silver, & precious stones	263,667
hats, caps, and bonnets	813,394

Unmanufactured copper, subject to a duty of 15 per cent.

tin, in sheets or plates	386,540
raw wood	340,956
raw silk	4,673

All other articles paying an ad valorem rate of duty

	6,336,694
--	-----------

Total dollars 40,621,552

Quantity and value of merchandise paying specific rates of duty, viz:

Duck and sheetings	pieces 96,656	1,024,180
Wines	gals. 2,675,244	1,291,542
Spirits, from grain	do 307,687	135,292
other materials	do 3,636,537	1,656,127
Molasses	do 13,019,328	2,634,222
Beer, ale, and porter	do 115,162	94,637
Oil, fish and olive, in casks	do 38,083	17,832
Teas	lbs. 8,210,010	2,361,245
Coffee	do 37,337,732	7,093,119
Cocoa	do 2,102,913	349,233
Chocolate	do 1,614	646
Sugar, brown and white	do 60,789,210	3,253,689
candy, loaf and lump	do 2,269	342
Fruits	do 6,078,527	400,523
Candles, cheese, soap and tallow	do 1,852,766	131,381
Spices	do 4,580,637	580,956
Indigo	do 893,307	1,751,966
Cotton	do 325,424	58,198
Tobacco and snuff	do 21,593	5,053
Gunpowder	do 115,869	20,356

Bristles and glue	do 154,541	42,862
Paints, ochre, &c.	do 5,672,160	266,636
Lead, pig, bar, and shot	do 3,422,343	155,175
Cordage	do 1,424,900	122,277
Copper and composition rods and spikes	do 42,510	9,308
Iron and steel wire	do 618,922	77,137
Iron tacks, nails, anchors, and sheet	do 5,266,669	203,446
Iron in bars and bolts, rolled	cwt. 106,933	1,891,635
Do hammered	do 591,880	
in pigs	do 49,607	117,636
castings	do 14,221	
Steel	do 20,551	224,595
Hemp	do 115,735	674,454
Alum	do 2,106	6,196
Copperas	do 16,973	17,282
Salt	bushels 5,127,657	740,866
Coal	do 854,983	111,639
Fish, dried	quintals 2,969	31,914
pickled	barrels 1,842	
Glass, black quart bottles gross	12,136	149,207
window	100 sq. ft. 14,450	
Boots and shoes	pairs 11,617	7,314
Cigars	M. 18,310	189,210
Playing cards	packs 444	39

Value of merchandise paying specific rates of duty

free of duty	27,909,427
paying ad valorem rates of duty	9,048,288
Total value in dollars	40,621,552

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's office, February 9, 1824. JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

NO. 3.

General statement of goods, wares and merchandise, of the growth, product and manufacture of the United States, EXPORTED during the year ending 30th Sept. 1823.

Fish—dried or smoked	quint. 262,766	\$734,024
pickled	bbls. 75,728	
	kegs. 8,349	270,776
[Of the dried or smoked, 67,766 quintals were sent to the French W. Indies; 52,739 to Hayti; 38,288 to Cuba; 20,842 to Dutch W. Indies; 19,010 to W. Indies generally; 10,102 to Span. W. Indies other than Cuba—all else under 10,000 quintals. Of the pickled 25,963 went to Hayti, 9,490 to Cuba, 11,289 to Danish W. Indies.]		
Spermacetti oil	gals. 18,333	8,952
[10,658 Cuba, 4,694 Hanse towns.]		
candles	lbs. 749,973	212,337
[181,370 lbs. to Cuba, 53,502 Hayti, 74,694 S. America, 74,155 Brazil, &c. 50,191 Han. towns—the greater part of the balance to West Indies.]		
Oil—whale and other fish,	gal. 1,453,126	415,712
[392,879 gallons to Holland, 344,649 Han. towns, 188,758 France, 120,145 Spain, 96,719 Portugal, &c.]		
Whalebone	lb. 86,474	16,402
[16,197 lbs. to France.]		
Wood—staves and heading	m. 18,667	
shingles	40,383	
boards and plank	m. ft. 64,620	
hewn timber	tons. 3,756	1,186,112
[Of the value 324,042 dolls. to British West Indies, 236,503 Cuba, 121,019 French W. Indies, 82,434 Hayti—all else under 50,000.]		
Other lumber		128,556
Masts and spars		20,957
Oak bark and other dyes		111,333
Wood—manufactures of		191,801

[The five last items widely distributed, but about one fourth to Cuba alone.]					
Tar and pitch	bbls. 45,032				
Rosin and turpentine	137,530	475,562			
[\$378,694 of the value to England.]					
Skins and furs		672,917			
[\$231,664 to England, 100,910 to China; 250,213 Hanse towus.]					
Ashes—pot and pearl	tons. 13,214	1,770,523			
[2,111 tons to Holland; 1,741 to Great Britain and Ireland; 7,743 British American colonies (for transport by the St. Laurence;) 1,600 to France.]					
Ginseng	lbs. 385,877	150,976			
[347,568 lbs. to China; 32,940 England; 5,360 Manilla.]					
Beef	bbls. 61,418				
Tallow	lbs. 735,333				
Hides	No. 42,499				
Horned cattle	.. 2,865	739,461			
[Beef to Cuba, Hayti, Dutch and Fren. West Indies, &c; tallow, nearly all to England and her colonies; hides 20,025 to France, 17,762 to G. Britain.]					
Butter	lbs. 1,171,701				
Cheese	.. 591,689	192,778			
[To Cuba, Hayti, and West Indies in general—except British.]					
Pork	bbls. 55,529				
Bacon and hams	lbs. 1,637,157				
Lard	.. 6,067,071				
Hogs	No. 11,436	1,291,322			
[Of the value of these articles, \$469,058 to Cuba; 308,863 Hayti; 121,653 Br. Am. colonies; 93,783 Danish W. I. &c.]					
Horses	No. 1,630				
Mules	" 438	123,373			
[To the West Indies generally.]					
Sheep	No. 6,880	15,029			
Wheat	bush. 4,272	5,663			
Flour	bbls. 756,702	4,962,373			
[117,111 bbls to Cuba; 110,775 Br. W. Indies; 83,942 S. America; 114,222 Brazil, &c.; 57,836 Hayti; 51,000 F. W. Indies; 61,000 Danish W. Indies; 57,925 Gibraltar, &c.]					
Indian corn	bush. 749,034	453,622			
[To British West Indies, Madeira, Cuba and West Indies, generally.]					
Indian meal	141,501	476,867			
[As above.]					
Rye do.	bbls. 25,665	91,957			
Rye, oats, and other small grain		89,354			
Biscuit	bbls. 43,700				
Do.	kegs. 30,994	183,401			
[To British West Indies, Cuba, Hayti, Brazil, &c.]					
Potatoes	bush. 194,187	37,241			
Apples	" 53,606	30,429			
[To Cuba and the other W. India islands.]					
Rice	tierces 101,365	1,820,985			
[11,113 tierces to Holland; 21,611 England; 11,100 Hanse Towns; 12,877 France; 10,871 Cuba; 5,027 West Indies generally; 4,169 Br. W. Indies; 3,105 Hayti—all else under 2,000.]					
Cotton—Sea Island	lbs. 12,136,688				
other	" 161,586,582	20,445,520			
[All the sea island to Great Britain except 667,556 lbs. to France; of the other 117,795,065 lbs. to G. Britain; 24,346,913 France; 4,650,548 Holland; 2,356,049 Hanse Towns; 309,909 Russia; all else of small amounts.]					
Indigo	lb. 2,990	2,314			
[To England]					
Tobacco	hhds. 99,009	6,262,672			
[1,737 hhds. to Sweden; 30,390 Holland; 32,667 Great Britain and Ireland; 4,587 to Gibraltar; 746 Br. W. Indies; 546 Br. Am. colonies; 15,269 Hanse Towns; 7,661 France; 617 French W. Indies; Hayti 400; Cuba 305; 326 Spain; 632 S. America, &c. 762 Italy and Malta—all else under 300 hhds.]					
Flaxseed	bush. 232,761	262,314			
[Nearly all to Ireland.]					
Hops	lbs. 249,927	27,124			
[133,570 lbs. to France, 51,575 Hanse Towns.]					
Wax	lbs. 325,116	112,574			
[Chiefly England and France.]					
Household furniture		196,599			
[To Cuba, S. America and Hayti, chiefly.]					
Coaches and other carriages		32,233			
[18,125\$ worth to Cuba.]					
Hats		115,168			
[32,226\$ to Cuba, 33,731 S. America, 28,917 Hayti.]					
Saddles		73,985			
[Nearly all to Cuba, S. Am. and Hayti.]					
Beer and porter	gals. 26,586				
bottled doz. 20,793					
Spirits from grain	gals. 111,314	89,615			
[To Cuba, S. America, Brazil, &c.]					
Leather	lbs. 322,464				
Boots	pairs. 9,965				
Shoes	" 439,004	492,504			
[\$218,030 to Cuba; 80,851 Hayti; 42,175 S. America, &c.; 30,196 Danish W. Indies; 73,734 Br. Am. colonies.]					
Tallow candles	lbs. 1,682,917				
Soap	" 5,195,016	664,807			
[\$182,523 Cuba; 198,953 Hayti; 72,551 S. America; 72,831 Danish West Indies; 39,387 Brazil; 37,222 Dutch W. Indies—all the rest of little amount.]					
Snuff	lbs. 36,684				
Tobacco, manufactured	" 1,987,507	154,955			
[\$50,160 Gibraltar; the balance to many places.]					
Linseed oil	gals. 13,594				
Spirits of turpentine	" 16,796	17,192			
Brown sugar	lbs. 3,846	353			
Cables and cordage	cwt. 2,287	22,659			
[To South America and Hayti, &c.]					
Lead	lbs. 51,549	3,098			
Chocolate	" 14,394	2,595			
Iron—pig	ton 5				
— bar	" 1				
— nails	553,365	44,129			
[Nearly all to Cuba and Hayti.]					
Castings		2,564			
All other manufactures of iron		50,578			
[\$26,550 to Cuba, 9,480 S. America, 4,445 China.]					
Spirits from molasses	gals. 95,119	37,807			
Sugar refined	lbs. 55,187	6,654			
Gunpowder	" 353,925	66,226			
[Chiefly Cuba and South America.]					
Copper and brass and manufactures		16,768			
Medicinal drugs		74,490			
[To Cuba, England, Hayti, &c.]					
Articles not enumerated—					
— manufactured		782,071			
— raw materials		211,949			
[Of the manufactured articles \$199,691 to Cuba; 227,520 South America and Mexico; 81,508 British American colonies; 63,348 Hayti; 38,281 Brazil, &c.]					
[To be concluded in our next.]					

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 9—VOL. III.]

BALTIMORE, OCT. 30, 1824.

[Vol. XXVII. WHOLE NO. 685

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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

Commerce and Navigation of the United States—concluded.

AGGREGATE VALUES OF DOMESTIC ARTICLES EXPORTED.

TO	VALUE.		TOTAL VALUE.	
	In	In	To	To the dominions of each power.
	Am. vessels.	for'gn vessels.	each country.	
	DOLLARS.			
Russia - - - - -	51,635			51,635
Prussia - - - - -	7,268			7,268
Sweden - - - - -	125,039	25,998	151,037	392,738
Swedish West Indies - - - - -	239,767	1,934	241,701	
Denmark and Norway - - - - -	34,508	5,280	39,788	1,270,935
Danish West Indies - - - - -	1,219,479	11,673	1,231,152	
Danish East Indies - - - - -				
Holland - - - - -	2,472,088	170,842	2,642,930	3,449,819
Dutch West Indies and American colonies - - - - -	680,367	25,396	655,763	
Dutch East Indies - - - - -	151,120		151,120	
England, Man, and Berwick - - - - -	13,423,452	5,544,733	18,968,185	874,413
Scotland - - - - -	284,082		284,082	
Ireland - - - - -	596,232	117,805	714,037	
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Aldernay - - - - -				
Gibraltar - - - - -	875,604		875,604	25,192,339.
British African ports - - - - -				
British East Indies - - - - -	10,642		10,642	
British West Indies - - - - -	1,452,535	165,310	1,617,845	3,183
Newfoundland and British fisheries - - - - -				
British American colonies - - - - -	1,777,656	40,457	1,818,113	26,232
Other British colonies - - - - -	26,232		26,232	
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany - - - - -	1,016,881	565,473	1,582,354	
French European ports on the Atlantic - - - - -	4,498,653	189,261	4,677,914	823,861
French European ports on the Mediterranean - - - - -	286,424	37,437	323,861	
French West Indies and American colonies - - - - -	773,313	30,905	804,218	7,476,193
French East Indies - - - - -				
Bourbon and Mauritius - - - - -				
Other French African ports - - - - -				
Hayti - - - - -	1,633,976	36,161	1,670,140	20,876
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic - - - - -	127,859	3,107	130,966	
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean - - - - -	20,876		20,876	58,002
Teneriffe and the other Canaries - - - - -	58,002		58,002	
Manilla and the Philippine Islands - - - - -	5,449		5,449	3,953,979
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore - - - - -	192,101	19,282	211,383	
Cuba - - - - -	3,126,964	144,306	3,271,270	256,032
Other Spanish West Indies - - - - -	226,875	29,158	256,032	
Spanish South American colonies and Mexico - - - - -	1,957,227	15,299	1,972,526	
Portugal - - - - -	48,077		48,077	117,665
Madeira - - - - -	117,685		117,665	
Fayal and the other Azores - - - - -	26,623	1,218	27,841	22,055
Cape de Verd Islands - - - - -	22,055		22,055	
Other Portuguese African ports - - - - -				
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. coloa. - - - - -	1,044,997	17,212	1,062,209	
Italy and Malta - - - - -	115,994			115,994
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic - - - - -	25,697			25,697
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden - - - - -	4,877			4,877
Morocco and Barbary states - - - - -				
Cape of Good Hope - - - - -				
China - - - - -	288,375			288,375
Asia, generally - - - - -	55,902			55,902
West Indies, generally - - - - -	546,087	3,186		554,273
Europe, generally - - - - -	10,994			10,994
Africa, generally - - - - -	47,971			49,971
South Seas - - - - -	21,741			21,741
Northwest coast of America - - - - -				
Total - - - - -	89,074,562	8,080,846		47,155,408

General statement of the goods, wares and merchandise, of the growth, produce or manufacture of foreign countries, exported from the United States in the year ending 30th September, 1823.

Articles free of duty.		Value.	[To S. Am. and Mexico, Cuba, Hayti, Dutch East Indies, &c.]	
Copper, brass and tin, in pigs		\$76,783	Spirits—from grain	39,739 22,488
Bullion		1,800	other materials	392,636 214,465
Gold and silver coin		6,371,187	[To S. Am. and Mexico, Cuba, Hanse Towns, &c.]	
[3,584,182 China; 368,000 Asia generally; 353,406 Cuba; 68,000 Turkey, &c. 194,697 Hayti, 176,705 France; 283,052 Br. E. Indies; 365,632 England; 993,940 Dutch East Indies.]			Molasses	3,409 894
Dye woods		537,560	Beer, ale, &c.	3,301 2,001
[To G. Britain, France, Hanse Towns.]			Olive oil, in casks	17,291 15,050
Raw hides		630,261	Coffee	lbs 20,900,687 4,262,699
[Greater part to France; 59,078 Holland; 54,991 G. Brit'n; 122,930 Hanse Towns.]			[1,040,702 lbs. Russia; 4,304,257 Holland; 934,442 Gibraltar; 2,084,190 H. Towns; 7,022,555 France; 979, 67 Italy and Malta; 1,975,713 Trieste, &c.; 1,633,804 Turkey, &c.; 415,669 England—other amounts small.]	
Brimstone and sulphur		2,684	Cocoa	lbs. 1,633,450 298,892
Furs, undressed		5,414	[To Gibraltar, Cuba, Hayti, S. Am. and Mexico.]	
All other free articles		71,060	Tea—Bohea	lbs. 224,432
Paying duties ad valorem.			Souchong and other black	591,250
Cloths and cassimeres		314,657	Imperial, gunpowder, gomee	202,210
[to England 79,666; Cuba 50,471; S. America and Mexico 62,626; China 92,932.]			Hyson and young hyson	442,304
Worsted and stuff goods		131,722	Hyson skin and other green	274,820 813,550
Blankets and rugs		16,692	[Of this value 41,236 dollars. Danish W. Indies; 251,501 Holland; 77,175 Gibraltar; 186,408 Hanse towns; 199,841 France; 11,852 French W. Indies—all else under 10,000.]	
Cottons—printed and colored		1,296,502	Sugar—brown	15,435,173
[\$585,787 S. Am. and Mexico; 214,042 Hayti; 72,605 Cuba; 175,673 Danish West Indies.]			white	6,023,397 1,479,025
Cottons—white		520,506	[Of this value, 71,433 dollars to Russia; 42,676 to Sweden; 383,623 Holland; 75,965 England; 117,088 Gibraltar; 219,192 Hanse Towns; 235,427 France; 122,728 Italy and Malta; 93,393 Trieste, &c.—all others unimportant.]	
nankeens		865,518	Sugar, candy, loaf and lump	451 125
[white cottons & nankeens chiefly exported to the same places as the printed or colored.]			Almonds	32,190
Woolen and cotton hose		36,831	Currants	18,927
Cotton twist, yarn and thread		24,767	Prunes and plums	3,716
Linens, bleached and unbleached		1,450,795	Figs	19,470
[\$1,062,485 to S. Am. & Mexico; 200,267 Cuba; 101,368 Hayti.]			Raisins—in jars or boxes	428,815
Silk goods		1,512,449	all other	685,721 73,754
[\$510,360 to Cuba; 436,612 S. Am. and Mexico; 137,198 Danish West Indies; 86,730 Hayti; 64,500 Gibraltar; 52,135 Brazil; all else under 50,000.]			[To Holland, Hanse towns, Cuba, and South America.]	
Hempen goods		11,090	Nutmegs	1,505
Brass		3,307	Cinnamon	44,587
Copper wares		500	Cloves	56,220
Iron and steel, other than that paying specific duty		138,824	Pepper	4,488,542
[chiefly to Cuba, S. Am. and Mexico.]			Pimento	126,341
Glass, other than that paying specific duty		43,991	Cassia	679,780 825,343
China		4,321	[Of this value, 65,114 dolls. Holland; 34,696 Hanse Towns; 214,927 France; 30,799 Cuba; 37,793 S. Am. and Mexico; 235,656 Italy and Malta; 44,252 to Trieste, &c.—all else under 30,000.]	
Earthen and stone ware		48,418	Tobacco and snuff, manufactured, other than cigars	3,665
Tin and pewter		738	Candles—tallow	lbs. 95,972
Paper—[Cuba and South America.]		28,938	wax or spermaceti	848
Hats, caps and bonnets		11,528	Cheese	7,123
Manufactures of gold, silver, &c		22,613	Soap	219,436
Tin, in sheets or plates		7,666	Tallow	477,346 78,591
All other articles paying ad val. duties		2,097,906	Indigo	\$60,584 2,141,881
[Of this value, 90,344 to Holland; 511,133 Dutch East Indies; 86,974 England; 54,009 Gibraltar; 82,604 H. Towns; 138,125 France; 47,635 Hayti; 218,560 Cuba; 150,301 South America and Mexico; 513,347 China—all else under 40,000.]			[94,994 lbs. Russia; 214,361 Holland; 25,693 Gibraltar; 96,589 Hanse Towns; 237,531 France; 75,806 Italy and Malta; 81,500 Trieste; 27,859 Turkey, &c.—all else of small amounts.]	
Duck—Russia	pieces.	6,929	Cotton	lbs. 272,785 42,689
Ravens		7,688	Gunpowder	45,856 10,750
Russia sheetings—brown		22,767	Paints—all sorts	6,455
white		140	Lead and shot	19,839
[Of this value 214,382 to Cuba; 100,080 S. America and Mexico; 47,541 Brazil; 23,889 Hayti; other places 20,000.]		435,069	Cables and cordage, tarred	603,626
Wines—Madeira	gals.	40,056	untarred	21,691
Burgundy, Champaign, &c		618	Twine, pack thread, &c.	14,344 43,874
Sherry and St. Lucar		20,619	[To S. America, Mexico, and Brazil.]	
Lisbon, Oporto, &c.		42,673	Copper and composition	6,471 1,633
Livermore, Fayal, &c.		62,040	Manufactures of iron—all sorts	87,105
Claret, in bottles		16,680	Pigs and castings	1,032
All other, in casks		501,374	Steel	cwt. 1,038 5,414
		379,908	Hemp, (to Scotland)	2,960 21,836
			Salt	hush. 51,707 17,330
			Coal	2,846 1,105
			Fish—foreign caught	260
			Glass	4,477
			Boots, shoes, &c.	2,511
			Cigars	M. 3,367 30,482

AGGREGATE STATEMENT

Of the value of the exportations of the United States, of articles of the growth, product or manufacture of FOREIGN countries, for the year ending 30th of September, 1823.

TO	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE.			TOTAL VALUE.	
	Free of duty.	Paying ad valorem rates of duty.	Paying specific rates of duty.	To each country.	To the dominions of each power.
DOLLARS.					
Russia - - - - -	19,825	31,101	547,173		597,099
Prussia - - - - -			568		568
Sweden - - - - -	40,346	244	106,601	147,191	165,553
Swedish West Indies - - - - -		8,708	9,654	18,362	
Denmark and Norway - - - - -	5,724		47,410	53,134	684,136
Danish West Indies - - - - -	15,280	492,138	123,584	631,002	
Danish East Indies - - - - -					
Holland - - - - -	138,110	188,742	2,082,364	2,409,216	4,317,262
Dutch West Indies and American colonies - - - - -	3,775	108,366	44,924	157,065	
Dutch East Indies - - - - -	1,029,281	622,386	99,314	1,750,981	
England, Man, and Berwick - - - - -	543,694	210,804	223,976	978,474	
Scotland - - - - -	5,430	2,838	1,836	10,104	
Ireland - - - - -	7,135		30,509	37,644	
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark and Aldernay - - - - -					
Gibraltar - - - - -	33,020	308,802	686,450	1,028,272	2,378,724
British African ports - - - - -					
Do. East Indies - - - - -	288,740	5,227	13,771	307,738	
Do. West Indies - - - - -	7,319	418	2,385	10,122	
Newfoundland and British fisheries - - - - -			2,560	2,560	
British American colonies - - - - -	780	583	1,984	3,347	
Other British colonies - - - - -			463	463	
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany - - - - -	192,294	209,076	1,185,715		1,587,085
French European ports on the Atlantic - - - - -	428,667	173,008	1,925,981	2,527,656	
Do. do. do. Mediterranean - - - - -	230,236	93,614	848,048	1,171,898	
Do. West Indies and American colonies - - - - -	1,681	41,737	19,959	63,377	4,471,573
Do. East Indies - - - - -					
Bourbon and Mauritius - - - - -					
Other French African ports - - - - -					
Hayti - - - - -	108,394	526,562	73,686	708,642	
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic - - - - -	15,100		50,866	65,966	
Do. do. do. Mediterranean - - - - -	4,967	58	14,422	19,447	
Teneriffe and the other Canaries - - - - -		14,618	6,598	21,216	
Manilla and the Philippine islands - - - - -		38,727	2,548	41,275	2,407,546
Honduras, Campeachy and Musquito shore - - - - -	770	74,811	24,471	100,052	
Cuba - - - - -	366,071	1,275,282	492,742	2,134,095	
Other Spanish West Indies - - - - -		20,942	4,558	25,495	
Spanish South America and Mexico - - - - -	6,677	2,843,943	378,727		3,229,347
Portugal - - - - -	300			300	
Madeira - - - - -	485	1,239	2,252	3,976	
Fayal and the other Azores - - - - -	8,500	3,373	3,831	15,704	310,171
Cape de Verd Islands - - - - -		8,199	2,511	11,010	
Other Portuguese African ports - - - - -					
Coast of Brazil and other Port'ge Am. col. - - - - -	10,709	132,889	134,583	278,181	
Italy and Malta - - - - -	37,249	141,091	778,571		951,911
Trieste & other Austrian ports on the Adriatic - - - - -	61,740	110,371	747,507		919,618
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha and Aden - - - - -	77,293	18,151	464,339		559,783
Morocco and Barbary States - - - - -					
Cape of Good Hope - - - - -					
China - - - - -	3,618,377	658,007	71,302		4,347,686
Asia, generally - - - - -	369,328	37,927	29,504		436,759
West Indies, do. - - - - -	17,245	23,568	19,604		59,417
Europe, do. - - - - -	1,040		16,916		17,956
Africa, do. - - - - -	69	38,513	17,417		55,999
South seas - - - - -	1,098	35,968	8,365		45,429
Northwest coast of America - - - - -					
Total, - - - - -	7,696,749	8,502,329	11,844,544		27,543,622
Exported, entitled to drawback - - - - -		7,697,755	10,861,547		18,559,302
Do. not entitled to drawback - - - - -	7,696,749	804,574	482,997		8,984,320

Of the preceding, the value of \$26,241,004 was exported in American, and of \$1,202,618 in foreign vessels.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

Of the value of the exports of the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States, during the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1823.

THE SEA,	1,658,224	
Fisheries—		
dried fish, or cod fisheries	734,024	
pickled fish, or river fishery, (herr- ring, shad, salmon, mackerel)	270,776	
whale, (common), oil and bone	437,115	
spermaceti oil and candles	221,309	
	653,424	1,658,224
THE FOREST,	4,498,911	
Skins and furs	672,917	
Ginseng	150,976	
Product of wood—		
lumber, boards, staves, shi- ngles, hewn timber, &c.	1,235,600	
oak bark and other dye naval stores, (tar, pitch, ro- sin and turpentine)	457,562	
ashes, pot and pearl	1,770,523	
	3,675,018	4,498,911
AGRICULTURE.	97,646,726	
Product of animals—		
beef, tallow, hides, live cattle	739,461	
butter and cheese	192,773	
	932,239	
pork, (pickled) bacon, lard, live hogs	1,291,322	
horses and mules	123,373	
sheep	15,029	
	1,429,724	
Vegetable food—		
wheat, flour, and biscuit	5,151,437	
Indian corn and meal	933,489	
rice	1,830,985	
all other, rye, oats, pulse, potatoes, &c.	248,981	
	10,513,855	
Tobacco	6,283,672	
Cotton	20,445,520	
All other agricultural products—		
indigo	2,314	
flaxseed	262,314	
hops	27,124	
wax	112,574	
brown sugar	333	
	404,679	
MANUFACTURES,	2,357,527	
Domestic materials—		
soap and tallow candles	664,807	
leather, boots, shoes, saddlery	566,489	
hats	115,168	
grain, spirits, beer	89,615	
wood, including coaches and other carriages, &c.	421,633	
cordage	22,659	
iron	97,271	
various items, (snuff, tobac- co, lead, linseed oil, &c.)	175,245	
	2,152,837	
Foreign materials—		
spirits from molasses	37,807	
sugar refined, chocolate	9,249	
gunpowder	66,326	
brass and copper	16,768	
medicinal drugs	74,490	
	204,640	
UNCERTAIN.	994,020	
Articles not distinguished in returns—		
manufactured	782,071	
raw produce	211,949	
	994,020	
	47,155,408	

SUMMARY STATEMENT

Of the value of the exports, of the growth, produce and ma-
nufacture of foreign countries, during the year ending
on the 30th day of September, 1823.

<i>Value of merchandise free of duty.</i>		
Copper, brass and tin, in pigs or bars	-	dolls. 76,783
Bullion	-	1,800
Gold and silver coin	-	6,371,187
Dye woods	-	537,560
Raw hides	-	630,251
Brimstone and sulphur	-	2,684
Furs undressed	-	5,414
All other articles free of duty	-	71,060
Total,		dolls. 7,696,749
<i>Value of merchandise paying duties ad valorem.</i>		
Manufactures of woollen, piece goods—		
cloths and cassimeres	314,657	
worsted and stuff goods	131,722	
blankets and rugs	16,692	
cotton, piece goods—		
printed and colored	1,206,502	
white	520,806	
nankeens	865,518	
woollen and cotton hose	36,881	
cotton twist, yarn and thread	24,767	
linens, bleached and unbleached	1,450,795	
silk goods	1,512,449	
hempen goods	14,090	
brass	3,307	
copper, or of which copper is the mate- rial of chief value	500	
iron and steel, other than that paying a specific rate of duty	136,824	
ware, glass, do. do.	43,991	
china	4,321	
earthen and stone	47,418	
tin and pewter	738	
paper, writing and wrapping	28,938	
gold, silver, and precious stones	23,613	
hats, caps and bonnets	11,523	
Unmanufactured—		
tin, in sheets or plates	7,666	
All other articles paying an ad valorem rate of duty	2,097,906	
Total,		dolls. 8,502,329
<i>Value of merchandise paying specific rates of duty.</i>		
Duck and sheetings	-	dolls. 435,669
Wines	-	379,908
Spirits from grain	-	22,488
other materials	-	214,463
Molasses	-	994
Beer, ale and porter	-	2,001
Oil, olive, in casks	-	15,056
Teas	-	813,550
Coffee	-	4,262,699
Cocoa	-	298,895
Sugar, brown and white	-	1,479,022
candy, loaf and lump	-	125
Fruits	-	73,754
Cheese, soap, candles and tallow	-	78,501
Spices	-	825,343
Indigo	-	2,141,881
Cotton	-	42,089
Snuff and tobacco	-	3,665
Gunpowder	-	10,755
Paints	-	6,485
Lead	-	19,839
Cordage	-	43,874
Copper and composition, nails and spikes	-	1,633
Iron, nails, spikes, anchors and sheet	-	13,111
in bars and bolts, rolled and hammered	-	73,994
pig and castings	-	1,032
Steel	-	5,414
Hemp	-	21,863
Salt	-	17,330
Coal	-	1,105
Fish, salmon	-	260
Glass	-	4,477
Boots and shoes	-	2,511
Cigars	-	30,482
Value of merchandise paying specific rates of duty	11,344,544	
do do free of duty	7,696,749	
do do paying ad valorem rates of duty	8,502,329	
Total value of foreign produce	27,543,622	
do domestic do.	47,155,408	
Total, dollars	74,699,030	
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,		
Register's office, February 9, 1824.		
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.		

General statement, exhibiting the quantity of American and foreign tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States, commencing on the first day of October, 1822, and ending on the 30th of September, 1823.

	TONNAGE ENTERED INTO THE UNITED STATES.			TONNAGE DEPARTING FROM THE UNITED STATES.		
	American.	British.	Total Foreign Tonnage.	American.	British.	Total Foreign Tonnage.
	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
Russia - - - - -	15,142		915	2,771		
Prussia - - - - -	119					
Sweden - - - - -	20,510		2,469	3,050		880
Swedish West Indies - - - - -	5,046		162	8,174		354
Denmark and Norway - - - - -	499		368	908		257
Danish West Indies - - - - -	18,694	117	217	32,932		569
Danish East Indies - - - - -						
Holland - - - - -	19,274	352	1,346	53,346	5,552	6,769
Dutch West Indies and American colonies - - - - -	15,998		856	16,783	63	1,244
Dutch East Indies - - - - -	2,349			4,990		
England, Man and Berwick - - - - -	140,913	56,828	56,910	132,042	50,587	50,784
Scotland - - - - -	3,060	12,112	12,112	4,517		8,220
Ireland - - - - -	9,747	3,388	5,388	12,932	2,479	2,479
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Aldernay - - - - -						
Gibraltar - - - - -	7,220			22,985		
British African ports - - - - -	364					
Do. East Indies - - - - -	5,779			895		
Do. West Indies - - - - -	71,346	9,520	9,520	68,350	8,654	8,654
Newfoundland and British fisheries - - - - -	521	32	32	243		
British American colonies - - - - -	42,178	4,848	4,848	52,776	12,023	12,023
Other British colonies - - - - -	1,667	192	192	543		
The Hanse towns and ports of Germany - - - - -	12,101		6,504	19,504	1,087	11,747
French European ports on the Atlantic - - - - -	35,296	676	4,795	44,401	412	3,545
Do. do. do. Mediterranean - - - - -	7,641		634	10,267		1,331
French West Indies and American colonies - - - - -	32,973		928	30,112		2,326
French East Indies - - - - -	648					
Bourbon and Mauritius - - - - -						
Other French African ports - - - - -						
Hayti - - - - -	32,292	211	1,011	37,480		830
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic - - - - -	4,885		357	4,628		
Do. do. do. Mediterranean - - - - -	5,804			874		
Teneriffe and other Canaries - - - - -	1,935			2,296		
Manilla and Philippine Islands - - - - -	1,054			370		
Honduras, Campcachy and Musquito shore - - - - -	8,377		851	7,570		587
Cuba - - - - -	109,058	432	4,767	105,836	62	4,756
Other Spanish West Indies - - - - -	11,944		875	8,409		1,128
Spanish South America and Mexico - - - - -	27,565	845	4,133	33,112	220	1,081
Portugal - - - - -	29,525		744	1,470		
Madeira - - - - -	3,183			4,973		
Fayal and the other Azores - - - - -	1,759			1,562		261
Cape de Verd Islands - - - - -	2,189		233	689		
Other Portuguese African ports - - - - -						
Brazil & other Portuguese American colonies - - - - -	14,622		101	22,616	142	590
Italy and Malta - - - - -	10,023			6,057		
Trieste & other Aust'n ports on the Adriatic - - - - -	2,035			3,818		
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha and Aden - - - - -	3,155			1,876		
Morocco and Barbary states - - - - -						
Cape of Good Hope - - - - -				330		
China - - - - -	13,067			9,478		
Asia, generally - - - - -	3,047			3,464		
West Indies, do. - - - - -	444			17,363	318	318
Europe, do. - - - - -	779			433		
Africa, do. - - - - -	2,321			2,329		
South Seas - - - - -	17,123			10,379		
Northwest coast of America - - - - -				828		
Total,	775,271	89,553	119,468	810,761	89,819	119,740

Summary notices of the foreign tonnage other than British, entered or departing from the United States.

Entered. French, 6,808 tons, chiefly from France; Spanish 4,610—nearly all from Cuba; Portuguese 337; Dutch 2,195—Holland and West Indies; Hanse Towns 7,609—direct; Swedish 3,354—direct; Russian 935—554 direct, 381 Hayti; Danish 1,227—various; Haytien 419—direct; Mexican 1,473—direct; uncertain 426.

Departing. French 4,867, to France and to West Indies; Spanish 6,240—chiefly Cuba; Portuguese 261—Fayal; Dutch 2,488—Holland and Dutch West Indies; Hanse Towns 8,916—direct; Swedish 2,722—direct, West Indies, Hanse Towns; Danish 1,606—various; Russian 651—various; Prussian 567—Holland and Hanse Towns; Haytien 690—direct; Mexican 913—Cuba and Mexico.

Statistical view of the commerce of the United States, exhibiting the value of articles of every description of imports from, and the value of articles of every description of exports to, each foreign country; also, the tonnage of American and foreign vessels arriving from, and departing to, each foreign country, and the tonnage belonging to each foreign power employed in the commerce of the United States, for the year ending on the 30th of September, 1823.

	COMMERCE.				NAVIGATION.	
	Value of imports.	Value of domestic exports.	Value of foreign exports.	Total value of domestic and foreign produce exported.	AMERICAN TONNAGE	
					Entered into the U. States.	Depart'd from the U. States.
	DOLLARS.				TONS.	
Russia - - - - -	2,258,777	51,635	597,099	648,734	15,142	2,771
Prussia - - - - -	-	7,268	568	7,836	119	-
Sweden - - - - -	1,317,242	151,037	147,191	298,228	20,510	3,050
Swedish West Indies - - -	185,808	241,701	18,362	260,063	5,046	8,174
Denmark and Norway - - -	24,028	39,783	53,134	92,917	499	908
Danish West Indies - - -	1,300,504	1,231,152	631,002	1,862,154	18,694	32,932
Danish East Indies - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland - - - - -	754,950	2,642,930	2,400,216	5,052,146	19,274	53,346
Dutch West Indies and Am. colonies	950,957	655,763	157,065	812,828	15,998	16,783
Dutch East Indies - - -	419,680	151,120	1,750,981	1,902,101	2,349	4,990
England, Man and Berwick -	26,301,270	18,968,185	978,474	19,946,659	140,913	132,042
Scotland - - - - -	1,086,133	1,158,495	10,104	1,168,599	3,060	4,517
Ireland - - - - -	547,738	714,037	37,644	751,691	9,747	12,932
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark and Alderney	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar - - - - -	477,769	875,604	1,028,272	1,903,876	7,220	22,985
British African ports - - -	-	-	-	-	364	-
Do. East Indies - - - - -	3,265,961	10,642	307,788	318,380	5,779	895
Do. West Indies - - - - -	1,844,931	1,617,845	10,122	1,627,967	71,346	68,530
Newfoundland and British fisheries	405	3,183	2,560	5,743	521	243
British American colonies -	463,374	1,818,113	3,347	1,821,460	42,178	52,776
Other British colonies - - -	84,977	26,232	463	26,695	1,667	543
Hanse Towns & ports of Germany	1,981,026	1,582,354	1,587,085	3,169,439	12,101	19,504
French Europ'n ports on the Atlantic	5,166,273	4,677,914	2,527,656	7,205,570	35,296	44,401
Do. Mediterranean - - - - -	501,457	323,861	1,171,898	1,495,759	7,641	10,267
Do. W. Indies & American col.	938,613	804,218	63,377	867,595	32,973	30,112
Do. East Indies - - - - -	-	-	-	-	648	-
Bourbon and Mauritius - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti - - - - -	2,352,733	1,670,140	708,642	2,378,732	32,292	37,450
Spanish Europ'n ports on the Atlantic	508,487	130,966	65,966	196,932	4,885	4,628
Do. do. Mediterranean - - -	473,539	20,876	19,447	40,323	5,804	874
Teneriffe and the other Canaries	203,484	58,002	21,216	79,218	1,935	2,296
Manilla and the Philippine Islands	158,255	5,449	41,275	46,724	1,054	370
Honduras, Campeachy, &c. - -	281,835	211,383	100,052	311,435	8,377	7,570
Cuba - - - - -	6,952,381	3,271,270	2,134,035	5,405,365	109,058	105,836
Other Spanish West Indies -	813,076	256,033	25,495	281,528	11,944	8,409
Spanish South America and Mexico	4,842,503	1,372,526	3,229,347	4,601,872	27,565	83,112
Portugal - - - - -	181,094	48,077	300	48,377	29,525	1,470
Madeira - - - - -	244,263	117,663	3,976	121,601	3,183	4,973
Fayal and the other Azores -	51,429	27,841	15,704	43,545	1,759	1,562
Cape de Verd Islands - - -	56,849	22,055	11,010	33,065	2,189	689
Other Portuguese African ports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil & other Portuguese Am. col.	1,214,810	106,209	279,181	1,341,390	14,622	22,616
Italy and Malta - - - - -	1,369,440	115,994	951,911	1,067,905	10,023	6,057
Trieste, &c. on the Adriatic -	189,137	25,697	919,618	945,315	2,035	3,818
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, &c.	703,761	4,877	559,783	564,660	3,155	1,976
Morocco and Barbary states -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	330
China - - - - -	6,511,425	288,375	4,347,686	4,636,061	13,067	9,478
Asia - - - - -	337,566	55,902	436,759	492,661	3,047	3,464
West Indies - - - - -	7,123	554,273	59,417	613,690	444	17,363
Europe - - - - -	8,604	10,994	17,956	28,950	779	433
Africa - - - - -	168,157	49,971	55,999	105,970	2,321	2,329
South Seas - - - - -	72,322	21,741	45,429	67,170	17,123	10,379
Northwest coast of America -	-	-	-	-	-	828
Uncertain - - - - -	6,071	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	77,579,267	47,155,408	27,543,622	74,699,030	775,271	810,761

The total foreign tonnage that entered the United States from all parts, was 119,468 tons; and of that which departed 119,740. Of that which entered 89,553 were British; 7,609 Hanseatic, &c. 6,808 French; 4,610 Spanish; 3,354 Swedish; 2,195 Dutch; 1,993 South American and Mexican; 1,227 Danish; 935 Prussian; all else under 500 tons. See preceding table.

EDITORIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The important statements in relation to the commerce and navigation of the United States are now completed, and the editor is happy to believe that the time and labor expended in *condensing* the report of the secretary, so as to reduce it into a reasonable space, while all the material facts are preserved, will be amply rewarded in the interest and utility of the matters presented.

THE PRESIDENCY. The two or three ensuing weeks will have an immense influence on the political condition of several states and of the union at large, on account of the elections about to take place. In New York there will be a most ardent struggle for governor, lieutenant-governor, and members of the legislature. Both parties appear sanguine of success, and the result, it is believed by both, will have considerable influence on the appointment of electors of president, which the legislature retained to itself, not being willing to "delegate power to the people!!" In most of the other states, wherein the people elect the electors, the choice will be made in the time specified, and we shall soon thereafter be enabled to form a better opinion of the probable result of the contest than any one ought, at this period, to pretend to. And this is certain—that many people will be grievously disappointed, and in various ways, as to the calculations that they have made, independent of events that will grow out of changes of opinion—for the *triangular war** which prevails in several of the states, must, of its own nature, baffle the most knowing and judicious. An account of all that takes place shall be carefully made out, for present use and future reference, with remarks, (so far as the facts shall appear to justify them), or the *motives* that shall seem to have influenced persons on the interesting occasion; in which my great desire is, that the people may obtain for their president the individual that a majority prefers, with a full and fair recurrence to the state of the polls, without bargain or compromise, in any shape whatsoever.

The electors were chosen in Ohio a few days ago—and those of Pennsylvania elected yesterday. The choice is to be made in Connecticut and Virginia, and some other states, I believe, on Monday next, and in Maryland on that day week. The legislature of New York will also meet next Monday, when the general election throughout the state will commence. *It is a busy time.*

VERMONT. The legislature of this state is in session. Governor Van Ness' address is, as usual, very able and truly republican. It shall have a place *in extenso*. Among other things, he recommended the passage of a law giving the election of electors of president to the people; and a resolution which was introduced into the house of representatives for that purpose, has passed *unanimously*.

NEW JERSEY. Some contend that the ticket lately agreed upon by the convention held at Trenton, is exclusively favorable to the election of gen. Jackson—and others say that from one to three of the gentlemen named will support Mr. Crawford. Those of the meeting who were friendly to Mr. Adams, have protested against the proceedings as being "irregular," and formed an electoral ticket for themselves, which is published. These matters appear to have excited an unusual degree of warmth in this state.

SAVANNAH. During the year which ended on the 30th September last, there were exported from Savannah 9,951 bales sea-island cotton, and 142,358 bales upland—as follows:

	SEA-ISLAND.	UPLAND.
To Great Britain	8,073	69,603
the continent	1,571	11,874
Coastwise	302	60,981
	9,852	142,358
Exports in 1822	8,917	147,251
1823	9,716	159,090

Greatest export in December, nearly 21,000 bales; least in September, only 400.

CANADA. On the anniversary of the battle of Queenston, the remains of major general Sir Isaac Brock, and of his aid de camp, col. Macdonell, were raised, and re-interred in the monument prepared for their reception. It is computed that there were from 6 to 8,000 persons assembled on the occasion. A number of Indian chiefs joined in the procession.

FOREIGN NEWS. The report of the decease of Louis the 18th, king of France, is confirmed by an arrival at Philadelphia from Liverpool. He died at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 16th September. His brother, the late count d'Artois, has already assumed the sovereignty, under the name of Charles X. Louis was born at Versailles on the 9th Oct. 1757.

The extracts from the Paris papers, on this occasion, are enough to make one laugh. The following may serve as a specimen—

"How glorious, how holy is the agony of the most christian king! Monarchs of the earth, come and learn how to die. Sorrow is spread among the people; the father of the family is dying—*weep all—weep!* A new reign approaches: the noble son of France—the model of honour and loyalty, is called to the throne—Frenchmen, *let us console ourselves.*"

It is not believed that either the death of the old king, or the succession of the new one, will have any material effect on the condition, or relations of France.

The remains of the late king and queen of the Sandwich islands have been sent to those islands, together with the suite of their late "majesties," in the Blonde frigate, capt. Lord Byron.

The emperor of Russia is making a tour through the southern parts of his mighty empire.

Many arrests, for real or pretended political offences, are making in Spain.

From what is additionally stated concerning the Greeks, they appear to be doing very well. They were severely harrassing the Turks at different points. Constantinople has been much agitated in consequence of the events at Ipsara; and it is added that the Ipsariots have made their island a complete desert, carried away part of their cannon, spiked others, confined their wives and children to the Hydriots and Speziots, with an affecting recommendation, and then all gone on board their fire ships, with the fixed resolution either to burn the Turkish fleet, or to perish in the attempt. Canaris is said to be at their head, and this desperate attempt is perhaps already executed. We therefore expect further particulars with uncommon impatience.

LA FAYETTE. The New York papers give the following extracts from late English Journals, showing the *quo animo* with which the loyal English writers behold the honors bestowed upon La Fayette in this country.

"The American dates received in London, are to the 23d of August. The ministerial papers are not very well pleased with the reception which our countrymen have given to La Fayette. The Courier proposes to make a few selections from them to show its readers how little essential difference there is between republican and monarchical honors, and adds the fol-

*In two or three of the states the war is a *quadrangular* one.

lowing cutting and beautiful remarks. "The same flattery; the same pomp; the same ceremony; the same parade; but more servility, and infinitely more of burlesque self-importance. That thing miscalled equality, engenders all sorts of idle pretensions; for as there is no real equality either in nature or society, while the assumption of it is so grateful to weak minds, we constantly see, where every man thinks himself equal to those about him, the most preposterous efforts to sustain the delusion with plausible appearance. Hence it is that your democrats, and your levellers, of all descriptions, are so profuse of mutual civilities: hence they so be-praise and so be-daub each other; and hence, though differing, perhaps, upon all other subjects, they are so cordially unanimous upon that of their own superlative merits. General La Fayette, for example, says, whatever he may think, that the Americans are the most exalted people in the world; and the Americans cannot say less in return, whatever they may think too, than that there never was such a man as La Fayette. And so they go on, keeping their countenances all the while, as if the rest of the world were not looking on with scorn and derision at their fooleries."

The New Times, not to be out-done in civilities of this sort, speaks upon the subject thus:—

"He was of course received with many tokens of respect; and it would have been extraordinary if the Americans had not paid particular honor to an old man and a foreigner, whose name is so closely associated with the foundation of their republic. One conclusion from the old general's voyage is irresistible, it is that the cause of liberalism in Paris is utterly defunct, and annihilated. Nothing but desperation could have made general La Fayette sacrifice the pleasures of *La belle France*, to dwell among the *Dubbinkins* of New England.

IMPORTANT DECISION. We republish the following decision, because the point decided by the court in Dublin is of the very first importance to commercial men. It will be seen that a foreign court hold themselves bound to respect the laws of insolvency passed, not by congress, but by the legislature of a particular state. We believe this is the first case of the kind which has occurred on this deeply interesting question.

"A late Dublin paper records an important decision on the insolvent laws of the state of New York. The facts are shortly these: John S. Ferguson and Hugh Macgill, brought an action against Alexander Cranston and Andrew Alexander, for the recovery of nine hundred pounds, being the balance due from the defendants, who resided in New York. Ferguson and Macgill pleaded the insolvent laws of the state of New York in bar. The plaintiffs in their replication admitted the discharge, but relied upon an ordinance in the constitution of the United States, in which it was enacted that no individual state should make a law impairing the obligation of contracts. It was contended by the defendants that there was no such ordinance, and that if there were, the laws under which they obtained their discharge, did not impair the obligation of contracts. After a long investigation, the jury found a verdict for the defendants, with costs."

"FRANKLIN INSTITUTE." A society under this name has been established at Philadelphia—its members amount already to several hundreds of the most respectable and productive persons of that city and its neighborhood. Its purpose is, to bring together and display, and so to make a market for, all sorts of articles fabricated by our mechanics and manufacturers, and to promote a useful and important acquaintance between producers and consumers, by which the talents of the first may be directed most

advantageously, and the last obtain information where their wants can be supplied. The first exhibition has just been made, and, on account of the number, the perfection and goodness of the articles exposed, far surpassed the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the institution, and evinced an amount of progress in the mechanic arts and manufactures which no one had anticipated, notwithstanding many well known facts as to the extent to which they have been prosecuted at Philadelphia; which city, on various accounts, must become the grand depot of such products of the industry of the people of Pennsylvania and the adjacent states.

After the exhibition had closed, eighty of the members partook of a splendid dinner, at which many excellent toasts were drank. A few are selected to shew the feeling that prevailed on the occasion:

The memory of Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Drank standing and silent.

The mechanics and manufacturers of the United States: They are supporting the nation; they deserve the nation's support.

The Mechanic and Scientific Institute of New-York: The first star that appeared in the west: may its lustre never be obscured.

The music of the shuttle and the anvil: More delightful to our ears than the drum and the trumpet.

The mechanic's and manufacturer's friend. A free press.

Their majesties the only legitimate sovereigns of this earth: The sovereign people. *Nine Cheers.*

The Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania: They have laboured in the public fields: and the country are reaping a golden harvest.

After this toast was drank, Stephen Duncan, Esq. vice president of the Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania, a guest, rose and gave the following:

The Franklin Institute: Its first annual exhibition has furnished a proud display of our improvement in mechanic arts and manufactures. May each succeeding anniversary enlarge its sphere of usefulness, and strengthen its claims on public patronage.

Internal improvements: Canals, roads and bridges are the surest proofs of a wise government and a prosperous people.

The Horticultural Society of New-York: We are labourers in the same vineyard; let us pledge them in the juice of the *American grape.*

The natural alliance: Agriculture, manufactures and commerce. United they stand; divided they fall.

Volunteers.

By the President, *James Ronaldson*: The weavers and sailors of Philadelphia: their success interests us all: our prosperity is always secure while we have plenty of active ships and shuttles.

By the Corresponding Secretary, *Peter A. Brown*: Our noble selves, viz: Type founders and printers, who are men of *letters*; architects who *build up* the country's fame; chemists who *retort* nothing but kindness; lists of taylor's whose patriotism is without *measure*; saddlers, who do good without *end*; copper-smiths, who are better *still*; engine makers, who erect a *horse power* for the public good; paper makers, who do more if *re-quired*; glaziers, whose *panes* are always to please; a *band of hatters*, who assist to *lower a crown*; bakers, the best *bred*, and who keep clear of *John Doe*; brick-makers of the old *stock*, made of *well tempered clay*; carpenters and masons, who have climbed the *ladders* of their professions; painters, who are sober, though *well primed*; coopers, who in new improvements *chime in*; gun-makers, who at science never go *off half cocked*; joiners, who are *glued* to our cause; weavers, who in American manufactures *loom large*; smiths, whose *forgeries* would pass at the mint; dyers of all colours *alive* at their work; doctors, who *try attend gratis* to their public duties; lawyers, who *try*

to suit our cause; and awl the cordwainers, who come out best at the last: *Nine cheers.*

By professor *Robert Hare*: Republican nobility; virtue, science, genius, industry, and skill; where this nobility prevails, there will be no rebellion.

By *Thomas I. Wharton*, The American system: beautiful in theory; excellent in effect.

By vice president *Isaiah Lukens*. The memory of *Fitch*, the inventor of steam boats.

By professor *W. H. Keating*. The memory of *Robert Fulton*. Two thousand miles of unobstructed steam-boat navigation on the Mississippi, attest the advantages to result from a connexion between science and the arts.

By *John D. Eisenhut*: *David Rittenhouse*, the self-taught astronomer.

The president, Mr. James Ronaldson, and the vice presidents, Messrs. M. Carey and Isaiah Lukens, having retired, their healths were drank with the most flattering testimonies of approbation.

A GRAND AFFAIR! From the *New York American*, addressed to the editors—I took up a thick octavo volume a day or two since, in a bookseller's shop, called Boxiana. At page 424 is a plate of "the elegant silver cup presented to Cribb," on the occasion of his victory over Molineux. I copy the following explanation of the design from the book itself.

"In the first quarter: the British Lion is looking down with stern regard on the American flag, half mast high: in the fourth quarter, the beaver, symbolic of the latter country, hiding its head under its folds, alluding to Molineux's defeat."

All this triumph is because the "champion of England" has succeeded in beating a stray American negro, who happened to find himself in London; and a better man than most of the cockneys he passed in the streets. Before Mr. Cribb and his friends vapoured so much, they should have sent a challenge to this country, and ascertained if we had none superior to the black bruiser. But my object, in making this communication, is to put the above 'design' in "strong relief," by quoting, from the same book, the following passage:

"In the nineteenth round with Molineux, when the Moor had seized Cribb so fast that he could not extricate himself from his grasp, and which was only effected by some persons breaking into the ring to separate the combatants, during which one of the fingers of Molineux either got broken or much injured, when soon after Cribb fell, in so exhausted a state, from the severe fibbing which he had received, that the limited time had expired before he was able to renew the contest, and Sir Thomas Aprece, one of the umpires, cried out, "time, time," but his second, Richmond, (another negro) not noticing the circumstance, Cribb recovered, and won the battle."

What finer commentary is needed than the above, on the boasted fairness, prowess, and modesty of the English boxing community? FIST-CUFF.

MEXICAN DECREE RELATIVE TO SLAVES. The supreme executive power provisionally named by the general constituent sovereign congress, to all who shall see and understand these presents, know:—That the said sovereign congress have decreed as follows:

No. 62. The general constituent sovereign congress of the United Mexican States have been pleased to decree as follows:

1. The commerce and traffic of slaves is forever forbidden in the territory of the United Mexican States, from whatever nation they may come, and under whatever flag.

2. Any slaves which may be introduced contrary to the tenor of the preceding article, shall be free as soon as they touch the Mexican territory.

Every vessel, whether national or foreign, in which

slaves have been transported or introduced into the Mexican territory, shall be irremediably confiscated with the remainder of its cargo; and the owner, and the purchaser, the captain, the master and the pilot, shall suffer the punishment of ten years imprisonment.

4. This law shall have effect from the very day of publication; but with regard to the penalties prescribed in the preceding article, they shall not go into effect until six months after, on account of the colonists, who, in virtue of the law of the 14th of October last, on the colonization of the Isthmus of Huazacuala, are landing slaves for the purpose of introducing them into the Mexican territory.

The supreme executive power shall cause this to be understood, and shall take the measures necessary for its fulfilment, by having it printed, published and circulated.

Mexico, July 13, 1821.

Ignacio Zaldivar, president; Demetrio del Castillo, deputy secretary; Jose Ignacio Gonzalez Corafmuro, deputy secretary.

THE GREEKS AND TURKS. The following details, for which we are indebted to the *Salem Register*, are exceedingly interesting, as tending to shew more particularly the real condition of the horrible war that is now raging between the Greeks and the barbarians—

Captain Rice, who arrived here on Tuesday from Leghorn, has furnished us with the following extracts from letters received at that place, from the most respectable sources in Greece, on the subject of the recent operations of the Turkish and Grecian hostile forces, and the bloody transactions at Ipsara, &c. Capt. Rice states, that no doubts were entertained at Leghorn of the correctness of these details:

"Naples of Romania, July 8, 1824.

"I did not write you before this, having waited for further official information upon what has happened of the tragie heroic at Ipsara. On the 3d of July at the break of day, the Turkish squadron appeared abreast of Ipsara in company with about 300 transport vessels loaded with troops, attempting to effectuate their landing upon several spots, but did only succeed on a single one after having lost from 5 to 600 men. The place where the squadron made the landing lays abreast of *Mitelino*, and having been thought by the Ipsariots unapproachable, was not defended by any troops. The troops that were landed being chiefly composed of *Albanians*, and of those of the tribe of *Ghagi*, being the most experienced in the art of war, under the dominion of *Porta Ottomanea*, and being upwards of 15,000 men, they advanced with the greatest fury towards the first battery, which was occupied by some hundreds of men, Greeks, under the command of capt. Adrew Mavrojanni, which was already engaged at front by the said squadron. The resistance made by a handful of men, upon whom fell all the enemy's forces, both by land and sea, was not long, but destructive to the Turks, for a great many of them were destroyed before the small number of Ipsariots were killed, they having fought to the very last. The Turks having taken possession of that battery, were divided into two corps, one of which took the direction to the several other batteries, and the other the road which leads towards the city. The first corps met a resistance which has had no example, on all the spots which they attacked. Three times a battery, guarded by 100 Greeks, under the command of capt. Nicola Cozzuco, was attacked by the Turks with the greatest fury, and as many times the Turks were repulsed with a considerable loss. The Turks, receiving a reinforcement of about 2000 men, attacked, for the fourth time, the battery that had been so bravely defended by a few Greeks, and, while the Turks and Greeks fell under the blows of each other, a man of Ipsara seeing the Turks on

the spot he wished them on, set fire to the powder magazine, and was blown up, together with his companions, and 2000 Mussulmen. The second corps advanced towards the city, where the fight was still more obstinate and murderous. There was the greatest part of the forces of Ipsariots and other Greeks, and there the slaughter was to a greater extent, and most terrible. The women and boys did their duty, and killed a great many Turks, but at last the number of the Turks increased so much, and the Greeks being so much fatigued, that they resolved to retire into the superior fort, together with the youngsters and the women, to the number of 2500. Meanwhile those that were in the batteries repaired on board of the vessels, with all they could get with them, and sailed, leaving in the port only 5 or 6 vessels, part of which arrived here, and others went to Hydra, Spezzio, and other places, in order to secure their families, and with the idea of returning altogether, (the men only), on board of the vessels belonging to Hydra and Spezzio, to destroy the remainder of the 15,000 men who dared to tread on the sacred ground of their country, and who had already paid for the attempt with the loss of almost two-thirds of their forces. Yesterday the Ipsariots directed a letter to the legislative power, by which they recommend their respective families to the government, saying that they depart to join the Greek ships which had already sailed for Ipsara, either to perish, or destroy their enemy by land or sea. Amongst the Ipsariots, there is the famous Constantin Canaris, who burnt the two Turkish admiral's ships in the last campaign, and has sworn to burn himself, or to set fire to the captain Pacha's ship. While the Greeks retired from Ipsara, in the feeblest part, which was occupied by the Turks, several persons, not having time to secure their own children, rather than to let them fall into the hands of the Turks, preferred to slay them with their own hands. These persons have sworn, by the innocent blood of the victims, eternal hatred to the Turks, and vengeance against them. A great many of the women also, being very much fatigued, having fought so long, and having no strength to run to the fortress, killed each other, so as not to fall into the hands of the Turks. Thus passed the first day of the landing of the Turkish troops on the island of Ipsara. On the second day of the battle, the 4th of July, the Turks, fearing the fleet would leave them, ran towards the sea side to get on board of their own vessels; but the Greeks, watching their motions, seized the occasion of that confusion, and fell furiously upon the Turks, and killed about 600 of them, liberating from their hands all those women and boys which they had kept like slaves, together with the spoil they had made.

"We are now waiting for further accounts after the arrival of the Greek fleet at Ipsara, which we hope will be more luminous. The government has taken care of the Ipsariots' families, which are treated with the most national cordiality.

"Finally, my dear friend, I cannot continue the heroic actions that have taken place at Ipsara, surpassing those of our forefathers. A certain captain Calemerio, together with 15 men, who, after the several actions that had taken place, had taken shelter in a cavern, had the courage to attack a ship with 40 men, and take possession of her, after having killed all her crew—he afterwards sailed in the said vessel with his 15 men, and arrived safe at Spezzio."

Missolongi, July 26th, 1824.

"I have the pleasure to announce to you, that the troops landed by the captain Pacha to the number of 15,000, on the island of Ipsara, all perished to the last man. The Ipsariots only in the several engagements that have taken place from the day of their landing, until the arrival of the Greek fleet, at Ipsara, which occurred the 10th July, have killed upwards of

9000 men, and the troops landed from the Greek ships united with the Ipsariots and other Greeks, have destroyed the remainder of the Turkish army. It was in vain that many of them sought security on board the Turkish vessels, that were sunk, burnt, or taken by the Greek fleet, which full of ardour, has attacked and pursued the captain Pacha's ship into the port of Smyrna, having taken a large number of transport ships, gunboats and schooners, and having caused the Turkish squadron losses and damage of great consequence. After this brilliant action, the Greek fleet, to the number of upwards of sixty sail, sailed from Ipsara to go in search of the expedition of the pacha of Egypt, while a squadron of about ten vessels, with several fire ships, have remained in observation for the Turkish squadron, with the intention of setting fire to it in the place where sheltered.

Dervich Pacha, who with 10,000 men had advanced towards Tessaglia, near Salone, was beaten by 2,000 Greeks, and forced to retreat on Larissa, after having sustained a considerable loss. No other body of Turkish troops is seen on the main land. The union which reigns in the Peloponessus, and the strength which the Greek government acquires every day, together with the measures that said government takes to repulse all attempts that the Egyptian fleet may make on the Morea, makes us believe that the cause of Grecian independence will make some progress towards a consolidation of great importance."

"THE NATION'S GUEST."

On Sunday the 17th, inst. gen. La Fayette left Alexandria for York Town, on board of the steam boat Petersburg, accompanied by the secretary of war, general Macomb, gen. Jones and many other officers and citizens.

As the boat departed from the wharf, the large concourse of persons who were present gave nine hearty cheers. The customary salute was fired, as he passed the fort Washington.

On the arrival of the boat opposite Mount Vernon, the general landed at that hallowed spot and remained about an hour. The vault of general Washington was opened, and a ring, containing a portion of his hair, was presented to general La Fayette, by Mr. Custis, of Arlington, who delivered a pathetic address on the occasion. After which Mr. Custis also presented the general with a masonic sash and medal, formerly belonging to general Washington. Part of the sash was divided into small pieces, and distributed to the youth who were present, as a memento of their departed hero.

General La Fayette, was very much affected, during his short stay at the tomb.

After leaving Mount Vernon, the Petersburg was joined by the Potomac steam boat, having on board not less than two hundred passengers, including a fine company of volunteers, from Fredericksburg, under the command of capt. Crutchfield. The two boats continued near each other in their progress down the river—the Petersburg always a little in advance, but the Potomac occasionally coming near enough to evince, by the continued cheering of its passengers, the warmth of their enthusiasm, and to enable them to participate in the delightful music of col. Henderson's fine band on board the Petersburg.

RECEPTION AT YORK TOWN.

At 12 o'clock on Monday, the boats reached the mouth of York river, where they were met and saluted by five other steam boats from Norfolk and York. The general and his friends were conveyed in barges, under the command of capt. Elliot, of the navy, to the Virginia, where they found chief justice Marshall, a portion of the committee of arrangement from York, and a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, prepared to receive their distinguished visitor, with that cordial and unostentatious welcome, which

his services and his virtues had so fully merited. B. W. Leigh, on behalf of the committee of arrangement, addressed him in the following eloquent and feeling manner.

GENERAL LA FAYETTE—We are deputed by our fellow-citizens now assembled at York Town to welcome you to Virginia.

We will not recount, in your presence, the real services you have rendered this republic, and the virtues that so endear you to us, lest even the simple voice of truth might pain the delicacy of a mind like yours—But the emotions we all feel, of gratitude, affection and veneration for you; emotions rendered more intense in each, by the universal sympathy of others; these we cannot suppress.—In the numerous assembly, now anxiously awaiting your arrival, they are swelling in every bosom and hanging on every tongue, and beaming from every eye.

Yes, sir, you "read your history in a nation's eyes." A whole people unite in one deep and glowing sentiment of respect and love towards you.—Wherever you go, the old greet you as their leader in arms, and their companion in toil and danger; the partaker, too, of their triumph—The young have been taught, from their earliest childhood, to honor and to bless your name—The mothers and the daughters of the land shed tears of joy at your approach. Your name is associated in the memory of us all, with every name, and with most of the events in our annals dearest to the American heart; with the illustrious and revered name of WASHINGTON, and with the most glorious achievements of the revolution.

But, of all the states in the union—though we will not say that Virginia is the most grateful—yet she certainly owes you the largest debt of gratitude. This state was the chief scene of your services. In the day of her greatest peril, in the darkest hour of her distress, when invading armies threatened to overrun the country, and all the horrors of war were pointed against our very dwellings; Washington selected you, his early friend, for the chief command, and securely entrusted the defence of his native state to your courage and conduct. How zealously you undertook, how well you fulfilled, the arduous part assigned you, with what honor to yourself and with what advantage to us, no time shall obliterate the remembrance—The general of the enemy, in effect, pronounced your eulogium, when conscious of his own abilities, and confiding in the superiority of his forces, he vauntingly said,—“The boy cannot escape me.” History records, not only that our youthful general did escape him, but that he held safe the far greater part of the country in spite of his utmost efforts; and came at last to yonder spot, to assist in the capture of his army; to witness the downfall of his hopes, the humiliation of his pride, and the last effort of British power against American freedom. And now, after the lapse of forty-three years, he visits the same spot again—happy to renew there the glorious recollections of the past—and yet, happier, we hope, to see how dearly we appreciate the blessings of liberty and independence which he assisted us to achieve.

On that spot, sir, we are most proud to receive you. We hail you as the hero of liberty and the friend of man. We greet you as the bosom friend of WASHINGTON. We greet you as one of the FATHERS of the REPUBLIC.

General La Fayette answered:

I am happy, sir, to find myself again, after a long absence, so kindly welcomed by your excellency, on the beloved soil of the state of Virginia; that state, to which I am bound by so many old ties of gratitude, devotion and mutual confidence. It is to the patriotic support I found in the civil authorities of this state, whose generous spirit had already shone from the beginning of the revolutionary contest; it is

to the zeal, the courage, the perseverance of the Virginia militia, in conjunction with our small gallant continental army, that we have been indebted for the success of a campaign arduous in its beginning, fruitful in its happy issue. Nothing can be more gratifying to my feelings, than the testimonies I receive of my living still in the hearts of the Virginians; and I beg you, sir, to be pleased to accept and transmit to the citizens of this state, the cordial tribute of my grateful, constant and affectionate respect.

The general's attention in listening to Mr. Leigh's address was profound—his countenance dignified and deeply interesting—reflecting the various sentiments as they were expressed by the orator—but when Mr L. came to “The boy cannot escape me,” there was an archness in his face which defies all description. As soon as he concluded, the band struck up Washington's march, and the general was introduced to the various guests.

The music of the fine marine band from Washington and repeated salutes from the approaching steam boats, gave a fine effect to the water scene. A cold and sumptuous collation was served up to general La Fayette and his companions.

The water view soon became eminently picturesque. The beach, the heights, filled with anxious spectators—the near water, animated by a variety of vessels, with streamers flying—while down the river appeared six steam boats with their majestic fronts and their columns of smoke breaking gradually to the view. The Virginia was in front of the centre of all. On her larboard was the Petersburg and the Hampton—on her starboard, the United States of Baltimore, and the Potomac.—In the rear of all, the steam boat Virginia, of Richmond. The anticipation was intense—the attention of the numerous spectators was solemn and profound—until the steam boats came opposite to the town—The governor and council was stationed on the temporary wharf erected for the reception—in two lines; the judiciary, the revolutionary patriots, officers of the army, invited guests, and citizens were arranged in the same manner; leaving an avenue open to the barouche which was destined to receive him. Captain Elliot of the United States navy commanded the Virginia and all the arrangements for the landing. A barge put off from the boat, with col. Harvie to land the marine band, and to arrange for the general's landing. These being effected, the barge again put off, and soon brought back to the wharf “the observed of all observers,” his hot off, and his countenance exhibiting the intensest interest. He landed with his companions and passed from one end of the bridge to the other, supported on one side by col. Harvie and col. Bassett, and on the other by col. Peyton and col. Jones. He was then introduced to the governor, who delivered the following excellent address in the most impressive manner:

GENERAL LA FAYETTE, Sir: On behalf of the people of Virginia, I tender to you a most cordial and hearty welcome to our state.

In you we recognize the early, the steadfast, the consistent friend. Whilst the United States in general owe you so large a debt of gratitude, for the liberal tender of your purse, your person and your blood in their behalf, the state of Virginia is, if possible, still more deeply indebted to you—You were her defender in the hour of her greatest trial. At the early age of twenty four years, with an army greatly inferior in numbers, and still more in equipments and discipline, you conducted your military movements with so much judgment, that the ablest officer of the British army could never obtain the slightest advantage over you; and, whilst that officer spent his time in harassing our distressed state, you manœuvred before him with the most unceasing caution and vigilance, with a steady eye, to that grand result, which brought the war to a crisis on the plains of York.

Forty-three years from that period, we have the happiness to find you in our country, the vast improvement of which is the most conclusive evidence of the correctness of the principles for which you contended by the side of Washington.

I will conclude, sir, by the expression of a sentiment, which I believe to be strictly true; it is that no man, at any time, has ever received the effusions of a nation's feelings which have come so directly from the heart.

The general advanced, and grasping the governor's hand, said—"I am gratified sir, most highly gratified, by the reception you have given me on the part of the state of Virginia. The happy conduct and the successful termination of the decisive campaign, in which you have the goodness to ascribe to me so large a part, were attributable much more to the constituted authorities and people of Virginia, than to the general who was honored with the chief military command. I have the liveliest recollection of all the scenes of my services in this state, and of all the men with whom it was my happiness and honor to serve—and happy as I was to assist and witness the accomplishment of American liberty and independence, I have been yet happier in the assurance that the blessings which have flowed from that great event have exceeded the fondest and most sanguine expectations.

The general was then successively introduced to the councillors, the judges, the revolutionary officers, Mr. Chevalle, and a number of citizens. The procession then advanced, gen. La Fayette, the governor, chief justice, and Mr. Calhoun, the secretary of war, seated in the barouche—Next Mr. Tichenor's carriage, with La Fayette's son and suite, and the council, &c. &c. in regular succession. It advanced, (the general's head uncovered), amidst the salutes from the artillery company stationed on the heights, and from the steam boats and small craft—and amid the full swell of music. It passed through the long lines of citizens and old revolutionary soldiers arranged in two columns. It wound up the hill, and finally terminated at the general's quarters. On entering the house, (gen. Nelson's house), he was cheered by a crowd of citizens.

The introduction of a number of ladies and citizens followed—receiving all with interest and the quiet dignity of a spirit at peace within itself and pleased with all the world. The most interesting of these interviews were with the soldiers of the revolution. One of them advanced, seized the general by the hand, exclaiming, "I was with you at York Town. I entered yonder redoubt at your side. I too was at the side of the gallant De Kalb, your associate in arms, when he fell in the field." The tears streamed from the veteran's eyes; and La Fayette showed by his countenance the sympathy he felt. "Yes, my brave soldier, I am happy to have lived, to meet you once more."

After a short time, La Fayette, respecting that inestimable spirit of equality which pervades over free institutions, went forth to salute the crowd of citizens who stood in the street. He was stationed at the gate and the long line of gratified spectators passed him. Each of whom seized his hand. To all La Fayette extended some mark of kindness and consideration. The spectacle was deeply impressive. The variety of manners in the different spectators was singularly striking. Some as they approached, fixed their eyes on his face, and lingered after they had passed, as if to drink in the last expression of its countenance. Others advanced with the deepest feelings of awe with their eyes cast upon the earth.

In the evening gen. La Fayette dined with a select company of some twenty or thirty, consisting of the revolutionary officers, &c.

On Monday the reception was purely civic, not a soldier appearing under arms—

On the 19th October. The anniversary of the surrender of York was celebrated with appropriate honors.

Soon after breakfast, the general walked from his quarters to the tent of Washington, surrounded by the committee of arrangements and others. Numbers were then introduced to him—many ladies, the veteran soldiers of the revolution, citizens from other states and all quarters of Virginia.

Col. Wm. I. Lewis, of Campbell, was introduced to him, and delivered the following address.

GENERAL LA FAYETTE—The sons of the mountains join most cordially their lowland brethren in welcoming your return to this country; they are the more delighted at this particular period, because after an absence of about forty years, you will now be a witness of the happy effects of self government founded on the natural rights of man—rights, which you so nobly contributed to establish. Little did you think, when in youthful age you voluntarily put your life in your hand, and crossed the stormy billows of the deep to fight and bleed for the independence of America, that the results would have been so wonderful. At that period we were only a handful of people, for in every thing of military import, except an invincible love and attachment for liberty—we fought, and thanks to La Fayette and his native nation, we conquered!—Now we see the result—we have, nearly by the offspring of our own loins, increased to more than 10,000,000 of people, cleared the immeasurable forests of savages and wild beasts, and in their places are cultivating rich fields, building villages, towns and cities,—our commerce is spread over every sea, and our navy rides triumphant on the ocean. Such are the effects of free government founded on equal rights, supported by wise and merciful laws, faithfully executed!—There is but one alloy to our pleasure of meeting you—we dread your return to Europe. The despots of that country envy your increasing glory, founded on virtue which they cannot imitate, and their political fears may again inereerate you in the grated walls of a dungeon!—Stay then with us La Fayette, stay with us; here, in every house you will find a home, and in every heart a friend; we will with filial affection rock with gentleness the cradle of your declining age; and, when it shall please God of universal nature to call you to himself, crown'd with the blessings of at least one free and mighty nation, we will then with holy devotion bury your bones by the side of your adopted and immortal father, and moisten your tomb with the tears of love and gratitude.

(Signed) WILLIAM J. LEWIS,

In behalf of himself and other sons of the mountains.

The costume and whole appearance of col. Lewis were striking and interesting. He had on the mountain dress. On the conclusion of the address, the general grasped him with both hands, and, in the most touching manner, begged him to convey to his mountain friends his most affectionate acknowledgments for this testimony of their kindness. He recounted the services which their gallantry had formerly rendered him. He dwelt with delight upon the interest they now manifested in his happiness.

About 11 o'clock, the procession began to form for the triumphal arch erected on the ruins of the Rock Redoubt, standing within six yards of the river's bank. The ceremony of the reception at that most interesting point was pathetic beyond expression. The old general advanced up the hillock which leads to the redoubt, limping and supported by the governor, with his aids, and members of the committee of arrangement. A large column of officers and citizens followed them; when La Fayette had reached the triumphal arch, general Taylor stepped from the

Semicircular group which was formed near the river's bank, saluted him with profound respect, and addressed him in the following manner:

General—On behalf of my comrades, I bid you welcome. They come to greet you with no pageantry, intended to surprise by its novelty, or dazzle by its splendor: But they bring you, general, an offering which wealth could not purchase, nor power constrain. On this day, associated with so many thrilling recollections; on this spot, consecrated by successful valor, they come to offer you this willing homage of their hearts.

Judge, general, of their feelings at this moment by your own. Every thing around them speaks alike to their senses and sensibilities. These plains, where the peaceful plough-share has not yet effaced the traces of military operations; these half-decayed ramparts; this ruined village, in which the bombs' havoc is still every where visible, tell us of past warfare; and remind us of that long, arduous and doubtful struggle, on the issue of which depended the emancipation of our country.

On yonder hillock, the last scene of blood was closed by the surrender of an army; and the liberty of our nation permanently secured. With what resistless eloquence does it persuade our gratitude and admiration for the gallant heroes, to whose noble exertions we owe the countless blessings which our free institutions have conferred upon us?

The spot on which we stand was once a redoubt occupied by our enemy. With how rapid a pencil does imagination present the blooming chieftain, by whom it was wrested from his grasp! Can we be here and forget, that, superior to the prejudices which then enchained even noble minds, he perceived in the first and almost hopeless struggles of a distant and obscure colony, the movement of that moral power which was destined to give a new direction and character to political institutions, and to improve human happiness? Can we forget, that, deaf to the solicitations of power, of rank, and of pleasure, with a noble prodigality, he gave to our country his sword, his treasure, and the influence of his example.

And when, in the aged warrior who stands before us, we recognise that youthful chieftain, with what rapidity does memory retrace the incidents of his eventful life? With what pleasure do we see his manhood realize the promise of his youth? In senates or in camps, in the palaces of kings, or in their dungeons, we behold the same erect and manly spirit. At one time tempering the licentiousness of popular feeling; at another restraining the extravagance of power, and always regardless of every thing but the great object of his life, the moral and political improvement of mankind.

General—In the brightest days of antiquity, no artificial stimulus of rank or power, or wealth, was required to excite noble minds to acts of generous daring. A wreath of laurel or of oak was at once the proof and the reward of illustrious merit. For this, statesmen meditated, warriors bled, and eloquence soared to its sublimest heights. The prize was invaluable; for, it was won only by merit. It detracted, however, somewhat from its worth, that it was conferred by the partiality of compatriots, and in the fervor of admiration inspired by recent success.

Your life, general, illustrious throughout, in this also is distinguished. Time, which dims the lustre of ordinary merit, has rendered yours more brilliant. After a lapse of near half a century, your triumph is decreed by the sons of those who witnessed your exploits.

Deign then, general, to accept the simple but expressive token of their gratitude and admiration. Suffer their leader to place upon your veteran brow the only crown it would not disdain to wear, the blended emblems of civic worth and martial prow-

ess. It will not pain you, general, to perceive some scattered sprigs of melancholy cypress intermingled with the blended leaves of laurel and oak. Your heart would turn from us with generous indignation, if, on an occasion like this, amid the joyous exclamations which greet you every where, were heard no sighs of grateful recollection for those gallant men who shared your battles, but do not, cannot share your triumph. The wreath which our gratitude has woven to testify our love for you, will lose nothing of its fragrance or its verdure, though time hang upon its leaves some tears of pious recollection of the friends of your early youth: In war, the avenger, in peace, the father of his country.

In behalf then, of all the chivalry of Virginia; on this redoubt, which his valour wrested from the enemy at the point of the bayonet; I place on the head of major general *La Fayette* this wreath of double triumph:—won by numerous and illustrious acts of martial prowess, and by a life devoted to the happiness of the human race. In their names, I proclaim him alike victorious in arms and acts of civil polity. In bannered fields, a hero—in civil life, the benefactor of mankind.

La Fayette was deeply affected. There was solemn earnestness in his manner, a touching sensibility in his whole countenance, which most deeply impressed every observer. Many wept—all were moved. When general T. had closed his address, he was about to fix the civic wreath upon the general's head. But the considerate veteran, always himself, always attentive to the slightest proprieties of word and action, caught the hovering wreath as it approached his brow with his right hand, and respectfully bowing, dropt it to his side, when he thus replied:

I most cordially thank you, my dear general, and your companions in arms, for your affectionate welcome, your kind recollections, and the flattering expressions of your friendship. Happy I am to receive them on these already ancient lines, where the united arms of America and France have been gloriously engaged in a holy alliance to support the rights of American independence, and the sacred principle of the sovereignty of the people. Happy, also, to be so welcomed on the particular spot where my dear light infantry comrades acquired one of their honorable claims to public love and esteem. You know, sir, that, in this business of storming redoubts, with unloaded arms and fixed bayonets, the merit of the deed is in the soldiers who execute it, and to each of them I am anxious to acknowledge their equal share of honor. Let me, however, with affection and gratitude, pay a special tribute to the gallant name of *Hamilton*, who commanded the attack, to the three field officers who seconded him, *Ginal*, *Laurens* and *Fish*, the only surviving one, my friend now near me. In their name, my dear general, in the name of the light infantry, those we have lost as well as those who survive, and only in common with them, I accept the crown with which you are pleased to honor us, and I offer you the return of the most grateful acknowledgments.

When he had closed, he gave a new proof of the rapidity of his conceptions, the generosity of his soul, the uniform modesty of his character. *The very moment* he concluded, (never having been prepared for such a scene, never having seen the address, never having suspected the presentation of the wreath, he turned round and drew col. *Fish* to the front, "Here (he exclaimed) half of this wreath belongs to you." "No, sir, it is all your own." "Then, (said *La Fayette*) putting it into col. *Fish's* hand) "take it and preserve it as our common property."

The whole scene was strongly marked by the moral sublime. This ceremony over, the grand review commenced. *La Fayette* stood near the arch and the volunteer companies, and the U. S. troops passed in a

in regular succession, with flags flying and music floating in the air. The troops then formed themselves again in line, and La F. on foot passed down the line. He was carried to the obelisk situated on the spot where Vinton had stormed the second redoubt. The review over, and La Fayette having seen, and been seen by all the troops, he mounted his barouche in company with the governor, and was followed by the other carriages. The whole body of military and citizens then moved to the field, near to which the British troops had grounded their arms in '81. Between these and the amphitheatre, where at least 1000 ladies sat, the barouche passed on near to the ladies, who continued to wave their white handkerchiefs as he slowly moved on. "Ladies, receive my warm thanks for your kind welcome," was constantly upon his lips.

The whole scene defies description. Here were the fields, which, 43 years ago, had witnessed the tread of a conquered enemy! A thousand associations of this description rushed upon the mind. Now filled with an animated and joyous throng of from 10 to 15,000 persons. The spectacle surpassed all expectation; all expression.

La Fayette was then escorted to his quarters by all the troops; and the lower rooms of the house were soon filled by a number of guests, who were invited to participate in the public dinner. The company sat down to the tables at 5 o'clock, the large marquee was nearly filled with guests. A circular table ran around the centre; two parallel rows of tables extended through each of the wings. Gen. Taylor presided, assisted by generals Corke and Brodnax, in the central portion of the marquee—and each table in the wings had its own presiding officers. The marquee was splendidly illuminated, and adorned with two handsome transparencies; and it may be a matter of curiosity to some persons to learn that the lights set before gen. La Fayette, were fine wax candles which had been discovered among the United States' stores by col. Eustis, and ascertained to have been found among the stores of Lord Cornwallis, captured 43 years before at York Town.

After the cloth was removed, numerous excellent toasts were drank.

The whole company rose from the table at 9 o'clock, and many of them with hundreds of spectators attended in the open field east of the town to witness the uncommonly fine fire works, which had been prepared at public expense for the general gratification. La Fayette was present, sitting on one of the old British embankments.

On the morning of the 20th the officers and privates of the volunteer companies spread for the old general a military breakfast. No scene was better calculated to wind up the whole. A neat table was spread under the tent of Washington, which was carried to the volunteers' encampment for the heart-felt occasion. Nothing could have been happier than the manner of conducting the entertainment. Some of the troops were formed in two lines. As the general's barouche approached the right wing of the first line, he alighted and walked down both lines; shaking every officer and man by the hand, and receiving their cordial congratulations. The other companies, who were not thus arranged, were put in motion and passed the general standing to receive their hands. The effect was infinitely impressive. La Fayette was then conducted to the tent, where a plentiful repast was spread, in soldiers' style, before him and the other guests. The following was the general's toast.

Thanks to the volunteers of Virginia—with a most grateful remembrance of the obligations I have received from their fathers.

The whole company broke up about 11 o'clock, pleased with each other.

La Fayette returned to his quarters—and the volunteers began to strike their tents and prepare for their

departure. The considerate La Fayette had respectfully expressed an earnest solicitude at their voluntary detention from home; and an anxious wish that they might return to their wives, children and friends. To set his mind at ease, it was determined to supersede the other arrangements which had been contemplated, and to decline the honors of a public ball.

The embarkation of the volunteers was a most picturesque scene. The more than 100 vessels, which graced the harbour, the various modes of embarking the troops, the feus de joie, which rung in every direction, filled every spectator with delight. It was (says an observer), a scene worthy of the pencil of Vernet.

On Wednesday evening he left York, and at dusk he was received by the citizens of Williamsburg with open arms. The town was illuminated. He would spend Thursday at this celebrated spot, visit Greenspring the next day, and embark at James Town for Norfolk. The governor, Richmond troop of horse, &c. &c. will escort him to the landing. [Particulars in our next.]

The Vicissitudes of Commerce.

FROM THE LONDON WEEKLY EXPRESS.

Nothing more strongly illustrates the instability of human pursuits than the vicissitudes of commerce. The Phoenicians, the Tyrians, the Carthaginians, the Egyptians, have fallen in succession from the summit of commercial greatness into absolute insignificance, and, with the exception of Egypt, are now all utterly extinct! The once formidable Hanseatic League—Venice—Genoa—all successively controlling the commerce of Europe, are degenerated into dependent states, and commerce now holds her seat in an island at the western extremity of Europe. That any one state should again acquire that commercial monopoly, of which history furnishes repeated instances, were inconsistent with the enlightened progress of society; local position, natural resources, and superior industry and activity, may long preserve ascendancy, but it must henceforth be expected that all civilized nations will participate in the benefits resulting from the interchange of commodities.

The establishment of commerce has ordinarily resulted from a combination of the industry and enterprise of individuals whose views and interests are best consulted by protection only—free from interference by their government. 'Let us alone,' was the sensible reply of the French merchants, to whom Colbert tendered the unasked aid of his government; and it has long been a received axiom, that the too active interference of any government is prejudicial to commerce. In opposition to this principle, Mahammed Aly—next to Napoleon, one of the most extraordinary men of the present age—has undertaken the restoration of Egyptian commerce through his personal instrumentality as a merchant! It is unnecessary to detail the events by which, from a very obscure station, he has acquired the dignity and power of Pacha of Egypt, over which it may suffice to say, he reigns with undisputed sway; and although not openly avowing independence, yet, in effect, wholly disregarding the Turkish government.

The surpassing fertility of Egypt is, perhaps, more universally recognized than that of any other portion of the globe. For more than 3000 years the lands inundated by the annual overflow of the Nile, have continued to produce the usual crops without any artificial restoration, by manure or otherwise—the natural irrigation of the Nile still serving to maintain the productive power, without any perceptible impoverishment, or diminution of fertility.

Such are the soil and climate, that Egypt is alike fertile in productions of the torrid, and the temperate

zones. Wheat, barley, maize, millet, rice, and pulse of every description—tropical and European fruits—flax, silk and cotton—the vine, the olive, and the sugar cane—are all of indigenous growth in Egypt, and susceptible of culture to the highest perfection. Yet, from the oppressive and defective nature of the Turkish government, Egypt has for centuries been depressed to the very lowest point in the scale of nations.

The loss of her colonies, both in the West and East Indies, at the commencement of the revolutionary war, induced the directory to contemplate the annexation of Egypt, as a colony of France—a project which had been meditated by successive ministers from the time of Louis the XIV. in whose reign it was first suggested. Placed in a central position—the communications between Africa, Europe, and Asia, are more speedy and convenient than at any other point of the globe. In Egypt, France would not only have indemnified herself for the loss of St. Domingo and the Mauritius, but a field for intrigue with the Asiatic powers would have been opened, which might have rendered her occupation of Egypt the severest blow that could have been inflicted on Great Britain.

But the attempt to restore Egypt to what it once was—the granary of surrounding nations—was reserved for other hands; whether success be destined for Mahommed Aly, time alone can shew. Egypt unquestionably enjoys tranquility; the traveller who explores the stupendous remains on the banks of the Nile is now in perfect security; encouragement is given to articles of every description; the army is raised and disciplined after the European manner—manufactories are established, canals restored, mines opened, and every measure taken that the energies of perfect despotism can put in motion suddenly, to produce that effect which is the usual result of gradual improvement. Every article of produce and manufacture is so directly under the personal order and inspection of the Pacha, that a people, amounting to between two and three millions, may be said to be in his immediate employ. The bar, at the mouth of the Nile, near Rosetta, renders the navigation to Alexandria impracticable in boisterous weather, an inconvenience which was particularly felt in 1817, when vessels flocked to Egypt for grain. Of three hundred sail waiting at Alexandria, the majority departed with only half a cargo, and the others in ballast. To remedy this inconvenience, Mahommed Aly resolved to cut a canal from the Nile, at Fourah, to Alexandria. The laborers of Lower Egypt were forthwith summoned, and marched down by thousands, under their respective chiefs, to the line of the intended canal. To every chief was allotted a specific portion of labor. In length, the canal of Mahmoudiah, as it has been named, extends 48 miles—the breadth is 90 and the depth from 15 to 18 feet. The number of men employed was 250,000, and the excavation is asserted to have been completed in six weeks! Masonry was in some parts subsequently added, but the whole canal was navigable on the 7th of December, 1819—the year in which the work was undertaken! It has been observed of the Pyramids, that those stupendous monuments could have been reared only by the power of unlimited despotism, and the execution of the canal of Mahmoudiah very strikingly illustrate that opinion. The preparation for the work bore quite a military character; one month's pay was advanced to provide biscuit and other provision—the laborers were then marched down in regular corps—immediately began the work—and at the end of six weeks, after having excavated more than *thirteen millions* of cubical yards of earth, were marched back again. The intellect and the power, which could plan and accomplish such a work, are not to be despised, even by more refined and powerful nations.

It will, perhaps, be thought remarkable that amongst the earliest experiments in cultivation the pacha should have directed his attention to cotton wool, an article of the highest importance to the manufactures and commerce of Great Britain. Apprized of the great consumption of this commodity in Europe, Mahommed resolved to cultivate the cotton shrub, and orders were issued to sow a specified extent of land with the most perfect seed which could be procured: that of Brazil was selected, and in 1822, a crop was picked, amounting to 25,000 bags of two cwt. each! Of these 280 were shipped for this country, and being sent to Liverpool sold readily from 11d. to 13d. per lb. On being worked, the cotton was reported of superior quality; other shipments followed; and Egyptian cotton now finds ready sale in this country, as well as in France, Italy and the south of Germany, to which large shipments from Alexandria were also made. The discovery of a gold mine would have borne no proportion in value to an article of commerce like cotton. What has been hitherto received from Egypt, is said to equal that of the United States in quality, and, which is of infinite importance, it can be produced at a much lower price. The cleaning it from the seed in particular, can be accomplished in Egypt with far greater facility, there being an abundant population, while in Georgia the whole labor is performed by negro slaves. Neither is the plant exposed to rain or frost, which are both unknown in Egypt; so that the cotton will never be subject to accidental depreciation in value, from being stained, as frequently happens to sea island Georgia cotton. All that portion of Egypt which is annually irrigated by the Nile, is peculiarly adapted to the growth of cotton, and as a surface of many thousand square miles is thus fertilized, it is evident that the cotton shrub may be cultivated in Egypt, to an extent greatly more than adequate to the supply of all Europe.

This sudden growth and introduction of Egyptian cotton, must be considered as the most remarkable and important *vicissitude of commerce* that has been yet known. The cotton wool of the United States, though now in general use, was not admitted generally into our mills, till after a struggle of some years, while that of Egypt is no sooner introduced than adopted: from the crop of the present year 50,000 bags are expected to be shipped at Alexandria for this country! The pacha, in the plenitude of his despotism, has directed an extent of cultivation estimated to produce 90,000 bags, of which Great Britain will take 50,000, and the rest of Europe 40,000! Nor is there much risk of disappointment in this quantity, for, as Mr. Briggs observed, in his evidence before the committee of the house of commons on the quarantine laws—"Egypt is governed differently from all other countries. It does not depend upon the peasantry to cultivate what they please—they must do what they are ordered—what the pacha orders to be sown, that must be sowed—and the cultivation will go on increasing, from the orders which have been given by the pacha."

Until the year 1790, cotton wool was scarcely known as a production of the United States, and for many years the importation into this country was inconsiderable. It cannot be said to have been in general use till after 1800; but from that time the consumption has so greatly increased, that the quantity received from the United States, forms by far the largest portion of what is consumed in this country. The general introduction of American cotton, was justly considered as a remarkable *vicissitude in commerce*, and certainly constituted a main source of the prosperity and advancement of the United States, to whom Great Britain paid annually, during the war, for this single agricultural production, several millions sterling. Cotton wool may indeed be considered

ed as the most valuable production of the United States, and it is impossible to calculate the re-action, that may by possibility be produced in the southern provinces, should the production of Egyptian cotton be of the extent anticipated. The quantity of cotton expected from Egypt, of the crop of 1824, will probably exceed the whole amount of cotton wool imported into this country from all parts of the world, in 1784—and that was subsequent to the decision against sir Richard Arkwright's patent, by which the spinning trade was thrown open.

Assuming the cotton of Egypt to be of equal quality with that of America, it will unquestionably be the interests of our merchants to resort to Egypt for that article. The importation of British manufactures at Alexandria, already great, is rapidly increasing; but hitherto, the difficulty of obtaining returns has been an insurmountable barrier against the extension of our trade in that quarter. In some instances, returns have been obtained through precarious shipments of corn taken in at other ports; but if cotton be produced in sufficient quantity, we shall get not only returns in value for goods, but ample employment for our shipping in conveying a raw material, which, at present, comes to England principally in American bottoms. The loss to America would be great—both in the market for so important a production of her soil, and in the diminution of employment for her shipping.

America, by her late tariff, precludes all doubt of a determination to become her own manufacturer, and it is not improbable that this unexpected interference with so important a branch of export may accelerate the progress of her manufactures. Some lapse of time there must however be, ere she can become independent of Great Britain in that respect; and when the period shall at last arrive, markets of more than compensating consumption may have been established, through the new channel of commerce now opening at Alexandria.

That this new direction of our trade may not be wholly exempt from disadvantages, is not to be denied. The voyage from Alexandria will be not only of greater length, but of longer duration than from New York—by reason of the laws of quarantine, which, however mitigated and ameliorated, must inevitably occasion loss of time. To this may be added, the instability of a system of commercial intercourse, dependent as will be that of Egypt on the life of a man, through whose enlightened views and energetic conduct, it has alone been established. Whether cut off prematurely, or dying a natural death—the main assurance that the system may be continued, will be in the character of his successor. Were the cultivators independent, their interest would be identified with that of the government; and it would not be convenient to either, that the culture and export of so valuable an article should be abandoned. The death of Mahommed Aly, at this juncture, might sweep away the fabric he is raising, and time only can perfect and consolidate the superstructure.

To the objection against access of time, between shipping a cargo of cotton from Alexandria or New York, there can be no difficulty in deciding in favor of that voyage, which, though longer, brings a return where none could otherwise be found.

The instability of the Egyptian government is an objection, to which it may be answered, that, as no commerce can be permanent only between countries where the benefits are reciprocal, it may be safely concluded, that if the people of Egypt should eventually be admitted to taste the sweets of participation in so beneficial an intercourse, as that must be which gives a certain market for the produce of this land, they will ultimately become interested in its preservation.

Commerce, in truth, gives rise to such varied occupation, and opens so many sources of profit, that the whole community becomes interested in its continuance; and although Egypt be now dependent on the will of Mahommed Aly, the period may arrive when it will be impossible to annihilate a system, in which the interest of a whole people is become identified with its permanency.

Notwithstanding the great lapse of time since the establishment of our commerce with Turkey and the Levant, our trade has certainly never attained an extent proportioned to the mass of population which might be calculated upon as consumers. Religious prejudice may, indeed, have operated to repress commercial intercourse; but the moment is arrived in which that mutuality of interest is now presented, which is the true and solid basis of all commercial intercourse.

CHRONICLE.

American surgery. For the first time in America, the operation of taking off the thigh at the hip joint, was on Thursday performed at the New-York hospital by Valentine Mott, the professor of surgery in the college of physicians and surgeons. The patient was a boy of about twelve years of age, labouring under a case of *necrosis*, or decay of the thigh bone. The operation was completely successful—and was endured by the little patient with great fortitude. His symptoms since have, as we are informed, been of the most favorable kind.—*American.*

Thanksgiving. Thursday, the second day of December next, is to be observed as a day of thanksgiving in Massachusetts.

Great business. An insurance company of New-Orleans, which has a capital of three hundred thousand dollars, divided into three hundred shares, with but one-tenth part thereof actually paid in—divided, within the last six years, after paying one hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars losses, forty-six dollars and twenty-five cents per share per annum.

Indian murders. From fort Crawford, September 3d, we have accounts of several murders by the Indians. Two deserters from St. Anthony were found on the road to St. Louis, killed and scalped by the Chippewas—And four respectable men, on their way from the Prairie to St. Anthony, were killed and scalped by a war party of the same tribe.—Much excitement is caused by these atrocious acts.

The *Darien (Geo.) Gazette* of the 5th inst. contains a list of 73 persons who lost their lives in the late storm in that vicinity—33 of them were negroes.

Wolf Hunt. At a wolf hunt in New-York, 66 men turned out and encircled a piece of woods, when, on drawing into a ring, there were killed 3 wolves, 3 deer, 1 bear, and 6 rabbits caught alive. Three wolves made their escape, for the want of a few more men to make the ring closer.

A large stone. A mass of granite, 22 feet in length by over four in diameter, was drawn from Chelmsford to Boston, for one of the pillars of the United States branch bank, to be erected in that city. It is said to weigh 18 tons, and was drawn by 34 oxen.

Postscript. We have the details of a battle fought on the plains of Junin, in Peru, between Bolivar and the royal forces. The latter hazarded a general battle—and were completely defeated. Great exertions were making to arrest and destroy the fugitives. He left 235 dead on the field, with a great many wounded, and lost a large number taken prisoners. The affair, however, is not regarded as decisive, unless, as is reported, Canterac has been killed.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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LA FAYETTE'S VISITS TO THE UNITED STATES. There are some subjects which every man, (however hack-nied he may be to the use of the pen), approaches with a consciousness that he cannot do justice to the feelings of his heart, in any attempt to shew them on paper, notwithstanding he may be impelled to venture at an expression of them. This is my own case just now. In considering the combined effect of the different visits of general La Fayette to the United States, with an interval of almost half a century between the first and the present, there is something so magnificent and sublime in it—so dear to the best affections of the patriot and the philanthropist, that words are evidently wanting to convey my thoughts to others, that they may catch the enthusiasm and become possessed of sentiments similar to those which prevail in my own breast; and yet it seems as if required that something should be said on this subject, because that it may feebly assist to build up or sustain a national character, for my own benefit and that of those associated with me, composing a great and powerful republic, though yet not more than in the gristle of its strength.

In the visits of La Fayette there is much to redeem mankind from the general charge of interestedness, and on account of a want of gratitude for services rendered, that cannot be too highly appreciated by a thinking people; because they tend to exalt human nature, and must provoke a glorious emulation to excel in works of virtue. This is the *moral force* which, in every enlightened community, is the *supreme law*, and to which even kings on their thrones may be subjected; but with us it is the essential principle of all our liberal institutions, and is more efficient to the preservation of civil and religious liberty, order and the peace, than the terrors of a "holy inquisition" or the power of the sword. Like the sun at his meridian, it spreads itself over the whole country, and extends from either ocean to the other which washes the shores of our empire. And the blessing of it is, that it operates without pomp or parade, being seated in the heart of every good man, and not depending on physical strength. It causes government to be respected because government is worthy of respect; and, in respecting the law it respects itself—because it is the fountain of the law; for, when a people is free, public opinion is, or will be, their sovereign; the only acknowledged power that cannot do wrong—the only power that can be trusted as being infallible, seeing that "God is no respecter of persons," and hath created all men out of the same common material, to which, also, all men must return.

It is possible that, in some instances, we may have "overstepped the modesty of nature" in our late attentions to general La Fayette, and so have made ourselves liable to a charge of *extravagance*. But, as the character of most things is established by a *comparison* with other things, and the reason and right of them pretty much determined by the force of the precedents presented to view, by what is it that we shall judge the fitness of our proceedings towards our illustrious friend? The volumes of history furnish no parallel—no one like La Fayette has ever *re-appeared* in any country. To us he is like a venerated father, returned from the grave, to bless and receive the blessings of a mightily increased and joyous posterity, though he is now and then favored with an opportunity of taking an ancient brother to his bosom. Is a *stranger* to judge of the sensations which events like these must produce? Are those who have none of

the *family feeling* to ridicule the tear of happiness that gathers in the eye and steals down the cheek, lighting up the countenance as if under the influence of some heavenly vision? No—no; the alien to the house cannot judge of the feelings that prevail within it. Actions may appear extravagant to him—nay, his coldness will render the display of them disgusting; yet still they are dear and precious, honorable to the parties immediately interested, and inestimable for stirring up a love of public and private virtue and usefulness to man. It is impossible to doubt the good dispositions of La Fayette's heart—it is impossible to suppose that the people of the United States should not love him, if they love themselves and their country.

The king and priest-ridden population of the European continent—the white slaves of Russia, Prussia, Austria—the degraded people of France, and the miserable wretches who make up the races that inhabit Spain, Portugal, Italy, &c. cannot have any thing more like a just conception of our feelings, as associated with the arrival of gen. La Fayette, than a Hottentot possesses of Algebra! It is out of their business—I had like to have said, out of their nature, generally speaking, to *think* on political subjects at all, and the immense majority cannot read, if the press were rendered free to diffuse information;—but we know that it is dungeoned, and a case of this kind must appear incomprehensible to them. They cannot suppose how it is that a *whole people* should rise up, as with the spirit of one man, and, out of their own free will, to honor an individual who commands not either the purse or the sword, who pretends not to any influence in the affairs of this world, nor presumes to direct what shall happen in that which is to come! The very best and most enlightened of them, if allowed to learn what has happened, will be astonished that, as La Fayette has passed through the streets of our cities, unadorned, save by his own virtues, that tens of thousands of the most lovely and most respected of women, filling the windows of the houses to see him, have sent up prayers to the Omnipotent for his happiness, while the delighted countless multitude of the coarser sex below, huzzaed a loud amen to Heaven!—that, from 50 to 80,000 persons, of all sexes, ages and conditions in life, have assembled to pay respect to him, and retired to their several abodes without the occurrence of the most trifling accident to mar the pleasures of the day—without any trespass against the laws, or breach of that decorum which a polished society prescribes for its own preservation; and even at night, when the reins are more loosely held than in the day, from 20 to 40,000 have been in the streets, at one time, to view the illuminations, and have passed and re-passed for miles without meeting with an incident to alarm the most timid or offend the most innocent—and all this without the intervention of any other than a *moral force*. This is to the glory of our country and the people—their hearts, given up to grateful recollections, had no room left for the indulgence of any foul propensity.

Nor can even the British people, well informed in general as they are, value these things as they should be esteemed. They have had no La Fayette to shed his blood for *their* liberties—no friend returned, as from another world, to behold, and, in beholding, to enjoy, the inestimable blessings that have followed the *revolution*, in which he bore such a conspicuous part. They cannot point the attention of their children and their children's children to a man like him,

and say, "behold the last surviving general of the times that tried men's souls! the friend of your country in the season of its greatest need! who volunteered his life and fortune to rescue us from the domination of a tyrant, and has returned hither to witness what sort of fruit the tree of liberty bears!" And will such words as these be lost? No—the infant, who now usps the name of La Fayette, will proudly tell to generations, yet to come, that he or she beheld this political phenomenon—*this man of his own kind*, placed in circumstances that never belonged to another, that cannot hereafter be expected to appertain to any one. He came to fight for a people two millions strong and in a state of "rebellion"—and is now on a visit to the same people, who amount to eleven millions, blessed with the freest and most enlightened government in the world. His history should be written for the use of common schools—and, with the biographies of WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN and others, become as familiar to our children as the contents of "Thomas Dilworth's new guide to the English tongue" ever were to ourselves or our fathers.

But when we call to mind the state of our country at the period of La Fayette's first visit, and compare it with the condition in which we are now placed—what manner of words shall be used to express the mighty, the pleasing and the peaceful contrast? This contrast, also, is of its own kind—nothing like it was ever before presented to man. At the time when he adventured "his life, his fortune and his sacred honor" in our cause, we were weak and feeble, vexed with deadly feuds within, and harassed by the power of the "mother country" within and without—our people were slain and carried into captivity, our towns and villages consumed with fire, the war-whoop of the savage resounded on our borders, and our fields were made desolate. We were without means, and without resources, but in the virtue of the majority, and the devotion and skill of some of the best men that any age has produced. The reason of the *bayonet* denied the principles which we had assumed in our creed, that "all men are born free and equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain natural and unalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," and for the support of which we had appealed to heaven! The issue was exceedingly doubtful, and the hazard great—for the odds, in arms, was most seriously against us; though many there were who never despaired of the republic. But the apparently desperate state of things only stimulated the ardent mind of La Fayette, and he put every thing that is dear to the heart of man on its issue—his honors, his wealth, the love of his friends, the regard of his father and the embraces of his wife, and backed the whole by venturing his person. And when he arrived, what did he find?—a soldiery so uesultute, that he was oftentimes compelled to resort to his private means and personal credit, to render them in a condition either to advance against or to retire from a well-fed and fully provided enemy! He asked nothing from others that he did not partake in himself—he encountered every danger, and suffered every privation, incident to a relentless and hazardous warfare. The amiability of his manners, and the goodness of his heart, with his ardent devotion to the cause, encouraged the weak, strengthened the wavering and confirmed the resolute. His career elicited universal approbation, and he even escaped all malice and distrust, because that he was a *Frenchman*, notwithstanding it had been taught us more carefully than any article of religious faith, that Frenchmen were "natural enemies." After many hair-breadth escapes and gallant deeds, it was his great reward to behold the cross of St. George laid at the feet of Washington at Yorktown—to which result he had mightily contributed; and soon after, the war being at an end, and the land blessed with peace, he returned home without pecu-

niary satisfaction or the preference of a claim for services rendered or money disbursed, in the emancipation of our country—saying, "be happy, and I shall be satisfied." And in Europe too, what was his course? That of a champion for liberal institutions—a patriot soldier—an enlightened statesman, the benevolent and the good man. He had fixed his eye on WASHINGTON for his model, and he never departed from the principles of his "paternal chief." Millions were made acquainted with the virtues of our father by the glorious career of his favorite pupil, and, on all occasions, the name of an American was a passport to his home and his purse. Always modest, he assumed no merit for himself, and he spoke of the most important events in which he had been a principal actor, as though he had been a mere looker-on. Is it in human nature that such a man should not be loved? Can it be that such faithful, disinterested and efficient services should be forgotten? Is it strange that those who fearlessly breasted the bayonet in their youth, should melt into tears at his re-appearance, and be dissolved like women? Is it surprising that the sons of the sons of those with whom he fought for freedom, should hsp his name, and that the youth should clap their hands for joy, because they have beheld him? No—no; La Fayette, the most extraordinary man living, has passed through the most extraordinary times that any one ever witnessed: and, at the head of a little band of heroes in America, in the command of fiftes of thousands in Europe, basely and cruelly imprisoned at Olmutz, or hugged to the hearts of grateful millions, as he now is, was, and is, the same affectionate and kind, disinterested and magnanimous being.

We are charged by the Europeans as being boastful and proud. Perhaps we appear so—yet it is questionable whether we transcend what may be claimed as a right for them. Frise, when it does not run into presumption, or lead to wrong actions, is just as necessary and proper for a nation to possess as that an individual should have an honest fame. There is both power and protection in it; and it will not suffer deeds of meanness. Is it boasting to say, that we have risen more rapidly to greatness than any people that went before us? That, in less than fifty years, our population has been increased six fold, and our wealth, means, resources, and improvements, a thousand fold? That, from colonies, subject to the tender mercies of a king and his ministers, and hardly allowed to manufacture a "hob nail," we have grown into a nation, able to command that respect which we lately prayed for in vain, and competent to the supply of all our wants by the labor of our own hands? To thirteen states, disjoined and disordered, we have added eleven new ones, wrested from the wilderness, teeming with happy and contented freemen, and we have built up a government which is at once the wonder and the glory of the age. The vast regions of the interior, to the extent of two thousand miles, are subjected to navigation for the purposes of commerce, and the "star spangled banner" floats in honor over every sea. What science is not investigated, what art neglected, what genius left unemployed, that is useful and amelioratory of the condition of society? In what country are the laws so much respected, and wherein is the force of the law so seldom seen? We have "peace, liberty, and safety," and there is "no one to make us afraid." And yet we are only in the days of our youth. May we not justly feel proud of what we are, and rightfully boast of what we shall be, and yet not violate the respect that we owe unto others, or be forgetful how much we are indebted to a kind Providence for so many blessings in store for ourselves and our children? We feel that though the old world may retrograde so far as to throw the people back to the dark ages, through the combined efforts of kings and priests, that we shall go on in improvement, and soon

acquire the power, if we have it not now, to say to all the tyrants of the world, in "holy alliance" to brutalize mankind, "here is the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, and take heed that you do not disturb our sanctuary!" I am proud, and yet grateful, that my lot has been cast in this goodly land, for it is the "home of the free." And there is one great cause for pride that is peculiar to ourselves—we that yet cannot be called old, have seen, felt and experienced the mighty progress that has been spoken of. What were the western parts of New York and Pennsylvania, the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, &c. &c. only thirty or forty years ago? The habitation of wild beasts, or the hunting grounds of the Indians: and what are they now?

In respect to such things, we feel as a man does who lives to pluck delicious fruit from a tree planted by his own hands, or to behold that the little scion which he placed in the earth, has become so great, that eagles rest themselves among its branches.

It is reflections like these that have caused an overflow of the heart on the arrival of LA FAYETTE. It pervades every class of society, and fair would all bring him to their bosoms as a father and a friend. He is visiting the children of his own virtues, that he may partake in their happiness and confer pleasure on them; and has, himself, been of all men the most surprised at the attentions that have been paid to him. His modesty forbade the idea that his presence would produce any considerable sensation. He expected to have taken private lodgings on his arrival at New York, and to have had the disposal of his own time as a private man. But, after being detained at the hospitable seat of the vice-president for only twenty-four hours, that some little time for his reception might be allowed to the generous people of the city of New York, when he beheld the joyous, countless multitude that advanced to meet him, with all the pride and pomp and circumstance of gratitude unbounded, and witnessed the reverence and respect that awaited him, is it wonderful that, while his eyes flowed with tears, he violently pressed both hands to his heart and exclaimed, "it will burst!" What a joy is thine, most venerable man! The mightiest of monarchs never felt such a pleasure—it is of its own nature, and, from various considerations, belongs only to thee! May it be the cause of repose to thee, in the evening of thy days, and become preparatory to eternal blessedness hereafter! What American is there that will not say Amen? Not one. It is the universal prayer of happy millions!

With reference to some of the matters urged in the preceding remarks, it seems right that the following, from a London paper, should be inserted. It is indeed in opposition to the language of the "Courier" and other *holy alliance* newspapers, and will serve to shew that there are some in Europe who can estimate our proceedings as they should—

"*La Fayette*. We would not compare *La Fayette's* reception in America to the visit of his majesty to Ireland, because the Irish were grateful by anticipation, and the Americans by recollection; and every one knows that the expectation of favors to come is the warmest and most uproarious sort of gratitude. Neither could we compare it to the duke of Buckingham's tour, in which he has "honored the Western Isles by his presence"—as it is written in the Scotch and English papers—because *La Fayette* is not so great a man as the duke, having never been any thing more than a marquis—a title which he has renounced, (no doubt, because he did not feel himself worthy of it), never having been a knight of the most noble order of the Garter, nor proprietor of boroughs, nor the patriarch of a tribe of place holders, nor any thing more than an honest, able and courageous man, who from youth to age has devoted himself steadily to what he conceives to be the improvement of mankind,

spending fortune, health, comfort, ease, and receiving nothing in return but the approbation of his conscience, and of those who think well of him—sowing and reaping not: a course of conduct very abhorrent from the notion of greatness.

"Still, in his little way, *La Fayette* may be proud of his reception in America. Nearly fifty years ago, when a young man, he devoted himself, with his fortune, to the cause of American Independence. He now sees America independent, increased six fold in population, and ten fold in wealth and power, and, though possessing what is, by the best authorities in this country, called 'no government,' or 'an absurdity,' in fact, governing herself, yet fond, as Shakspeare expresses it, 'of her most filthy bargain.' He is received now by the venerable survivors of those who fought with him—the men who have made a small colony a great, and, as he and they imagine, a well constituted state. It would have been much greater in *La Fayette* to have done much less for America, and to have done more for himself: he might then have had the satisfaction of being environed by a number of his own hirelings instead of grateful freemen; he might have been covered with ribbons and contempt, and all titles, except that of the world's respect, and might have left a huge fortune to be dissipated or increased by a son as worthless as the father, and have been lauded by all loyal journals throughout Europe."

THE ELECTION. Some notices of the progress of the elections for the choice of electors of president and vice president of the United States, are given in last page. As to the presidency, the people seem resolved in favor of some certain persons, but the manner in which the vice presidency has been generally treated, and the peculiar condition in which it is now placed, claims a few special remarks.

This office, which really is, or at least ought to be, only second, and no more than that, in dignity and importance, has rather been regarded as a sort of *balance-pole* to keep a president in his seat, or assist some favorite candidate in obtaining it. I will freely admit that the office has been well filled, and that no inconvenience has yet resulted from the usage that has been adopted in regard to the selection of candidates for it—yet the usage is not the less reprehensible on that account, and no practice can be commended which acts as a *bait* to catch political gudgeons, or drives a *bargain* for political support. It is the fitness of persons for the office that should be their sole recommendation.

It is well known that Mr. Gallatin was named by the little caucus of members of congress in their individual capacities, with the express view of securing the adherence of Pennsylvania to the views of the great men who have so long managed, or attempted to direct, the affairs and opinions of the people. But it was soon found that the thing was laughed at in Pennsylvania, whatever might be the respect of her citizens for the gentleman named; and, in Virginia and some other states, making the highest professions of republicanism, he was a clog on the caucus candidate for the presidency, being regarded and spoken of as a "*foreigner*," though as much of a citizen as any one among us, as he had actually borne arms on our side in the revolution, and consequently was incorporated into the great American family long before the adoption of the constitution by which we governed: but on that account, if we are to believe what the gentleman says on the subject, he has declined any pretensions that he might have had to the office; and, by many favorable to different candidates for the presidency, it seems to be held up as an article for *traffic*. This is the real state of the case, and no reflecting man can view it without feeling indignant at it. It is equally in opposition to a sound morality and the public safety. It is a momentous concern of the people,

and yet, with some honorable exceptions, they have not felt themselves disposed, perhaps not at liberty, generally to act in the matter!

Messrs. Calhoun, Sanford and Clay have been most spoken of for the vice-presidency—but the first is the only gentleman whom the *people* have at all regarded as a proper person to fill the honorable and highly responsible office of vice-president of the U. States and president of the senate—the last of which is, or ought to be, the most dignified station in any legislative body in the world. Messrs. Sanford and Clay, as proposed for the vice-presidency, have not been so thought of by the people, and it is most probable that both of them have been announced, not only without consulting their willingness to serve, but in opposition to their private wishes. Yet either of them would fill the place with honor to themselves and their country. But the first, it is most probable, has been recommended on the same *principle* that Mr. Gallatin was named; and Mr. Clay, it must needs be believed, is spoken of, that the zeal of his friends, to elect him to the presidency, may be lessened, or their weight be transferred, if he should not be returned to the house of representatives as one of the three highest on the list of candidates for the superior office—for it cannot possibly be supposed that he will suffer himself to be regarded as a candidate for *both* places, any more than that he will make any *bargain* on the subject. Mr. Calhoun then stands before us as the candidate of the people for the vice-presidency; and it is well, indeed, that they have selected a person so well qualified for it. His situation, at the head of the war department, and, of course, as a member of what is called the "cabinet," has given him an extensive knowledge of the business of the nation, and there are few persons more capable of distributing his knowledge to others for the instruction of all. He is well acquainted too with legislative proceedings, and able to defend his opinions in debate, whenever it shall be necessary for him so to do. And, independent of his own merits, if *location* should be respected, his residence in the south is exactly fitting—unless, indeed, Mr. Crawford, from an adjoining state, should be chosen president. But, in any event, it is apparent that he will be vice-president; and so he ought—for he is the only candidate in whose favor the *people* have moved, and the voice of the people should always be respected—and they will not be disappointed in any calculations they have made on the ability and fidelity of John C. Calhoun.

RHODE-ISLAND. On the 26th ultimo, a convention of the friends of Mr. Adams, delegated from the several sections of the state, was held at Providence, and Messrs. Caleb Earle, Stephen B. Connell, Elisha Watson and Charles Eldredge, named as electors of president and vice-president—and, on the next day, at a general meeting of the republican delegates from the various towns of the state, the same gentlemen were taken up, almost unanimously, and recommended to the people for their support. The election takes place on the 17th instant.

VERMONT. We learn that the proposition to give the election of electors of president and vice president to the people, by a general ticket, has not been carried into effect. The "Woodstock Observer" says—"The question was ultimately settled, by a vote of 183 to 23, to retain the power of appointment in the legislature on account of the shortness of time to pass the bill, to communicate it to the various towns in the state, &c. and also for the reason that the members were chosen in September, with an express understanding, and in many instances with directions, to appoint the electors. The great objection was the want of time. If the election of electors could have been delayed two or three months, there can be no

doubt but that a bill would have unanimously passed, giving to the freemen of Vermont the power to appoint them. The result would be the same, whether elected by the people or the legislature."

The members are, almost unanimously, in favor of Mr. Adams.

On counting the votes for governor it appeared that Mr. Van Ness, (re-elected), had 13,413, and several other candidates only 2,398 votes; and lieutenant governor Leland was re-elected even by a greater majority. Messrs. Mallary, Wales, Meach and Matlock, are elected members of congress. In one of the districts there was no choice, said to be on account of about 50 printed tickets being put into the boxes, which were rejected.

Dudley Chase, esq. has been elected a senator of the United States, from this state, for six years from the 4th March next, to succeed Mr. Palmer, one of the present members. There were four ballots before a choice was made.

PENNSYLVANIA. From the *National Intelligencer*. The following exhibits a complete list of the members elect to the nineteenth congress, from this state, as contrasted with those who compose the present congress:

Present members.

James Allison,
Samuel Breck,
John Brown,
Jas. Buchanan,
Samuel Edwards.
William C. Ellis,
Patrick Farrelly,
John Findlay,
Walter Foward,
Robert Harris,
Joseph Hemphill,
Samuel D. Ingham,
George Kremer,
Samuel McKean,
Philip S. Markley,
Daniel H. Miller,
Jas. S. Mitchell,
Thomas Patterson,
George Plumer,
T. J. Rogers,
Andrew Stewart,
John Tod,
Daniel Udree,
Isaac Wayne,
James Wilson,
Henry Wilson,

Members elect.

James Allison,
John Wurtz,
John Brown,
James Buchanan,
Samuel Edwards,
William C. Ellis,
Patrick Farrelly,
John Findlay,
Jos. S. Stevenson,
Robert Harris,
Joseph Hemphill,
Samuel D. Ingham,
George Kremer,
Samuel McKean,
Philip S. Markley,
Daniel H. Miller,
James S. Mitchell,
Joseph Lawrence,
George Plumer,
George Wolf,
Andrew Stewart,
A. Thompson,
Wm Addams,
Charles Miner,
James Wilson,
Henry Wilson.

GEORGIA. At the last session of the legislature, it was agreed to submit the question to the people, whether they would hereafter elect the electors of president and vice-president themselves, or leave such election to the legislature? The returns are not all in—but it is evident that an overwhelming majority of the people think that they are capable of managing their own affairs! In three counties that happen to present themselves, the votes stood thus—

For a choice by the people, 1,212, 437, 512=2,161
legislature, 150, 7, 176= 333

This is, apparently, about the common run of the votes.

The following gentlemen are elected, almost unanimously, to be representatives in the nineteenth congress, from this state, viz:

John Forsyth, Edward F. Tatnall, George Cary, Wiley Thompson, Albert Cuthbert, James Meriwether, Charles E. Haynes.

Mr. Haynes and Mr. Meriwether are new members, in the place of Mr. Abbott and Mr. Cobb, who declined being candidates for re-election.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA. The postmaster-general has directed that a mail, for the city of New-York, shall be made up every morning, and sent by the Citizens' coach, from Philadelphia. The mail will be closed at half past five o'clock. This arrangement is in addition to the present regular eastern mail, which closes daily at two o'clock in the afternoon. This will afford a great accommodation to merchants and others, whose business requires despatch.

PHILADELPHIA. According to the valuable and engaging little work, "Philadelphia in 1824," published by Messrs. Carey and Lea, the number of looms in operation in the city and its vicinity does not fall short of 5,000, and there are upwards of thirty cotton factories, most of them on an extensive scale. The number of breweries is fifteen. There are one hundred and forty-eight attorneys and counsellors at law; and one hundred and seventeen physicians. Philadelphia receives nearly one half of the annual interest on the whole debt of the United States. The total value of her capital, in real and personal estate, including stock, is estimated at \$158,256,478. The amount of postage paid here, in 1822, was \$77,900. The number of wagons loaded for Pittsburg, by a single house, last year, was upwards of 200; and the freight alone, at the present reduced rate, amounted to \$24,000. This may afford an idea of the vast quantity sent westward in the same way. We have fifty-five printing offices. The following view is taken of our population. "The whole population of the city and county, by the census of 1820, was 136,497. Deduct from this amount the returns of the several townships of the county, which are not properly part of the suburbs, and of which the population may be stated in round numbers at 15,000, and there will remain for the true number of the population of the built part of the city, in 1820, 121,497." [Nat. Gaz.

MOBILE. This city, but as yesterday, was a place of no importance—and the business transacted therein, for the last two or three years, has astonished every one.

Exports of cotton, sawed lumber and staves, from the port of Mobile, during the year ending 30th Sept. 1824:

Foreign—Liverpool, 8,778 bales cotton; Glasgow, 352; Greenock, 463; France, 717—total, 10,310.

Coastwise—Boston, 967 bales; New-York, 14,999; Philadelphia, 352; New-Orleans, 13,094; other ports 460—total, 29,872.

Recapitulation.

	Cotton. bales.	Lumber. feet.	Staves. 264,250
Foreign	10,310	790,802	264,250
Coastwise	29,872	127,000	342,304
	40,182	917,803	606,554
From Blakely	4,742		
Total from Mobile bay	44,924		
Exports during the year ending Sept. 30, 1823, }	49,061	612,100	437,139
Decrease of cotton in 1824,	4,137 bales.		

Besides the articles enumerated above, there have been about a dozen cargoes of red cedar shipped from this port during the last year.

MR. CLAY. In consequence of the statement said to have been made on the authority of judge Brooke, that Mr. Clay had declined being longer considered a candidate for the presidency, judge B. has published in the Enquirer the following note, which had been addressed by him to the chairman of the Clay central committee of Pennsylvania:

Richmond, October 29, 1824.

I this moment, on my return from York, received your letter of the 16th inst. and promptly reply to it, that I have received no letter of any description from Mr. Clay since he left Washington in June last. If the Mr. Thompson, alluded to in the publication signed J. Ogden Dayton,* at Salem, the 9th inst. is from Culpeper Court-house, he is a gentleman of high respectability, and I am assured never made the communications stated in the publication covered by your letter to me. I have no recollection of, and am very sure I had no conversation with him in relation to Mr. Clay on the presidential election. I would not have intimated to him, from any source, Mr. Clay's intention to withdraw from the canvass for the presidency, because I then had and now have every assurance to the contrary.

With respect, &c. FRANCIS BROOKE.
R. W. Meade, esq. Philadelphia.

SALT. The Illinois Gazette states that 44,319 bushels and 30 lbs. of salt, were made at Messrs. Crosser & Co.'s establishment, from the 1st January to 30th September last, from four furnaces. It is expected that from 90 to 100,000 bushels will be made in the year 1825.

AMERICAN PORCELAIN. From the N. Y. American. We have only room to ask, in a single line, the attention of those who desire to see all arts and manufactures flourish in our country, to the following notice from Dr. Mead, and to express the hope, that his proposition may be successful:

To the public—The subscriber, after having expended a large sum of money; and six years of perseverance, to establish a manufactory of that ornamental and durable ware, known by the name of the French porcelain or China ware; and, after having overcome every obstruction and brought the article to the greatest degree of perfection, equal, if not superior, to that of any other country; while all the materials are found, in the greatest abundance and of the finest quality, within a short distance of the manufactory, finds himself compelled to abandon the object for the want of sufficient funds. But, rather than an art, so valuable to the country, should be entirely lost, with all the information acquired on that subject, he now appeals to a patriotic public to lend their aid in its support and preservation; and, for that purpose, it is now proposed to form an association under the name and title of the "Porcelain and Earthenware manufactory," with such a capital as may be found necessary to carry the above object into full operation, and a charter to be applied for at the next legislature; and, in order that every information may be obtained respecting the present situation of the manufactory and the quality of the ware and materials, he invites his friends, and others that may feel an interest in the prosperity of domestic manufactures, to visit the establishment in Lewis-street, between Delancy and Rivington-streets. H. MEAD.

The editor of the REGISTER was favored by Dr. Mead, about three months ago, with a specimen of this ware. It is beautiful, and will support the reputation which he claims for it. The specimen may be seen at the office, by those who are curious in such matters.

NAVIGATION OF RIVERS. Gen. Atkinson, the American commandant of the expedition that is to ascend the Missouri up to Council Bluffs, in the ensuing spring, has invented a new mode of ascending that river without the assistance of oars. The following is the description of the invention:—

The machinery consists of a shaft, thrown across

*See the REGISTER of the 23d ult.

the centre of the boat, with a water wheel at each end—a five feet cog wheel in the centre of the shaft, and put in motion by another cog wheel, three feet four inches, resting on an iron shaft, which supports a fly wheel at one end, of eight feet in diameter. The fly and small cog wheel are moved by a crank, projecting from an arm of the fly wheel, with two pitmans, which are impelled by soldiers, seated on from eight to ten benches, four abreast, with a succession of cross bars before each bench, contained in a frame that moves on slides, with a three feet stroke of the crank. The men are comfortably seated under an awning, sheltered from the sun and rain—the labor much lighter than rowing with a common oar, and the boats are propelled with a velocity sufficient to stem the most rapid current in the Missouri. The flotilla made St. Charles from St. Louis, (Missouri), in about two days, a distance that requires, at least, four days by boats propelled in the ordinary mode. It is ascertained that these transports will make twenty miles per day, and thirty in cases of emergency.

WORK FOR LAWYERS. An interesting law-suit is, at this moment, carrying on at Paris. The city had sold a house on condition of its being pulled down within a certain time, retaining the property of the ground. The workmen employed in pulling it down found a treasure concealed in one of the walls. The city now claims this treasure, because it has never ceased to be the proprietor of the ground; while the purchaser asserts his right, as the treasure was not found below the surface, but in the wall bought by him. The brick-layer, too, pretends that it is his, because he found it; and, as if this were not enough, the administrators of the domains come forward and affirm that none of these three parties have any title whatever. As the coins discovered are ancient, and as the building, before the revolution, belonged to a convent, it is very likely that the whole will be declared the property of the state.

THE FISHERIES. From the *Eastport Sentinel*. Several weeks since we mentioned the piratical capture of the American fishing schrs. Pilgrim and Madison, by the English brig Dotterel, capt. Hoare, and that they were carried to Halifax, with a part of their crews; for one of which, who had made himself peculiarly obnoxious to this unprincipled fellow by several praiseworthy and gallant exploits, fears were entertained by some, that he would be dealt with in a manner similar to many of our unfortunate tars off Cape Antonio; but capt. Winslow returned, a few days since, from Halifax, where he was landed from the brig, after being on board her about 30 days, 14 of which he was loaded with irons, and among which was one bar from 10 to 12 feet long, weighing nearly 100 pounds. For the first week of this barbarous treatment, he lived upon his own provision, which he had taken with him, and then was kept four days without food of any kind, when he was allowed, by his Turkish master, two thirds of a sailor's rations. Whilst in irons and otherwise abused, in order, as they vainly imagined, to torture him the more, they threatened to hang him, (and we confess they had as good right to do it as to take him in the first place), but he was not to be intimidated, and replied, "you have not a rope long enough to do it with." The admiral, much to his credit and honor, would not take cognizance of the capture, and Hoare, to get rid of a troublesome job, gave capt. Winslow an order for his vessel, and put him under bonds for forty dollars to deliver her at St. John, for trial, on the 25th instant! Conduct like this, the taking of our fishermen, without any other pretence than to embarrass and perplex them in their lawful pursuits, ought not longer to be tolerated, and men of property and influence should step forward to the assistance of the poor fishermen, and aid them

in placing their wrongs before our government, which, when it ceases to guard and protect the rights of every individual, however humble may be the sphere in which he acts, may it cease altogether. We repeat it, something ought to be done, and that immediately. The declaiming in the streets and counting houses against these usurpations and injuries will have no effect. They do not reach the ear of the president. A well authenticated statement of the many injuries sustained by the fishermen, with petitions for redress, setting forth in proper light the illegal proceedings of his majesty's vessels in this quarter, and, also, of their courts, who illegally condemn American property, and thereby encourage the system of robbery which has been carried on by British naval officers, for several years, in this neighborhood, must be sent to head quarters; and this is all that is wanting to have reparation made for past grievances and a guarantee against future aggressions. No half-way representations will answer—let them be full and explicit.

The other schooner, the *Madison*, is still detained, though taken at the same time, and in open violation of the treaty, as she was fishing from seven to nine leagues from any land!!

MONEY—the *Louisiana loan*. Many inquiries, says a New York paper, having been made as to the terms of, and parties to, this loan, of which we yesterday noticed the sale, we have been enabled to furnish the following authentic statement concerning it:—Benj. Story, esq. president of the bank of Louisiana, has sold to Messrs. Prime, Ward and Sands, of New York, \$2,400,000 of Louisiana state five per cent. bonds, at 98 per cent. The purchase has been made for account of capitalists in London, New-York and Boston.—These bonds are guaranteed by the bank of Louisiana, which will have a specie capital of \$4,000,000. Interest on the bonds is made payable at the counting-house of Messrs. Thomas Wilson & Co. London, at par. From this latter condition, that the interest is to be paid in London, at all times, at par, we should think this stock would command a very considerable advance in that market. The last quotation of three per cent. consols. was 94, and the new four per cents. 106. The price of a five per cent. stock, therefore, so well secured as this in question, and of which the interest is payable, without deduction, in London, will, probably, be very high.

JOHN PAUL JONES. We are informed that Mr. Sherburne, of the navy department, intends shortly to publish an authentic journal of the cruises of this once celebrated commander, during the revolutionary war. This journal, which Mr. Sherburne has now in his possession, was written by *Elijah Hall*, (at present the naval officer at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, who was one of his lieutenants, his confidential friend, and the only surviving officer that sailed with him during his cruises), and under the immediate inspection of capt. Jones, and contains every occurrence that took place from day to day—also, the correspondence between them, and a correct list of our navy in 1776, '77, '78, '79 and '80—the names of the ships, where built, rates, and commanders' names, &c.

WEST'S PAINTING of the "*Trial of Susannah*," one of his earliest productions, and which was supposed to be lost, has been discovered in a house in New-Jersey, where it was regarded as a thing of little value, and is now in New-York, to be sent to England for sale—where it is reasonably expected that a great price will be obtained for it. It is in fine preservation, however, and well spoken of for its composition and effect.

MR. OWEN, of Lanark, in Scotland, well known for his extensive philanthropy and political science, has

purchased the celebrated establishment of the Harmonists, and is about to remove, as we suppose, with a colony, to the United States. He himself has just arrived at New York.

MR. TURNBULL. Died, on the 10th ultimo, at his residence, Defford Hill, three miles from Savannah, *Nichol Turnbull*, esq. a native of Smyrna, aged about 70 years, during 40 of which he has maintained an unblemished reputation in his country. Mr. Turnbull, it is believed, was the first planter who cultivated, upon a scale for exportation, the article of cotton, now the greatest staple of the south.

A STANDARD BAROMETER, from the British board of longitude at London, has been received by professor *Runkick*, of Columbia College, New York. It is transmitted to him for the purposes of keeping a register of its diurnal variations—to be compared with a similar record, intended to be kept by captain *Parry*, at his winter station, on the voyage of discovery now conducted by him on the northern coast of this continent.

TITLES! The following are some of the titles of the fool of Spain. Don Ferdinand VII. by the grace of God, king of Castile, of Leon, of Aragon, of the two Sicilies, of Jerusalem, of Navarre, of Granada, of Toledo, Valencia, Galicia, Majorca, Minorca, Seville, Cordena, Cordova, Corsica, Murcia, Jean, of the Algarves, of Algeiras, Gibraltar, the Canary Isles, the East and West Indies, Islands and Continents of the Ocean; arch-duke of Austria; duke of Burgundy, of Brabant and Milan; count of Hapsburg, of Flanders, Tirol and Barcelona; lord of Biscay and Molina, &c. [The &c. no doubt, includes "embroiderer of petticoats for the Virgin Mary."]

A GIANT. Among the curiosities exhibiting at the fair of St. Lazare, at Marseilles, the Eleil notices a giant named Martin Ruboga, who is seven feet two inches in height, with finely proportioned chest, hands and thighs. His strength, it appears, is prodigious; for he breaks, with facility, a marble slab into pieces, by a single blow with his naked fist. He is an Italian by birth, and the descendant of Gigli, whom Buffon has honored with a particular notice in his natural history.

LARGE FRUIT. An apple, of the ox species, was last week presented to the editor of the Connecticut Journal, which weighed 25 ounces and measured 15½ inches in circumference. Another apple, weighing 26½ ounces, of the species called pound pippins, was lately exhibited at Bordentown, New-Jersey; and one of the same species weighing 24 ounces, and measuring 16¼ inches in circumference, raised on the farm of Mr. S. Sayre, of Morris county, N. J. was exhibited at the office of the New York Evening Post.

THE WEST. The Missouri Intelligencer, of the 25th ult. says that, through the politeness of major O'Fallon, who arrived from Council Bluffs on Tuesday last, we learn that a treaty has been concluded between the Spaniards of Santa Fe and that province, and the Pawnee tribe of Indians. This nation consists of about two thousand warriors, well provided with arms; and for bravery, enterprise and industry, greatly excel any nation known in the west. They have long been the terror of the Spaniards; robbing them of their horses, mules and property; travelling the greatest distances, and undergoing the most severe hardships, to make war, in which they have been unusually victorious. Major O'Fallon has established peace between the belligerents, and this plundering warfare is no longer to be carried on. The

Spaniards were highly delighted at the attention paid by our government to the request of their governor, and left Council Bluffs, (26 in number), on the 17th ult. for their native home. They can now make this long pilgrimage without fear of molestation.

THE FRENCH PRESS. The gradual strangulation of the French press is clearly explained and illustrated by a letter, dated from Paris, July 4, 1824, and published, at full length, in the *New-Orleans Gazette*.—It commenced in this way—A law was passed, 1st, that no new journal should be established without the royal assent; 2d, that the existing journals should still be continued, except when an offence had been committed, and when the tendency of the journal had been proved to be bad by a variety of articles; 3d, that all existing journals should remain, for one year, subject to the arbitrary censorship of ministerial agents; that all the proprietors should enter into a recognizance, in the sum of 10,000 francs of rentes, and name a responsible editor, who should sign every sheet. This was, at first, conceived a sufficient press-muzzle; but, as some old established journals continued to exist in opposition to the ministry, and in defiance of this law, the next ministerial project was right fairly and honestly to buy them up. The establishment of a daily paper in France is usually the property of companies, who furnish the funds, &c.; hold the same in shares, meet, choose their editor, the majority of whom determine the political character of the paper. The ministerial agents then attempt to buy out a majority of these shares; and, if they refuse to sell, the ministers prosecute under the former law. In the case of one journal, the ministry wanted to purchase but two shares more to constitute a majority—one of these was held by a public functionary, whom they threatened with a loss of office; and another by a poor man, against whom a prosecution was commenced—and thus the political character of the paper was changed from that of a strong oppositionist to that of a roaring defender of the holy alliance.

GEOLOGICAL CURIOSITY, in *Harrison county, Virginia*. Within two hundred yards from the road leading from Clarksburg up Elk creek to Booth's ferry, and within 5½ miles from the latter place, on the premises of David Hall, a company has been, for some time, engaged, at intervals, in boring for salt; they commenced in the bed of the creek upon a solid rock: at the distance of about twenty-four feet, they struck a large vein of beautiful water, exceedingly cold, and a little brackish to the taste, which discharges itself at the top of a small gum inserted into the rock, about eighteen inches high. At the distance of about 118 feet, they passed through a rich vein, or bed of copper, about four feet in thickness; and, at the depth of about 180 feet, they opened a strong vein of wind, which instantly found vent at the top of the well, in a tremendous roaring and spouting of water, throwing up perpendicular columns of that element to the distance of thirty feet!! Although the diameter of the well is not more than 24 inches, it is supposed there is not less than 160 gallons of water discharged in one minute of time!!—For some distance round this perpendicular shoot of water, plays an imperceptible gas of vapor, so very inflammable as instantly to take fire whenever that element comes in contact with it. The verge of the circumference of this gas is not perceptible; therefore, those who are unacquainted with its ignitable qualities, in the act of putting fire to this curious lamp of nature, have found themselves enveloped in flame, and pretty well singed before they had any idea of being within reach of its touch! It has been tried in vain to extinguish the flame with water.

The only effectual method is to smother it with a large cloth, which can only be applied when the spout-

ing and flame has somewhat abated. The intervals between the times of spouting are uncertain; it has been known to spout two or three times in a week, and may be seen to spout at any time, by putting down the poles, after the well has been eight or ten days unoccupied.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From English papers to 11th October, received at N. York.

American stocks at London, September 25. Three per cents. 79½ a 80. Fives of 1820, 102 a 102½; 1815, 101½. New York fives, 101 a 102; sixes, 111. United States bank, L24 15s. a L25.

The celebrated friend of civil and religious liberty, major Cartwright, died in England on the 23d September, in his 84th year.

Sadler, the famous aeronaut, has fallen from his balloon and was killed.

The papers are much occupied with detailed melancholy accounts of the interment of the late king of France, and of the rejoicings of the people because of the succession! Neither is of any very great importance to us!

The Greeks go on gloriously. With their fire ships, they assaulted the Turkish fleet as it was about to proceed against Samos, burnt three frigates and captured two brigs of war! The rest of the fleet was dispersed, and many of them so much damaged, that, it is said, all the troops on board of them perished.—Another account says that the Turks had effected a landing on Samos before the defeat of their fleet, and that, after it was defeated, the Greeks landed and assisted the Samians in putting all the Turkish soldiers who had landed to the sword. The Turks lost thirty vessels, besides three frigates, captured or destroyed by the Greeks.

The plague rages at Constantinople. The pacha of Jaonnina has been declared a rebel against the sultan. This is a happy event for the Greeks.

Peru. The following is the official account of the battle, noticed in the postscript to the last REGISTER.

To the colonel prefect of the department of Truxillo.

SIR: Under date of the 7th of this month, the secretary-general of his excellency, the liberator, writes me the following:

Office of secretary general,

Head-quarters, Revcs, 7th August, 1824.

To the minister general of the affairs of Peru.

By the command of his excellency, the liberator, I have the satisfaction to announce to you that, yesterday, at five in the afternoon, the Spanish army experienced a dreadful humiliation on the plains of Junin, two and a half leagues from this place. The cavalry, on which the enemy principally relied for the subjection of Peru, under the Spanish yoke, has been beaten in such a manner, that it will not again present itself on the field.

His excellency, informed that the enemy had approached for the purpose of reconnoitering us, with the whole of their force united, began his march, with the liberating army, from Conocancha, with the determination of bringing them to a decisive action. In the meantime the enemy, who had advanced as far as Pasco, retraced their steps by forced marches, in consequence of the notice they had received of the direction which our army had taken. His excellency reckoned upon forcing them to a general engagement, by posting himself in their rear, on the road which they must have taken towards Jauja; but the precipitate haste with which they marched enabled them to reach, and even to pass, the point in which we should have attacked them, several hours before our army, which had a long journey to perform, through a rough and uneven tract of country, could come up. Upon this his excellency, observing that the enemy continued their retreat without intermission, and considering on

the other hand, that the opportunity of releasing this unfortunate land from oppression, and of deciding the fate of the country, had escaped him, determined to advance, in person, with the cavalry, which was under the command of the intrepid general Necococho, at a trot, and to post it in the very plain which was occupied by the enemy, hoping that, when they perceived us, they would boldly seize the opportunity which presented itself of gratifying their desires, or that, viewing the inferiority of our cavalry, they would hazard an action to save the whole of their army. The event answered these expectations; for, through a blind confidence in their cavalry, the enemy charged our horse in a situation very disadvantageous to us. The shock of these two bodies was tremendous; and, at the end, after different conflicts, in which both parties seemed to obtain the advantage, the enemy's cavalry, though superior, in number, and better mounted than ours, was put in confusion, beaten and driven back, with slaughter, to the files of the infantry, which, during the action, had continued its march towards Jauja, and was many leagues from the field when the battle was decided. Our cavalry has evinced a courage, which my pen is unable to express, and which can only be conceived by reverting to the ages of chivalry.

The result of this brilliant battle has been two hundred and thirty-five dead on the field, among whom were ten chiefs and officers; more than eighty prisoners, a great many wounded, and an infinite number dispersed. More than three hundred well equipped horses have been taken, and the field is covered with every description of spoil.

The loss on our side, in killed and wounded, is but sixty; among the former, captain Urbina, of the horse grenadiers of Colombia, and lieutenant Cortes, of the first regiment of the cavalry of Peru; among the latter, brigadier general Necococho, with seven wounds, none of which are dangerous, colonel Carbajal of the horse grenadiers of Colombia, the commandant Sobervi, of the second division of the regiment of Peru, major Philip Brum and captain Perez, both of the cavalry of Colombia: The first and two last slightly, but the second rather severely. Of the rest there are few in danger.

The war of Peru would have been concluded yesterday, if the enemy's infantry had not continued its march, without ceasing, at a rapid pace, and if ours had been able to fly, as we must have done, to have reached them; because all burned with the desire of destroying their enemies.

They have taken warning by experience, and their terror is so great, that, since yesterday morning, they have not ceased marching, nor even during the night.

To-morrow the army will continue its operations, and I flatter myself that I shall very soon date my communications to you from the valley of Jauja.

I congratulate you and the whole of Peru on the success of yesterday, which, as it is at the beginning of the campaign, augurs a still more fortunate result. The land of the lucas is wet with the blood of their oppressors, and will willingly offer to the oppressed the beautiful plains in which the precious tree of liberty has arisen; and those who have been conquerors for fourteen years, will not leave these humiliated inhabitants, without bringing to their recollection the crimes which they have committed in the time of their prosperity.

His excellency wishes that you would circulate this information among all the people and authorities of the country.

THOMAS DE HERIS,

Secretary general of the interior.

The cavalry, only, was engaged on either side—but that of the royalists, which has suffered so severely, was at once the pride and the hope of their army. They were 1,000 strong, whereas the

patriot force is given at only 400, and the greater part of those who were killed were Spaniards, on whom Canterac mainly relied. He commanded in person, and it is reported that he was slain. General Suere, of the patriot forces, was wounded. This success has filled the Peruvians with joy, though it is not, by any means, decisive of the fate of the country. It appears, however, that 5,000 men were at Panama, to reinforce Bolivar, and it is thought they would enable him to settle the affairs of Peru, in a very short time—which it has long been expected that he would have done, and as, no doubt, he might, if the people had been more united among themselves. But the fact is, that the whole charge of their concerns, civil and military, were chiefly dependent on him, and he had to contend with many little factions and parties, each seeking its own elevation, even at the hazard of a complete subjugation of the country by the royalists. Spain has, surely, been ably served by her generals in Colombia, Chili and Peru.

Hayti. The French brig *Cosmopolite*, arrived at Port-au-Prince on the 5th inst. with the Haytian commissioners, on their return from an unsuccessful mission to France. The failure of their attempt at negotiation produced a deep sensation at Port-au-Prince, with a general spirit of animosity against the French residents, who, it was believed, would be obliged to flee from the place.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.
Port-au-Prince, October 6, 1824.
Year of Independence 21.

[CIRCULAR.]

Jean Pierre Boyer, president of Hayti, to the district commanders.

"The envoys whom, according to the request made, I sent to France to treat there concerning the recognition of the independence of Hayti, have returned hither. Their mission has not produced the result which was to be expected; because the French government, incredible as this may seem, still pretends to the chimerical right of domain, (*suzerainite*), over this country. This pretension, which it appeared to have renounced, is forever inadmissible; it forms a new proof, as I have already proclaimed, that our true security lies in our inflexible resolution, and how far our distrust and the measures of precaution which I have taken were well founded.

"Under these circumstances, you should, more than ever, attend to the orders in my proclamation of the 6th Jan. last, and the particular directions which followed it. Expedite all the necessary labors of defence, let the public arms, the artillery, and the munitions of every kind be kept in the best state; nothing should be neglected—Put in requisition the regular workmen, and even, in case of necessity, other persons, for the prompt completion of the ordnance-carriages which may be yet unfinished. Be ready in every respect for the enemy, should we be invaded. Think constantly of your duties, your responsibility, and act accordingly.

"Our national honor exacts, (and this object you will also keep in view), that we assure the tranquility and safety of the strangers, who, upon the public faith, guaranteed by the constitution, have come among us. Extend over them and their property, your protection, in such manner that they be in full security. A moment's reflection will make every one sensible of the infamy which would rest upon the nation if we acted otherwise. War, until death, for the implacable enemies who shall put a sacrilegious foot on our soil! but let us never sully our cause by any dishonorable act.

"In sending deputies to adjust the formality of the acknowledgment of our independence, I acceded to the invitation given to me by agents of the French

king. It was incumbent on me to take this step in order to deprive malevolence of all pretext for taxing me with obstinacy: it was proper, for the discharge of my conscience and the setting of public opinion on this important point. I believe that I have fulfilled my duty in this respect, and I have the satisfaction to be able to declare that I have not been deceived.

"The republic is free; she is forever independent; since we are determined to bury ourselves under her ruins rather than submit to a foreign yoke. Nevertheless, the enemies of Hayti still count upon the illusory idea of divisions among us. What a mistake, and, at the same time, what duplicity! Let us be indissolubly united, faithful to our duties; and we shall be, with the aid of the Almighty, always invincible. BOYER."

"THE NATION'S GUEST."

In our last we noted that general La Fayette had left York for Williamsburg, &c. the following are the particulars:

On the 21st ult. after dining at York, the general set out, at two o'clock, in his barouche, attended by his suite and others, in carriages. He was accompanied to Williamsburg by the governor and council, the chief justice, the secretary of war, major general Taylor, and his aids, brigadier general Cooke and staff, judge Brook, colonel Basse, general Macomb, general Jones, of Washington, and aids, capt. Elliot, colonel Roberdeau, &c. and escorted by a battalion of cavalry under major Butts. He arrived in Williamsburg at six o'clock, amidst the merry peals of bells and the congratulations of its citizens. He was conducted to apartments, elegantly fitted for him, where he was received by the mayor and civil authorities with an eloquent address, delivered by Mr. *Leroy Anderson*, to which he made a neat and appropriate reply. The next day he received the visits of the ladies and citizens. At noon, he visited the college of William and Mary, when he was addressed by president Smith, who conferred on him the honorary degree of doctor of laws. In the afternoon he partook of an elegant dinner, provided for him at the Raleigh Tavern. From dinner he retired to his lodgings, where he found a handsome assemblage of ladies, and the evening concluded with a ball.

On Friday morning the general left Williamsburg, at ten o'clock, for James Town, where the steam boat *Petersburg*, with two navy barges, under the command of captain Morgan, awaited him. He was met at James Town by a deputation from Norfolk, and was conducted on board, where a sumptuous collation was served. The effect of his reception on board the steam boat, was enlivened by the fine band of the United States' ship *North Carolina*.

Reception at Norfolk.

The "nation's guest" arrived at Norfolk, in the steam boat *Petersburg*, a little after 5 o'clock, on Friday evening. As the boat proceeded up the harbor, salutes were fired from the revenue cutter, from the Town Point, Portsmouth, the navy yard, and from the County wharf, from a gun stationed for the purpose, and where a flag staff had been erected and a large ensign was displayed. The *Petersburg* having come too off the County wharf, captain Warrington, in an elegant barge from the navy yard, accompanied by William Maxwell, esq. president of the common council, and George Newton, esq. recorder of the borough, immediately waited on the general, and having received him into the barge, he was there welcomed to the borough by Mr. Newton. The general and suite landed at the County wharf, where an elegant band had been stationed, which played *Hail Columbia* and other national airs. The general, supported by the president of the common council and the recorder of the borough, and preceded by

the Portsmouth riflemen, passed through the line of military and citizens, formed on the eastern side of Market square, and extending from the wharf in the following order:—On the right, facing the west, the naval and military officers, the members of the marine and mechanic societies and citizens generally—on the left, facing the east, the Norfolk Independent volunteers. Portsmouth Greys and Norfolk Junior volunteers. At the moment of landing, the military presented arms and the citizens received the general uncovered.

On reaching the civic arch, erected at the head of Market square, on Main-street, the general was addressed by the mayor, to whom he made a feeling reply, when he entered his carriage, with the recorder of the borough and president of the council, and the procession moved up Main-street to his quarters.

As the general passed up Market square, after landing, the line of volunteers successively wheeled in by platoons and followed; and, as he proceeded up Main-street, after leaving the arch, the marine and mechanic societies, and citizens generally, wheeled, six deep, after the volunteers had passed, and formed a procession.

On arriving at his quarters, the general, his suit and company attending, alighted and went in. As the procession of military and citizens came opposite, it halted and wheeled into line, facing the general's quarters, and leaving a space large enough for another procession, of a most interesting description, to pass in review before our paternal guest; this consisted of the children of the different schools—the little girls, all neatly dressed, passed first, some with baskets strewing flowers; then came the boys, several hundred in number, and presenting, on the whole, a most interesting and heart-touching scene. The good old general was delighted with this spectacle and expressed himself in the most rapturous terms. The whole procession having passed in review, returned to Market square, where it was dismissed.

During the landing of the general, and his passage to his lodgings, the greatest order and respect were observed. On landing, there were some buzzes and waving of hats, but, generally, the citizens preferred the more silent, and, we think, the more expressive mode of showing their respect, by uncovering their heads while he was passing them. Never did we see joy and gladness so visibly depicted in the human countenance, as they were in the face of every individual in the vast concourse which attended this interesting scene.

At night the town was brilliantly illuminated. Main-street was one continued blaze of light throughout, and scarcely a house in any part of the town was dark. Some of the houses shewed great taste in the arrangements of lights, and also in the transparencies, devices and mottoes. The masonic lodge deserves particular notice. Its transparencies and mottoes were splendid and exceedingly happy in conception. Our guest, accompanied by a few friends, took the rounds at 8 o'clock, and expressed much gratification at the joyous scene. The streets were thronged with gay company, and every thing seemed to bespeak the utmost good humor and good feeling. In his circuit, he paid a visit to the lodge, where he was received with becoming respect.

Portsmouth vied with her neighbor in the brilliancy of her illumination. The town exhibited a blaze of light. Forty-two bonfires illuminated the shore in front of the town and produced a splendid effect.

On Saturday the general received visits from the ladies and citizens. At 12 o'clock he was waited on by a committee of the Norfolk Benevolent Mechanic society; when an address was delivered by Mr. John McPhail, (one of the committee), expressive of the

warmest feelings of love, veneration and gratitude. The general's reply was extremely affectionate, and full of the pure feelings of benevolence, which beamed in his eye and animated his countenance.

In the evening he was conducted to a civic banquet, ordered by the citizens of Norfolk, at the Exchange. The number who sat down with him was about 300, among whom were a number of invited guests, comprehending all those who accompanied him from James Town; the mayor and corporate authorities of the borough, &c. The mayor, John E. Holt, esq. presided, supported by the members of the select and general committees. The entertainment was truly splendid, and gave the most perfect satisfaction to all who partook of it. The tables were highly ornamented, and every thing was arranged with the utmost taste and elegance. The room was fancifully decorated with flags, paintings, transparencies, &c. all tastefully dressed with evergreens, and exhibiting, in the *tout ensemble*, a brilliant and animating scene.

At 8 o'clock the general retired and passed the evening at the house of general Taylor, where he supped in company with a numerous party.

On Sunday the general attended Divine service at Christ church, whither he was conducted from his lodgings by the brethren of the different lodges. The rev. Mr. Wilmer, from Alexandria, officiated, and delivered a discourse expressly adapted to the occasion of general La Fayette's visit to the United States.

From church the general was escorted back to his lodgings by the masonic procession, and at 5 o'clock, in the afternoon, left Norfolk, on a visit to Fortress Monroe, and returned on Monday morning.

He then visited Portsmouth and the navy yard; in the evening he attended the ball with which the citizens of Norfolk honored him, and at 10 o'clock set out on his way to Richmond, accompanied by his numerous suite, on board of the steam boat Richmond.

Reception in Richmond.

It was expected that gen. La Fayette would have been received in Richmond at about 2 o'clock on Tuesday; but the morning was inclement and it was resolved to suspend the procession until the following day.

At an early hour in the morning, however, four gentlemen of the committee of arrangement proceeded in carriages to Osborn's, whence it was intended that he should be escorted to Richmond; but, when the steam boat hove in sight, about 12 o'clock, at the intended point of landing, and the committee had gone aboard and communicated with the general, it was determined to send the carriages back to Richmond, and to conduct the general to that point by the steam boat. About two o'clock, the boat reached the Rocketts wharf at Richmond; and, notwithstanding the procession had been, in the meanwhile, put off until the following day, yet so intense was the anxiety of our citizens to see him, that the wharves and the heights were filled by eager spectators on foot and on horseback. The volunteer troops had turned out to honor him. Every imaginable respect was paid him on landing; and he was conducted to his carriage amid the cheerings of an immense multitude. The procession set out, with an escort of the Fayette Guards in front; next, the harouche, with general La Fayette, Mr Secretary Calhoun, and two of the members of the committee of arrangement; next, the other carriage, drawn by four elegant greys, with Mr. G. W. La Fayette, the secretary, Mr. de Vasseur, and two other members of the committee of arrangement. In the other carriages were Messrs. Seion and G. Hay, gen. Macomb, gen. W. Jones, and his staff, general Cocke, com. Barron and capt. Elliott, of the U. S. navy, col. McLane, col. Roberdeau, of the engineer corps, capt. Mountfort, maj. Mercer, and lieut.

Ringgold, Mr. C. F. Mercer, member of the house of representatives, cols. Harvey and Peyton, the governor's aids, and other gentlemen.

The procession advanced up E. or Main street, followed by an immense mass of people, who were mounted on horseback or lined the footways. The troop of horse followed behind the carriages; then the artillery company, the light infantry blues, rifle rangers, the junior volunteers, and the pretty looking company of small boys, dressed in hunting shirts, and styling themselves the Morgan legion. At the intersection of various cross streets, carriages were stationed, filled with ladies. The rain had subsided; joy and animation were exhibited in every countenance; and the welkin rang with strains of music and salutes of the artillery. The fair sex expressed their feelings by the waving of handkerchiefs as the procession passed every window. When it arrived opposite to the Union Hotel, it halted for a moment under the double arch, which was erected at that spot by the citizens of the neighborhood, and was tastefully embellished with wreaths of evergreens. At each of the four basements of this double arch, a young lady was stationed. As soon as the cheerings of the immense multitude had ceased, the procession marched on, up the main street, until it halted at the Eagle Hotel, which had been selected for the quarters of the general, his suite, all the invited guests, embracing, of course, the officers of the revolutionary army. Though gen. La Fayette had been conducted to his levee room, yet the crowd still continued hovering in the street. Their intense curiosity was not yet satiated. Many citizens were introduced to La Fayette—but none were so much entitled to a reception, none received a warmer welcome, than his old associates in arms.

The introduction of the revolutionary officers here, as well as at York, was, perhaps, the most interesting and affecting scene to which his visit among us has given rise. These aged and venerable men, amounting to forty in number, were presented to their old companion in arms, in the spacious and elegant drawing room appropriated to his use, on Tuesday evening, very soon after his arrival. He received them in the most cordial and affectionate manner, evincing the deepest sympathy with them in their recollections of the hardships and dangers through which they had mutually passed, and the proud results of their joint labors. The old soldiers were themselves variously affected. Some of them saluted him in silence with the most profound and heart-felt respect. Others welcomed him among us in every expression of sincerity and kindness.

At 5 o'clock general La Fayette set down to dinner, at which his suite, the gentlemen who had attended him from Norfolk, the officers of the revolution, the officers of the general, state and city governments, and the members of the committee of arrangement, attended. Mr. Leigh acted as president of one table and Dr. John Brockenbrough at the other. Gen. La Fayette, the chief justice, Mr. Calloun, at the right of Mr. Leigh; the governor, judge Brook, at his left; and on both sides, and in front, were stationed the revolutionary officers. After the cloth was removed, many patriotic toasts were drank: the following was given

By general La Fayette. The state of Virginia and the city of Richmond: And may their joint share in the prosperity of America be equal to the Virginian's share in the beginning of the revolutionary struggle, and in the campaign which terminated the contest.

The tributes of respect paid to La Fayette during this entertainment were numerous and affecting. Among other circumstances, a bottle of Malmsay was placed before him by one of his countrymen, which had been made in 1757, the very year in which La Fayette was born.

The dinner closed at 9 o'clock, when he retired to his room.

At an early hour on the 27th, the mayor waited upon the general at his own quarters, and was privately introduced to him in his room.

In pursuance of preceding arrangements, the procession was formed in front of the Eagle between 11 and 12 o'clock. The crowd collected before the house was immense. He appeared more than once at the window to gratify their curiosity, but it was when he mounted his barouche, that the voice of eager congratulation burst from the multitude. The procession marched up E. street, until it reached 5th street—thence down that street into H street—thence down H street until it arrived at the City Hall. The crowd was very great; but the utmost order characterized the whole. Col. Lambert acted as the chief marshal of the day; assisted by other gentlemen in uniform.

The ceremony of a public presentation of the general to the mayor was to take place in the City Hall. The moment had arrived for this purpose—and general La Fayette, with his suite and the committee of arrangement, entered the north door of the hall—the gallery was found filled with ladies; the mayor alone was seated upon the bench. The guests being now also arranged upon the bench, the doors were thrown open, and the area of the hall was immediately filled. On one side of the bench was placed the portrait of Washington by Warrell; and on the other, the portrait of La Fayette himself, when a young man, by Petticolas. After a short pause, the mayor addressed our distinguished guest in the following manner:

In approaching gen. La Fayette, the united corporate bodies of the city of Richmond salute a fellow-citizen of Virginia, and a brother by adoption; one whom we have never ceased to love for his exalted virtues, to admire for his great military skill and talents, and to venerate with overflowing gratitude for the exercise of that skill and those talents in defence of the lives and fortunes of our fathers, when assailed by a devouring enemy; a brother, in whose noble efforts in support of the cause of rational liberty in his native country, we greatly rejoiced, and in whose general prosperity and happiness we have and still feel the most anxious solicitude.

By these endearing ties, we welcome the return to our city of our friend and benefactor, after an absence of forty years; and by a feeling, not less connected with our warmest affections, we make him twice welcome as the adopted son and confidential friend of our much loved and illustrious Washington.

In the choice of such gratifications as might be most acceptable to general La Fayette, or which might do most honor to our own feelings, we could imagine none more promising of success, than the presence of his former companions in arms, "that band of brothers," by whose toils, privations, and mighty efforts, the fair fabric of this republican government has been reared, and will, we trust, forever stand on the firm basis of virtue on which it was erected.

These veteran worthies, regardless of distance, age and infirmity, have cheerfully obeyed the call to meet their much-loved general; they are assembled, and await his coming with the most ardent affection, and with the most youthful impatience. In obedience to their anxious wishes, we should not cause a longer separation: but let us detain our guest for a moment longer, by offering the entreaty, in the name of the citizens of Richmond, whom we have the honor to represent on this august occasion, that he will not hasten his departure from our city, and that he will favor us with his company as long as may be consistent with his other engagements.

General La Fayette made the following reply:

My recollections and feelings, so intimately connected with the state of Virginia and its metropolis, would have sufficed, sir, to render this meeting most gratifying to me; but your kind and flattering reception, Mr. Mayor, and gentlemen of both councils, the affectionate welcome of the citizens, and the wonderful improvements which I have witnessed in your city, complete my grateful satisfaction. Indeed, sir, my visits to this city have often been eventful moments in my life. In the last one, near forty years ago, I met here our beloved military chief, my paternal friend, the illustrious son of Virginia. Now you are pleased to announce a meeting with many of my surviving companions in arms: and while I hasten to follow you, Mr. Mayor, to the place of the happy rendezvous, I beg you, and the gentlemen of both councils, to receive my respectful and devoted acknowledgments to the citizens of Richmond, and their honored representatives.

A solemn silence reigned through the assembly; but the addresses could not be distinctly heard; the mayor spoke with great sensibility, and the general in a low tone of voice. This ceremony over, the general was conducted to the south portico, where many a hoary veteran, and one or two countymen of his own, shook him warmly by the hand. A line was formed, and he was conducted through the north gate of the capitol square, under the *La Fayette* arch, to the central arch, the interior of which bore the inscription of the temple of independence. Here stood an ornamented quadrangular pedestal, on the top of which it was intended to place the marble bust of *La Fayette* in the capitol. Around the pedestal were arranged the old officers of the revolutionary army, many distinguished officers in the army and navy of the United States, and private citizens. The chief justice of the United States stood ready to receive him, and addressed him in the following terms:

GENERAL—The surviving officers of our revolutionary army, who are inhabitants of the state of Virginia, welcome you to her metropolis with feelings which your own heart will best tell you how to estimate. We have been the more gratified by the offering of respect and affection from a whole people, spontaneously flowing from sincere gratitude for inestimable services, and a deep sense of your worth, because we believe that, to a mind like yours, they will compensate for the privations you sustain, and the hazards and fatigues you have encountered, in revisiting our country. So long as Americans remember that noble struggle which drew you first to their shores, that deep gloom which overshadowed their cause when you embraced it, they cannot forget the prompt, the generous, the gallant, and the important part you took in the conflict.

The history of your eventful life attests the sublime motive which enlisted you on the side of a people contending for liberty; but we love to believe that feelings of a softer and more endearing character were soon mingled with that exalted principle. We delight to consider this visit as furnishing additional evidence that the sentiments we felt and manifested towards you, sunk deep into your heart, and were greeted by kindred feelings; that, as America has always regarded you as one of the best and bravest of her sons, so you have never ceased to regard her as a second country, ranking in your affections next to that which gave you birth.

In common with our fellow-citizens throughout the United States, we rejoice to see you. With them, we review your various and valuable services to our infant republics, and your unceasing devotion to liberty; and find, in the retrospect, the same reasons to excite our gratitude and esteem which excite those sentiments in them; but, in one part of your life, we claim an interest peculiar to ourselves.

We look back with mingled gratitude and applause

to the period of our revolutionary war, when the supreme command in Virginia was conferred on you. We retrace your conduct through those trying scenes. We recollect the difficulties you encountered, and the dangers which threatened us. We remember the skill, the patient fortitude, the persevering courage, with which you conducted us through those difficulties, and extricated yourself and us from those dangers.

At the head of an undisciplined and ill-armed militia, supported by only a small band of regulars, you kept the open field in the face of a numerous, well appointed and high spirited army, protected our scanty magazines, covered a great portion of our country, sustained the hopes and the confidence of our people, and, without sustaining any serious disaster, pressed the rear of the hostile army in its retreat to the ground on which its expiring effort was made.

It is your praise, during this arduous and trying conduct for Virginia, to have so happily tempered the enterprising courage of youth with the caution and prudence which belong to riper years, that you performed every practicable service without sustaining any serious disaster, and preserved your army entire for the great achievement, which not only liberated Virginia, but accomplished the independence of the United States.

The distinguished part you bore in the last and glorious scene, is indelibly impressed in the memory of all Virginians. In the bosoms of none is it more deeply engraved than in those of the men who stand before you. Some of us served under you in that memorable campaign; many in the course of the war. While duty required obedience, your conduct inspired confidence and love. Time, which has thinned our ranks, and enfeebled our bodies, has not impaired these feelings. They retain their original vigor.

These expressions flow from hearts replete with sentiments of affection for your person, esteem for your character, and gratitude for your services. They will continue to animate us long after we shall have parted with you; we are unwilling to add—forever! Under their influence, we supplicate the supreme author of all good to extend to you his protection, and to make the evening of your life as serene, tranquil, and happy, as its morning was glorious.

The general, with much sensibility, delivered the following reply:

My dear companions in arms—I had anticipated the pleasure to meet many of you in this metropolis of Virginia, and I enjoy it with delight. You know that the fine, gallant Virginia line was my first command in the army. Virginia continentals, riflemen, volunteer corps, and militia, all of them, at the several periods of the revolutionary war, have laid me under great obligations. The honors I now receive, I have not the vanity to monopolize to myself. They are a testimony of adhesion to the principle for which we have fought, and of public remembrance for our common services; the dearer and more honorable they seem to me, when I share them with you. Amidst the flattering circumstances of my reception, I much value the honor I have to be addressed in the name of our comrades, by you, my dear sir; and in the chief justice of the United States, the eloquent historian of the revolution, and of its matchless military chief, to recognize a brother officer in more arduous times, and a personal friend.

Congratulations between *La Fayette* and the officers were then exchanged through the whole circle; and he was conducted to the marquee, to be introduced to the ladies, &c.

He dined at the governor's, in company with many of the revolutionary officers, and other citizens. He did not arrive on the square until near 9 o'clock. A considerable multitude had assembled to see him, as well as to witness the illumination of the obelisks and

the pedestal, the fire works &c. and to partake of the refreshments which were distributed among all, without exception.

About 9 o'clock the general visited the theatre. The house received him with a thunder of applause. And when the whole company came out to sing "Auld Lang Syne," with new verses, sung to the honor of La Fayette, the applause was "loud and long," and many an eye was filled with tears.

On Thursday, after receiving several ladies and gentlemen at his quarters, he attended in the City Hall to receive the congratulations of Mr. and Mrs. Turner's pupils. Two addresses were made to him by two of the little girls, and three pieces of music were played on the piano, and sung to appropriate verses. The general seemed pleased with the innocent exhibition.

Mr. Turner then presented him a certificate of his being made a member of the Bible Society of Virginia for life—this privilege being purchased for him by the voluntary contributions of the pupils of the school. Gen. La Fayette made due acknowledgments for the honor conferred upon him.

From the hall he repaired to the marquee on the square, where he received the Sunday school of the city, with their banners, &c.

After several other introductions at his own quarters, he proceeded to comply with his engagement to attend the race field, and to dine with the Jockey Club.

The Jockey Club sat down to dinner a little after 3 o'clock. The guests were numerous, and eminently respectable; the dinner sumptuous; the company animated and gay. After four standing toasts, which were given out by the president, Mr. Field, several excellent volunteers were drank, which bore pregnant allusions to the scene before them. The following was by gen. La Fayette.

"May all the nations enter the *course* of freedom—We Americans have won the *first* race. But the noble prize is left to every one of the competitors."

The dinner broke up sooner than was desired, by the necessity of returning to town to make preparation for attending the ball. At an early hour at night, the ball room was thrown open to the thronging visitors. Those who recollect to have seen the inside yard of the Eagle Hotel, may form some idea of the scale of the preparations which had been made for the ball. Nothing of the kind which has ever taken place in Richmond will bare any comparison with it. The large area was floored over, canopied over with canvass at a considerable elevation from the floor, embellished with festoons of evergreens and flowers hanging along two of the walls, the third ornamented tastefully with flags, and the other side of the square being formed by the portico and side of the hotel. On the top of the shed over the portico, were arranged many scarce and beautiful green-house flowers. In the centre of this artificial room, a large column arose to support the canvassed roof—many feet above the floor; around the pillar, was erected an orchestra—and to four arms attached to this pillar were suspended chandeliers, wreathed with flowers. Lamps were hung around the room—on one side, were two transparencies; and immediately facing them on the opposite wall, was a brilliant inscription made with lamps of the word "welcome." The whole scene was novel and picturesque.

About 8 o'clock, a very numerous company was collected—and soon after the general was introduced down a line of ladies and gentlemen formed from the portico to the opposite side of the room. The music struck up—and after a short interval the dance commenced. The *coup d'œil* from the galleries was very fine—the eye took in at least 1500 gentlemen and ladies dressed in the gayest colours, moving on the floor of the ball room—besides two or three hundred stationed in the galleries. Hundreds of both sexes

were introduced to their distinguished guest. He retired about 11 o'clock, but the dancing was kept up till after 1 o'clock.

On Friday the 29th ult. about 9 o'clock, the general and immediate suite set out in the brouche &c. for Petersburg, where he partook of a dinner and ball, and on Saturday returned to Richmond and dined with his masonic brethren. On Sunday he attended divine worship. On Monday he remained private, and on Tuesday morning proceeded on his journey to the residence of the sage of Monticello, where it is expected he will remain several days—and then return to the north, via Fredricksburg, &c.

GEN. LA FAYETTE AT THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON.

In our last we gave a brief account of the visit of the "Nation's Guest" to the tomb of the "father of his country:" we now lay before our readers the following interesting account, contained in a letter addressed to the editors of the "National Intelligencer," as being among the most interesting events that have occurred during the general's tour.

The solemn and imposing scene of the visit of LA FAYETTE to the tomb of Washington took place on Sunday the 17th inst. About one o'clock the general left the steam boat Petersburg, at anchor off Mount Vernon, and was received into a barge, manned and steered by captains of vessels from Alexandria, who had handsomely volunteered their services for this interesting occasion. He was accompanied in the barge by his family and suite, and Mr. Secretary Calhoun. On reaching the shore, he was received by Mr. Lewis, the nephew of Washington, and by the gentlemen of the family of judge Washington, (the judge himself being absent on official duties), and conducted to the ancient mansion, where, forty years ago, he took the last leave of his "hero, his friend, and our country's preserver." After remaining a few minutes in the house, the general proceeded to the vault, supported by Mr. Lewis and the gentlemen relatives of the judge, and accompanied by G. W. La Fayette, and G. W. Custis, the *children of Mount Vernon*, both having shared the eternal care of the great chief. Mr. Custis wore the ring suspended from a Cincinnati ribbon. Arrived at the sepulchre, after a pause, Mr. Custis addressed the general as follows:

"Last of the generals of the army of independence! At this awful and impressive moment, when, forgetting the splendor of a triumph greater than Roman consul ever had, you bend with reverence over the remains of Washington, the child of Mount Vernon presents you with this token, containing the hair of *him*, whom, while living, you loved, and to whose honored grave you now pay the manly and affecting tribute of a patriot's and a soldier's tear.

The ring has ever been an emblem of the union of hearts, from the earliest ages of the world, and *this* will unite the affections of all the Americans to the person and posterity of La Fayette, now and hereafter; and, when your descendants of a distant day shall behold this valued relic, it will remind them of the heroic virtues of their illustrious sire, who received it, not in the palaces of princes, or amid the pomp and vanities of life, but at the laurelled grave of Washington. Do you ask—

Is this the Mausoleum, befitting the ashes of a Marcus Aurelius, or the good Antoninus? I tell you, that the father of his country lies buried in the hearts of his countrymen, and in those of the brave, the good, the free, of all ages and nations. Do you seek for the tablets, which are to convey his fame to immortality? They have long been written in the freedom and happiness of his country. These are the monumental trophies of Washington the great, and will endure when the proudest works of art have "dissolved and left not a wreck behind."

Venerable man! Will you never tire in the cause of freedom and human happiness? Is it not time that you should rest from your generous labors, and repose on the bosom of a country which delights to love and honor you, and will teach her children's children to bless your name and memory? Sure, where liberty dwells, there must be the country of La Fayette!

Our fathers witnessed the dawn of your glory, partook of its meridian splendor, and oh! let their children enjoy the benign radiance of your setting sun and when it shall sink in the horizon of nature, here, here, with pious duty, we will form your sepulchre, and, united in death as in life, by the side of the great chief, you will rest in peace, till the last trump awakes the slumbering world, and calls your virtues to their great reward.

The joyous shouts of millions of freemen hailed your returned foot-print on our sands. The arms of millions are opened wide to hug you to their grateful hearts, and the prayers of millions ascend to the throne of Almighty Power, and implore that the choicest blessings of Heaven will cheer the latter days of La Fayette!

The general having received the ring, pressed it to his bosom, and replied:

The feelings which, at this awful moment, oppress my heart, do not leave me the power of utterance. I can only thank you, my dear Custis, for your precious gift, and pay a silent homage to the tomb of the greatest and best of men, my paternal friend!

The general affectionately embraced the donor, and the other three gentlemen, and gazing intently on the receptacle of departed greatness, fervently pressed his lips to the door of the vault, while tears filled the furrows in the veteran's cheeks. The key was now applied to the lock—the door flew open, and discovered the coffins, strewed with flowers and evergreens. The general descended the steps, and kissed the leaden cells which contained the ashes of the great chief and his venerable consort, and then retired in an excess of feeling which language is too poor to describe.

After partaking of refreshments at the house, and making a slight tour in the grounds, the general returned to the shore. Previous to re-embarkation, Mr. Custis presented the Cincinnati ribbon, which had born the ring to the vault, to major Ewell, a veteran of the revolution, requesting him to take a part of it, and divide the remainder among the young men present, which was done, and a generous struggle ensued for the smallest portion of it.

Not a soul intruded upon the privacy of the visit to the tomb; nothing occurred to disturb its reverential solemnity. The old oaks, which grow around the sepulchre, touched with the mellowed lustre of autumn, appeared rich and ripe, as the autumnal honors of La Fayette. Not a murmur was heard, save the strains of solemn music, and the deep and measured sound of artillery, which awoke the echoes around the hallowed heights of Mount Vernon.

'Tis done! the greatest, the most affecting scene of the grand drama has closed, and the pilgrim, who now repairs to the tomb of the father of his country, will find its laurels moistened by the tears of La Fayette.

“Collision of the Judges.”

As what is called the “collision of the judges”—(Thompson, of the supreme court, and Van Ness, of the district court, for the southern district of New-York), as to the place for holding the circuit courts of the United States, was pretty extensively noticed in the REGISTER, it seems necessary that we should give the following extracts from the proceedings of the common council of the city of New-York, in relation to this matter:

Monday evening, October 25. The following letter was written last month by judge Thompson to the mayor, and by him submitted to the board:

New-York, Sept. 7, 1824.

Sir—A very extraordinary attempt having been recently made to change the place of holding the circuit court of the United States from the City Hall to Tammany Hall, I take the liberty of inquiring whether there ever has been, or now is, any objection to the courts of the U. S. sitting in the City Hall. I should be glad to receive your answer in such way as to show the sense of the proper authority on this subject, and to be used as occasion shall require.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant.

SMITH THOMPSON.

His honor, the Mayor.

After it was read, alderman Ireland offered the resolution herewith:

Resolved, That it be referred to a special committee of three, to inquire and report, at the next meeting of this board, whether the common council have at any time refused to accommodate the U. S. court with a room in this hall; and whether, as has been represented in several of the daily prints, they have expelled the clerk of said court from this public building.

A committee was accordingly raised, which made the annexed report.

The committee to whom was referred the annexed resolution and letter from the hon. judge Thompson, relating to the removal of the United States courts from the City Hall, respectfully report:

That, in the month of September, 1811, immediately after the completion of the City Hall, a committee, appointed for the purpose by the common council, proceeded to designate the several apartments in that building for the use for which it was designed; and, among others, that committee set apart one of the most commodious and spacious rooms for the use of the courts of the United States, and caused a label to be placed on the door thereof, accordingly. No exclusive grant of this room has ever been made to the U. States; but their courts, until recently, continued to occupy it, in the same manner as the various courts of the state and city have occupied the rooms assigned to them. Having heard it suggested that the courts of the United States have occasionally been interrupted in the occupation of the room set apart for their use, your committee deemed it their duty to make inquiry on the subject from the highly respectable judges and officers of those courts; but, as yet, no information has been afforded, except that contained in a letter from the marshal of the district to the comptroller of the treasury, accompanied with a copy of one of the resolutions recommended in the report of the committee on public offices, and adopted by the board on the 11th August, 1823, copies of which are herewith annexed. It is, however, within the knowledge of your committee, that the room set apart for the courts of the United States, has occasionally been occupied for other purposes, as has also been the case with respect to the various other court rooms in the hall. But your committee are not aware that such temporary occupation was calculated to embarrass the courts of the United States, inasmuch as there has at all times, been a suitable room in the hall unoccupied, and subject to their wishes. If, however, these courts have been incommoded in holding their sessions in the hall, either from the negligence of the keeper, or otherwise, it has not been done by the order, or with the knowledge, of the common council: and, certain it is, that no complaint has ever been made to them on the subject. The room, thus set apart for the use of the courts of the United States, still continues so, and is ready for their occupation whenever they may deem it necessary.

With respect to the office of clerk of the courts of the United States, your committee find that, in the

month of April, 1813, a room, in the basement story, was assigned for that purpose; but they cannot discover that the room in the second story, lately occupied by him, was ever so appropriated. That room, however, being unoccupied, he was permitted to use it; and it will be seen, by the report of the committee on public offices, made the 11th of August, 1823, that it was with reluctance they were compelled to recommend the appropriation of this room to a different purpose, whilst at the same time they proposed to accommodate the clerk with the one at present occupied by the hon. judge Edwards, and to have it fitted up in a suitable manner; and a resolution, to that effect, passed the common council; but the clerk, deeming it too small for his convenience, preferred taking another room out of the hall.

Wm. H. IRELAND.
ASA MANN,
E. W. KING.

New-York, 30th Oct. 1823.

Sir—Hitherto the courts of the United States, and their clerk, have been accommodated, by the corporation of this city, with rooms in the City Hall. They have, however, lately decided to appropriate the clerk's office to a city purpose, as you will perceive by the enclosed resolution. Independent of this circumstance, we have held our court room only on sufferance; it is otherwise occupied during the recess of the court, and our carpets and other furniture for the room, are very much used and abused. Under these circumstances it has become necessary, in the opinion of the district judge, and of every officer of the court, that a provision should be made which will place the courts of the United States on a more independent footing, and one which will enable the clerk to provide an ample space for the records, contiguous to the court-room,—a measure which, in this district, is indispensable.

I am well aware that the laws of the United States authorize the marshal to make the necessary provision for the accommodation of the United States courts; but I am unwilling to take any steps in this business without your approbation. I, therefore, take the liberty of proposing to you, that you should sanction my hiring, for a period not less than ten years, rooms for the accommodation of the courts of the United States, and of the officers attached thereto.

I am informed that, in Philadelphia, the government pay to the city \$1500 per annum, for the accommodation of the courts in that district. I do not think that, in a part of this city convenient to the gentlemen of the bar, the necessary arrangements can be made for less than that sum. I will do the best that I can, to procure the requisite accommodation at the lowest rate; but should wish you to authorize me, (if you approve of my proposal), to engage the payment of a rent not exceeding \$1500 per annum, and for such a period of time as you may think best.

Permit me to request as early an answer as your convenience will admit of.

I am, very respectfully, &c. &c.

(Signed)

THOS. MORRIS.

Hon. Joseph Anderson, comptroller.

Resolution enclosed in the foregoing letter.

In common council, Oct. 27, 1823.—The committee on public offices, to whom was referred a letter from the chancellor, requesting that an office in the City Hall might be furnished the assistant register, offer the following resolution:

“Resolved, That the room in the City Hall, now occupied by the clerk of the district court of the United States, be appropriated to the use of the assistant re-

gister of the court of chancery, from and after the 1st day of January next.”

The above report being read, the same was approved, and the resolution adopted.

Copy from the minutes.

(Signed)

J. MORRIS, clerk.

A debate took place as to publishing the proceedings—

Alderman Mann saw no necessity of interfering with the quarrels of the judges. He did not object to furnishing judge Thompson with a copy of it, but he did object to publishing this report.

Alderman Ireland said this matter had been discussed in the newspapers, and this board had been presented in the light of having behaved unbecomingly to the court of the U. S. and he, therefore, thought it important that this report of the facts of the case should be made public, in order that the whole truth, which had not certainly been told, might be known here and in Washington.

And, after several gentlemen had spoken, the motion to publish was agreed to, *nem. con.*

To present the case fully and fairly, it is right and proper that the following, addressed “to the public,” by the marshal, should be added—It is accompanied by various documents to support the statements made, as to the insufficiency of the room appropriated to the clerk, &c.

TO THE PUBLIC. Perceiving in the debate of the common council, as published in Tuesday's American that I have been represented by some of its members as having communicated to the comptroller of the United States' treasury, incorrect representations of the proceedings of the corporation in my letter to that officer, justice to myself requires that I should repel an accusation founded on a misrepresentation of the facts in the case alluded to.

Although the passages of my letter to which exception has been taken, do not appear to have been mentioned, either in the report of the committee or in the debate thereon, yet I conclude that it was intended to complain of only one of the resolutions, relating to the clerk's office, having been forwarded to Washington instead of both. On this subject I have only to state, that I called on the clerk of the district court for a copy of the resolution which had been served on him, and which I had never seen until he furnished me with the same. This resolution I forwarded exactly as I received it, as will appear from the certificate of the district clerk, hereto annexed. But I am at a loss to comprehend why any member of the corporation should desire that it should be shown at Washington, that a room had been assigned to the clerk too small to hold more than one-third of his records. The certificate of Mr. West, also hereto annexed, shows that he very carefully measured the room assigned, in the second resolution, to the clerk, and how very insufficient it is for the accommodation of records of great public importance, and which are almost daily resorted to.

The next complaint, which I understand is made, is to that part of my letter which says, that, when the district court room was otherwise occupied than by the court, the carpets and other furniture of the room were used and abused. To prove the truth of this statement, I beg leave to refer to the affidavits of Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Thompson, the three officers who have, for several years, attended the circuit and district courts of the United States, and whose duty it has been to prepare the room for the holding the courts. From these documents, it will be perceived that, instead of magnifying the inconvenience that the United States' courts have been subjected to from not having a court room exclusively appropriated to their use, less has been said on that subject than the facts would have warranted. To the difficulties mentioned in the affi-

*The report alluded to is annexed—but it only substantiates what is asserted, and it does not appear necessary to give a place to it. *ED. REC.*

vits of those officers, might have been added the inconvenience of being seldom provided with jury rooms in the building where the courts were held, and the necessity of hiring, at every session of the circuit court, some room, in the neighborhood, for the grand jury, and frequently for the petit jury. They not having a court room always at command, rendered it equally necessary, after the district judge removed his residence from the country to this city, to provide, at the expense of government, a special court room, to which to hear and decide on the almost daily judicial applications.

I must be permitted to avail myself of this occasion to declare, that I never did charge the corporation with having refused a room for the holding of the United States' courts, either in my letter to the comptroller, or verbally. I also most explicitly deny ever having imputed, in conversation or otherwise, any hostile or improper motive to the corporation for not having granted more extensive accommodation to the courts of the United States. I always considered them as having done all that they could do, considering the many city and state claims that are made on them, and considering, also, that the accommodations received from them have been gratuitous. I further declare, that when it was deemed desirable by Judge Van Ness, the clerk and myself, that an application should be made, through the comptroller to the government of the United States, to sanction the leasing a suitable place for the courts, &c. that I had not, nor did I perceive, in either of the gentlemen, the most distant intention of giving umbrage to the corporation, or any of its members; nor can I now, in recurring to my letter, which has been published by their direction, perceive any thing in it indicating a want of that respect for them, which I always wish to entertain for the municipal authority of our city.

THOMAS MORRIS.

New York, 27th. Oct. 1824.

CHRONICLE.

Died. on the 15th ult, at Shoreham, Vt. after a short illness, CHARLES RICH, one of the members of congress from the state of Vermont. He was aged about 53 years. A more upright and useful member than he was, does not remain in the house of representatives. He was truly a *business man*; and, in public and private life, honored, respected and loved by all that knew him—and by no man more so than by the writer of this short notice of him, whose frank and liberal friend he had been for a number of years.

Naval. The *Constitution* frigate, capt Macdonough, for the Mediterranean, has sailed from New York,—and the *John Adams*, capt Dallas, bearing the broad pendant of com. Porter, has left Philadelphia for Thompson's Island, &c. The *Sea Gull* has also left New York, to join com. Porter.

New Jersey. Isaac H. Williamson has been re-elected governor of the state of New Jersey.

Greek Fund. The committee have recently remitted the balance remaining in their hands, amounting to \$6,459 65, making, at the exchange of 11 per cent. 11311. 8s. 8d. The whole sum remitted by the New York committee \$38,494.

PROGRESS OF BARBARISM. Rome, July 22—Our readers may remember the proceedings in the criminal court of Milan against the secret societies and their chief of leaders, as well as the sentences of death pronounced in consequence against a great number of persons, whom his imperial majesty has thought fit to pardon. This lenity, the motives of which we must respect, while it has suppressed the penalty of the crime, has not dispelled the danger of it. The go-

vernment cannot be too attentive, especially in Italy in watching over all these associations which under the secured denomination of sublime masters, perfect masters, adelphi and freemasons, form only one vast society, the pretext of which is beneficence, and the real object the levying of all conditions, the destruction of all existing authority, and the overthrow of thrones. The watchword of the brethren, as appears from the proceedings at Milan, is *Oteroba*, which gives the initials of the following motto for all the initiated:—*Occide tyrannum et recupera omnia bono antiqua*,"—Warning to the Powers.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Returns of votes, by counties, for the choice of electors of president and vice-president of the United States, in several states—so far as the results are at this time known at Baltimore.

The tickets favorable to the different candidates for the presidency, are simply designated by the names of such candidates.

Connecticut.

	Adams.	"Unpledged ticket."
New-Haven	262	4
Norwalk	69	13
Stamford	165	none.

Pennsylvania.

	Jackson.	Adams.	Crawford.	Clay.
Philadelphia city	2,266	1,496	608	106
county	3,480	531	542	91
York	546	328	52	11
Lancaster	1,667	204	147	32
Delaware	329	118	61	135
Bucks	1,282	186	117	76
Montgomery	1,479	58	445	17
Northampton, (1 dist.)	520	0	30	7
Franklin	952	614	12	31
Dauphin (1 dist.)	362	34	10	3

New Jersey.

Three tickets were run in this state—1st an Adams ticket, 2d a Jackson ticket, and 3d, the "convention ticket." The third contains only four of the names that are on the second, and the other four are presumed or suspected of being friendly to the election of Mr. Crawford—hence the formation of the ticket pledged to the support of general Jackson. The *compromising* principles that prevailed in the "convention," appear to be much disapproved of by the people; as, indeed, ought every bargain of the sort. We have no returns. The election took place on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Virginia.

	Crawford.	Adams.	Jackson.	Clay.
Richmond city	110	79	1	
Henrico county	150	15	2	
Chesterfield	179	39		
Orange	102	22	26	
Fairfax	76		27	
Spotsylvania	161	46	93	
Stafford	50	27	23	
Norfolk	35	81	30	

POSTSCRIPT—Saturday morning, 9 o'clock. Mr. Clinton's majority in the city of New-York is about 800, and Mr. Tallmadge's over Mr. Root, 1,000. Mr. Coldeu's majority, for senator, over Mr. Brown, of the present senate, and one of the "seventeen," is 12 or 1,400; and, it is thought, his whole majority in the district will be nearly 2,000. In Connecticut, the vote is five or six to one, in favor of Mr. Adams. In Massachusetts, so far as the votes are received, there were 7,536 for the Adams ticket, and 1,976 for the "unpledged" one. From New-Jersey and Ohio we have no returns—but a New-York paper says that, in the first, the two counties heard from, have given large majorities to Mr. Adams.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 11—VOL. III.]

BALTIMORE, NOV. 13, 1824.

[VOL. XXVII. WHOLE NO. 687

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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

"NEGOTIATIONS WITH FRANCE." We commence the publication of a very interesting series of documents under this head. They are of a character which commands a place in the REGISTER, and it is desirable that they should be disposed of before the meeting of congress.

PRESIDENTIAL ELELECTION.

[Returns, so far as they are known.]

STATES.	Electors	Adams.	Clay.	Crawford.	Jackson.
Maine	9	9	0	0	0
New Hampshire	8	8	0	0	0
Massachusetts	15	15	0	0	0
Rhode-Island	4				
Connecticut	8	8	0	0	0
Vermont	7	7	0	0	0
New-York	36				
New-Jersey	8	0	0	0	8
Pennsylvania	28	0	0	0	28
Delaware	3				
Maryland	11	3	0	1	7
Virginia	24	0	0	24	0
North Carolina	15				
South Carolina	11				
Georgia	9				
Kentucky	14				
Tennessee	11				
Ohio	16				
Indiana	5				
Illinois	3				
Missouri	3				
Mississippi	3				
Louisiana	5				
Alabama	5				
	261				

Maine.

The "Eastern Argus," of Portland, of the 1st inst. calling the people to the polls to vote for electors of president and vice president, said "Choose ye this day whom you will serve" This is something new. It ought, in my opinion, to have been so worded, that the electors should have been invited to come forward to determine who should serve THEM. At least, this would have been the old fashioned way of doing the business. It used to be thought that public officers were the servants of the people; but the rule adopted by the little congressional caucus at Washington would go to establish the fact, that the people should be the servants of their officers—to which however they do not seem to be agreed, even in Maine; for every vote to be given by that state will be against the nomination of the caucus, and in favor of Mr. Adams. Cumberland, the only doubtful district, has been heard from. The Adams ticket has succeeded therein. In the others, the opposition appears to have been trifling.

New Hampshire.

Only one ticket was run in this state for electors of president and vice president, and its undivided vote will be given to Mr. Adams. Yet it is not long since that New Hampshire was pretty confidently claimed for the caucus nomination!

Massachusetts.

The last returns give 26,126 votes for the Adams ticket, and 5,410 for the opposition. A few days before the election took place we were told that 5,000 citizens, opposed to Mr. A. had met at Faneuil hall—

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yet the vote in Boston was 3,071 for Adams 1,173 for the opposing tickets. In the town of Quincy, the Adams ticket received every vote; at Salem, the residence of Mr. Pickering, the same ticket had 641 to 224; and at Mendon, the residence of Mr. Jonathan Russell, the vote was for Mr. Adams 194, against him 42.

Rhode Island.

The election has not yet taken place in this state. No ticket opposed to Mr. Adams, had been agreed on at our last advices—though it has been positively said, and within a few days too, that Mr. Crawford will get the vote of Rhode Island!

Connecticut.

The present return of votes gives 6,620 for the Adams ticket and 1,601 for that called the "unpledged" one.

Vermont.

Jonas Galusha, Titus Hutchinson, Joseph Burr, Jabez Proctor, John Mason, Daniel Carpenter and Asa Aldis, all friendly to the election of Mr. Adams, have been appointed electors of president and vice president by the legislature of Vermont, by an almost unanimous vote. It is understood also, that they will support Mr. Calhoun for the vice presidency.

New York.

In another place, see page 163, some account is given of certain proceedings had at Albany, in reference to the presidential election. The "National Intelligencer," a few days ago, gave us a "Crawford ticket," which had been agreed upon by a decided majority of the legislature, as it was said; and asserted, with the greatest confidence, that it would be carried. Later accounts, however, present us only with confused reports, shewing that the result is altogether uncertain; and neither of the parties having a majority of the whole number, it is not likely that either of the three [hitherto] prominent candidates will obtain all the votes of the state. Their force is thus represented in the legislature—in favor of Mr. Crawford 68—Mr. Adams 57—Mr. Clay 28—the remainder for gen. Jackson." The friends of the latter are said to be rapidly increasing, and it is strongly intimated that he may be generally supported, and get all the votes, by way of compromise between the different parties; and it seems understood that the ticket just above spoken of, will not prevail. The scene presented at Albany is one of its own kind; and I cannot hazard even a conjecture as to what its termination will be. It is probable that the election took place on Wednesday last, unless, as it was thought by some it might happen, that no choice can be made!

New Jersey.

It is remarkable that we have not yet received a return of the votes of this state. But we regard it as ascertained, that the complete Jackson ticket has succeeded by a majority of 1003 to 1290.

Pennsylvania.

When the list of votes is entire we shall give it. Those before us shew 29,710 for the Jackson ticket, 4,997 for Adams, 3,418 for Crawford, and 1,694 for Clay.

Delaware.

The legislature of this state met at Dover on Monday last, for the purpose of appointing electors of president. The whole number of members (30) were present. They divided, 15 for Crawford and 15 for

*Another paper gives the following as the strength of parties in the legislature—Adams 58, Crawford 19, Clay 31, Jackson 20.

Adams, or Adams and Jackson. As neither party could obtain a majority, the legislature adjourned without appointing electors at all! Why did they not repeal the law and let the people vote? It is supposed that they will be convened again!

Maryland.

This state is divided into nine electoral districts—the third and fourth elect two electors.

1st dist. St. Mary's and Charles counties and part of Prince George's—For the Adams elector 857, Jackson 483, Crawford 393.

2d dist. The residue of Prince George's, Calvert county, and part of Montgomery: Said to be in favor of Jackson.

3d dist. Baltimore city, Anne Arundel county, and part of Montgomery:

	Jackson.	Adams.	
City of Baltimore	3,904	3,004	
Annapolis	154	106	
Anne Arundel county	000	122	<i>maj.</i>
Montgomery	143	527	
<i>Recapitulation</i> —Jackson's majority in the city of Baltimore,			
Do in Annapolis		900	
		48	
		948	
Adams' majority in Montgomery	384		
Do. do. Anne Arundel	122	506	

Jackson's nett majority in the 3d district 442
 4th dist. Frederick, Washington and Alleghany counties. The returns incomplete—however, the majority in favor of Jackson is from 4 to 600. The vote in Frederick county stood thus—Jackson 2,002, Adams 1,882, Clay 391. In Washington county, except one district, Jackson 1,302, Adams 772, Clay 118.

5th dist. Baltimore county—for Jackson 1,933, for Adams 976—majority for Jackson 957.

6th dist. Harford and Cecil counties. Returns not complete—but the Jackson elector is chosen by a small majority—said to be 70.

7th dist. Kent and Queen Ann counties—The Adams elector chosen by a small majority. Returns not received.

8th dist. Talbot and Caroline counties and part of Dorchester—The Crawford elector said to be chosen by a majority of 73 votes.

9th dist. The residue of Dorchester, with Worcester and Somerset counties—The Adams elector is reported to have succeeded by a majority of 187 votes.

The proposed electors for Mr. Crawford were withdrawn in the 3d, 5th and 7th districts—and such were only supported in the 1st, 2d and 8th.

Ohio.

	Clay.	Jackson.	Adams.
Ross county	1401	301	155
Jackson	197	126	5
Champaign, (in part)	496	17	100
Pickaway, do.	105	29	00
Franklin, do.	354	161	282
Highland, do.	380	276	118
Guernsey do.	85	19	2
Adams county	240	811	63
Jefferson county	505	911	303
Hamilton	763	2655	1270
Warren	320	1840	978
Totals	4947	7146	3256

In addition to the above, we learn, verbally, that the "Clay Ticket" obtained considerable majorities in Scioto, Madison, Clark, Logan, Muskingum and Belmont; and small majorities in Fayette, Gallia, Knox, and Jefferson—In Pike, Jackson obtained small majorities—In Delaware, Adams obtained a

large majority: and small majorities in Greene, Union and Trumbull.

It is additionally stated that Harrison and Columbiana counties have given Jackson a majority of about 400 votes each, and in Stark county he is said to have had a majority in every township. The result is uncertain.

Virginia.

The aggregate votes of the several counties from which we have received returns, stand about thus—for Mr. Crawford 6250, Mr. Adams 2250, general Jackson 1600. Those that the "Clay ticket" received are not given. If the votes are collected by counties and published, the article shall be registered for reference.

Georgia.

Returns from all the counties of this state have been received. The Milledgeville Recorder estimates that, of 167 members, (three ties), returned to the next legislature of this state, Mr. Crawford is sure of the support of 115 or 120—more than two thirds of the whole number. No opposition ticket, it is expected, will be started.

NEW YORK. The general election for governor and lieutenant governor, and for members of the senate and house of assembly, took place last week. The complete returns shall be inserted when received, but the following facts are perfectly established: Mr. Clinton has been chosen governor, and Mr. Tallmadge lieutenant gov. by large majorities of from 18 to 20,000, or more, votes. It is believed that seven out of the eight senators, (being the number of the class whose period of service expires in the present year) elected, have been chosen as being in favor of the electoral law—only two of those who voted against that law ventured to stand a poll, and they have been beaten by overwhelming majorities of thousands. The house of assembly is also reformed—and will possess an irresistible force of the "people's men." The rout of the party opposed to the electoral law has been complete. Mr. Noah, of the "Advocate," says that nothing like it has happened since the battle of Waterloo! The political power of the state has entirely changed hands, as every one thought that it must. The people had called for the electoral law, the party in power refused it, and the party is swept away. May it thus ever be with every man or set of men daring to interpose their own private opinions and views between the people and their wishes!

The returns for governor so far as received, show a majority in favor of Mr. Clinton of 16,502. Some suppose that his whole majority will be about 24,000.

RHODE ISLAND. The votes for and against the constitution lately submitted to the decision of the people, have been counted. For it 1,668, against it 3,206. Sectional matters appear to have had much influence in this result—for instance, at Newport there were only 5 yeas and 531 nays; and in Providence 633 yeas and 26 nays.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION. Messrs. George Cassedy, Lewis Condict, Samuel Swan, George Holcombe, Ebenezer Tucker, and Daniel Garrison, are elected members of congress without opposition.

SOUTH CAROLINA DELEGATION.

<i>Present congress.</i>	<i>Nineteenth congress.</i>
Joel R. Poinsett,	Joel R. Poinsett,
John Carter,	John Carter,
Joseph Gist	Joseph Gist,
George McDuffie,	George McDuffie,
Andrew R. Govan,	Andrew R. Govan,
James Hamilton, jr.	James Hamilton, jr.
Starling Tucker,	Starling Tucker,
John Wilson,	John Wilson,
Robert Campbell.	Thomas R. Mitchell.

OHIO DELEGATION.

<i>Present congress.</i>	<i>Nineteenth congress.</i>
John W. Campbell,	John W. Campbell.
Philemon Beecher,	Philemon Beecher,
John C. Wright,	John C. Wright,
Duncan McArthur,	John Thompson,
Mordecai Bartley,	Mordecai Bartley,
John W. Gazlay,	James Findlay,
William McLean,	William McLean,
John Patterson,	David Jennings,
Thomas R. Ross,	John Woods,
John Sloane,	John Sloane,
Joseph Vance,	Joseph Vance,
Samuel T. Vinton,	Samuel T. Vinton,
Elisha Whittlesey,	Elisha Whittlesey,
William Wilson.	William Wilson.

VERMONT. By statements laid before the legislature by the superintendent of the state prison and the auditor, it appears the state prison is indebted as follows:

To amount of the property belonging to the state prison, exclusive of notes and book accounts,	\$9,500 52
Amount of all the notes and book accounts due the state prison, after deducting bad debts and the sum due from the prison, (\$266,659), October 1, 1823,	10,555 19
Cash received of the treasury of the state during the year ending Sept. 20, 1824	3,955 21
Amount of debts due from the prison, Oct. 1, 1824	4,729 78
	<hr/>
	28,770 70
Cr.—By amount of stock at ware-house, exclusive of notes and book accounts, Oct. 1, 1824,	12,150 78
Amount of book accounts, after deducting bad and doubtful debts, due Oct. 1, 1824,	12,044 22
Amount of notes,	3,281 29
Expenses for repairs, &c.	194 37
Balance for expenses of prison, during the year ending Sept. 20, 1824,	1,100 04
	<hr/>
	\$28,770 70

NEW-ORLEANS. Exports from the 1st of October, 1823, to the 1st of October, 1824, viz:

	<i>Cotton.</i>	<i>Tobacco.</i>
To Great Britain	61,625 <i>bales.</i>	3,782 <i>hds.</i>
To other parts of the world	35,500	8,510
Coastwise	46,819	14,613
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	143,943	25,910
Exported from 1st October, 1822, to 1st Oct. 1823:		
To Great Britain	100,685	6,506
To other foreign ports	31,153	10,019
Coastwise	39,554	12,666
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	171,431	29,191
Exported from 1st October, 1821, to 1st Oct. 1822:		
To Great Britain	64,457	2,371
To France	33,557	37
To other foreign ports	6,586	4,948
Coastwise	51,430	14,639
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	156,030	21,995

POLITICAL HISTORY. The following article must be recorded to shew the "form and pressure of the times." It contains some remarks about individuals that I would have omitted, if the facts, which it is desirable to preserve, could have been well presented without them. The prefatory matter and proceedings are copied from the Albany Daily Advertiser of the 4th inst.

After some comments on the conduct of Lieut. Gov. Root, the editors give the following notice for a meeting in the senate chamber—

"An adjourned meeting of the republican members of the legislature, will be held in the senate chamber, this evening, at seven o'clock.

"Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1824."

When the members began to assemble under the general invitation, some of them were told that a particular class only were intended. On inquiring into the matter, it appeared that, on Tuesday evening, certain favored members were invited by private billets and private messages, to attend a meeting in the senate chamber; which messages and invitations extended to a bare majority, including all the friends of William H. Crawford, so that they had the control of the proceedings, and who, according to caucus law, intended to secure the appointment of Crawford electors: But several gentlemen revolted and finally procured an adjournment, which was accorded to on the part of the Crawfordites, lest they should create a breach that could not be repaired.

When the meeting assembled last night, pursuant to the notice above quoted, Erastus Root assumed the chair, when Mr. Walter C. Livingston, a member from Columbia county, moved that the sense of the meeting be taken on William H. Crawford; but the chairman decided that all motions were out of order, because certain members were there who were not invited, especially those members who recommended the Utica convention.

Mr. L. insisted on his motion, and another member appealed from the decision of the chair, which appeal was seconded, but the chairman refused to put the motion on the appeal, and directed the roll of selected members to be called. A motion was then made to appoint a new chairman, and Mr. Burt, from Orange, was accordingly appointed by the meeting; but Gen. Root refused to leave the chair, and then the members, opposed to this barefaced intrigue, withdrew to the assembly chamber and organised themselves in opposition to this system of management.

Thus terminated the farce of all farces that have been acted in the capitol under the reign of king caucus. From all that we have seen and heard since the meeting of the legislature, we confidently assure our readers that the votes of this state will not be given for William H. Crawford; and thus the Albany renegey will be finally prostrated.

There were about seventy members present in the assembly chamber, and several remained in the senate room, who will act with them.

Proceedings in the assembly chamber.

At a meeting of the republican members of the legislature, held in the assembly chamber on the evening of the 3d of November, the hon. James Burt, of the senate, was called to the chair, and Walter C. Livingston, esq. of the assembly, was appointed secretary.

Mr. Ogden, of the senate, and Messrs. Gardner and Tillotson, of the assembly, were appointed a committee to request the attendance of such members as were in the senate chamber, who reported that they had performed that duty, and had requested the attendance in the assembly chamber of such members as remained in the senate chamber.

Mr. Wheaton, of the assembly, moved the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Whereas, the republican members of the legislature, agreeably to a public notice given for that purpose, assembled this evening in the senate chamber; and whereas Erastus Root, the chairman of the said meeting, directed the secretary thereof to call a partial roll of members of the two houses, furnished by a secret committee; and whereas a motion was made by Mr. Colvins, of the assembly, that the written notice

by which "the republican members of the legislature" were invited to attend, should be first read, which motion the said *Erastus Root* refused to put to the said meeting; and whereas an appeal, from the said decision, was made and seconded, which appeal was also refused to be put by the said *Erastus Root*, contrary to the established usage in every deliberative body, and whereas a motion was made by *Mr. Livingston*, of the assembly, in order to ascertain the opinions of all the members present, that the meeting should agree to a resolution declaring the expediency of giving the electoral votes of this state to *William H. Crawford*, which motion the said *Erastus Root* also refused to put to the said meeting, and otherwise conducted in a grossly violent and indecent manner.

Therefore, resolved, as the sense of this meeting, that the conduct of the said *Erastus Root*, as chairman of the said meeting, in attempting to exclude therefrom many republican members of the legislature, who had attended the same, in pursuance of the said notice, and in endeavoring to prevent free debate, was an unwarrantable violation of the rights and privileges of the said members and their constituents, as well as the usages and principles of the republican party, established in the times of its greatest purity; and, therefore, the members, here present, have withdrawn from the said meeting in the senate chamber.

Resolved, That the above preamble and resolutions be signed by the chairman and secretary and published.

JAMES EURT, chairman.

WALTER C. LIVINGSTON, secretary.

The following is another version of the proceedings, from the "Albany Argus" of the 5th inst.

On Tuesday evening, a meeting was held in the senate chamber, which, after being organized, by the appointment of the hon. *Erastus Root*, president of the senate, as chairman, and the hon. *Thomas G. Waterman*, of the assembly, as secretary, adjourned until Wednesday evening.

On Wednesday evening, a general notice to the republican members having been given, all the members seemed to consider themselves included, and all, with the exception of 17, who were either absent from town, or who decline meeting under any circumstances, attended.

When the meeting was called to order, *Mr. W. C. Livingston*, after stating that he was friendly to *Mr. Crawford*, moved, in order to test the opinions of the members present, and because he considered that the most proper mode of deciding the question, that the electoral votes of the state be given to *Wm. H. Crawford*. The chairman stated, that the zeal of the gentleman from *Columbia* had induced him to offer his motion somewhat prematurely; and that it would be first in order to call the roll of the republican members, as prepared by the committee. *Mr. Livingston* desired that his motion should be put. *Mr. Tyltson* then rose, and enquired by what authority the chairman refused to receive a motion from any member, regularly made and seconded? The chairman replied, that it was first in order, agreeably to the accustomed mode, to call the roll of members; and he accordingly directed the secretary to call the names. Thereupon, *Mr. Crolius* objected to the call of the roll, as prepared by the committee; and he appealed to the meeting from the decision of the chair. The chairman said, that an appeal to a meeting could not be made until that meeting was organized in the usual way. During these transactions, the secretary continued to call the roll, and the members to answer to their names. During the call, also, *Mr. Ogden* moved that another chairman be appointed, which, being seconded, *Mr. O.* put his own motion, to which there were several ayes; but the majority refused to notice it in this way. *Mr. Watson* and *Mr. Cunningham* ob-

jected to the proceedings, and, together with *Mr. Ogden*, called out to members to retire with them to the assembly chamber. Considerable passion and feeling was manifested. Five members of the senate, and fifty-five members of the assembly, withdrew to the assembly chamber.

Eighty-three members of the two houses remained, and appointed a committee of one member from each congressional district, to report, on the following evening, an electoral ticket. And they then adjourned until Thursday evening. This number will be augmented by several who were absent from the city.

The minority, we understood, appointed a chairman and secretary, and a committee, who waited on the majority in the senate chamber with a second request for members to retire; but none having complied with their request, they returned, and the meeting adjourned until Thursday evening, after passing a resolution of censure of the course taken by the president of the senate.

The result of the adjourned meeting of last evening was not known when our paper went to press; but we are persuaded that an electoral ticket was presented by the committee, and adopted, which will receive the support of a majority of both branches of the legislature.

CANAL BOATS. It is probable that the ground taken by the comptroller, as to the licensing of boats, for the navigation of the New York canals, will produce some considerable excitement in that state, and that the case will be carried up to the supreme court of the United States, unless a special act should be passed on the subject. The law, as it now stands, requires that all vessels of five tons and upwards, trading from district to district, &c. should be licensed, and it is right that they should be, when navigating the seas, lakes or navigable rivers, because that government exercises a jurisdiction over them for the reason that it is bound to defend the right to, and safety of, such navigation—but, as the government of the United States has no sort of charge over the navigation of the New York canals, which are the property of the state, the *quid pro quo* appears to be wanting to justify the collection of a revenue from the boats employed on them; and surely, for the purpose of encouraging such magnificent works, a law ought to be passed to relieve said boats from the payment of a tax, which was not at all contemplated when the present law was passed.

FROM THE ROCHESTER TELEGRAPH.

Collector's office, district of Genessee, Oct. 23, 1824.

I publish the following communication from the hon. Joseph Anderson, comptroller of the U. S. treasury, for the information and government of the proprietors of boats navigating the Erie canal and the waters connected therewith.

"The subject, whether the act for enrolling and licensing vessels, passed the 18th Feb. 1793, is applicable to the canal boats over five tons burthen, employed on the New York canal, having been submitted to this department, by the hon. Henry C. Martindale and Stephen Van Rensselaer, an answer was given to them, under date of the 6th April last, a copy of which of which is enclosed for your information and government

"It may be proper to add, that one of the gentlemen above named, Mr. Martindale, after receiving the answer alluded to, submitted a resolution to congress, with a view of having canal boats exempted from the operation of the coasting act, which resolution was referred to the committee on commerce, whose report on the subject is noticed in the National Intelligencer of the 22nd April, 1824, in the following words:

"House of representatives. Mr. Newton, from the committee on commerce, made a report against amending the law so as to admit vessels to navigate canals without enrolment or license, or payment of tonnage duties; in which the house concurred."

"Respectfully,
Jos. ANDERSON, Comptroller.

"J. HAWLEY, esq. collector of Genessee, N. Y.

(COPY.)

Comptroller's office, April 6, 1824.

To the hon. Henry C. Martin Dale and
Stephen Van Rensselaer, congress.

Gentlemen—The secretary of the treasury has referred to me your joint letter to him of the 2d inst. wherein you state that you had been informed that the collector of the district of Champlain, in the state of New York, had recently issued a notification requiring canal boats to take licenses to navigate them, as for coasting vessels; and ask whether such notification had been issued in pursuance of instructions from the treasury department, and if not, whether instructions from the department, to the collector of that district, might not obviate the necessity of so modifying the law, as to exempt canal boats, (which it could never have intended to have included), from the inconvenience and embarrassments of its provisions.

In reply, I have to observe that, from the enclosed copy of a letter received from the collector of the district of Champlain, dated the 13th January last, and the answer of this department, dated the 29th ultimo, it will be perceived, that, although no express opinion is given, (in answering the questions propounded by the collector), whether boats employed in the transportation of goods on canals are subject to the operation of the act of 18th Feb. 1793, for enrolling and licensing vessels, yet, as the inference is to be drawn from that answer that such vessels are so liable, it may be proper to state the views of this department on the subject.

In the 6th section of the act referred to, there is a very general clause, requiring all vessels of five tons and upwards, trading between district and district, or between different places in the same district, whether laden with domestic or foreign goods, to be licensed, on pain, in default thereof, of being subjected to certain disabilities and penalties.

To that general clause as to licensing vessels, there are no other exceptions than those contained in the 37th section of the act, in the following words:

"That nothing in this act shall be construed to extend to any boat or lighter, not being masted, or if masted, and not deeked, employed in the harbor of any town or city."

Before granting a license to any vessel, a tonnage duty, at the rate of 6 cents per ton per annum, is to be paid; but, by the 8th section of an act, passed on the 1st of May, 1802, (which was recognized as being in force by the 5th section of the navigation act of the 1st of March, 1817), an exception is made as to the payment of tonnage duty on any boat, flat, raft or other vessel, of 50 tons and under, wholly employed in carrying on inland trade in certain specified districts.

This exception, as to the payment of tonnage duties, in the case of such flats, boats or other vessels, so employed in certain districts, shows that, before the exception was made, they were considered to be liable to tonnage duties, and, if so liable, of course subject to the general operation of the act for enrolling and licensing vessels before referred to.

On the question being submitted by the collector of Newport, R. I. whether ferry boats of more than five tons burthen were required to be licensed, Mr. Comptroller Wolcott decided that they were, unless they were embraced in the exception in the 37th section of that act.

A copy of his answer to the collector, dated the 18th June, 1793, is enclosed herewith.

In a case in which the question was submitted by the collector of Philadelphia, whether vessels not deeked and above five tons burthen, sailing from one part of the district to another part of the same, were subject to the operation of the coasting act, Mr. Comptroller Duvall decided that they were.

A copy of his decision is also enclosed herewith, being contained in a letter addressed by him to Mr. Gallatin, then secretary of the treasury, dated the 15th February, 1808.

The last mentioned decision has since been applied to all analogous cases in all the districts, with the exception, as to the payment of tonnage duties, in the case of the vessels embraced in the exemption in the 8th section of the act of 1st May, 1802, before referred to.

According to these decisions, the boats employed in the transportation of goods on the canal, between the district of Champlain and the district of New York, would be liable to the payment of tonnage duties, and to the operation of the act for enrolling and licensing vessels, of 18th February, 1793.

If it should be considered reasonable and proper to make an exception, in those respects, in favor of the boats above five tons burthen employed on canals, it is respectfully conceived that a special provision therefor, by the legislature, will be necessary.

Yours, &c.

Jos. ANDERSON, Comptroller.

I shall be ready to attend to granting licenses to canal boats, at Mr. Van Slyck's office, on the 27th instant.

J. HAWLEY, Collector.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK.

House of assembly—Monday, November 8.

Mr. Tallmadge offered the following preamble and resolution, which were passed; yeas 117, noes 0.

Whereas, this legislature has had under consideration a letter, dated April 6, 1824, from Joseph Anderson, comptroller of the treasury of the United States, in relation to the exaction of tonnage duties upon boats navigating the canals of this state, and requiring such boats to be enrolled and licensed under the United States:—And, whereas, it appears that the subject was submitted, in April last, to the house of representatives, with a view to have canal boats exempted from such claim or exaction, and that "Mr. Newton, from the committee, made a report against amending the law so as to admit vessels to navigate canals without enrolment or license, or payment of tonnage duties, and in which report the house concurred"—And, whereas, it appears to this legislature, after due consideration, that the claim, on the part of the United States, to require boats which navigate our canals, to be enrolled or licensed, and to pay tonnage duties, is a claim not founded on any legal right; and, in regard to the circumstance under which it is made, such claim is so evidently unjust and oppressive, that the interference of this state is called for in defence of its citizens—Therefore,

Resolved, (if the senate concur), that the senators of this state, in the senate of the United States, be directed, and the representatives of this state, in the house of representatives of the United States, be requested, to use their utmost endeavors to prevent any such unjust and oppressive exaction for tonnage duties on boats navigating the canals, from being carried into effect.

Resolved, That his excellency, the governor, be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing recital and resolution to the senators and representatives from this state—and also to the president of the United States, and to the speaker of the house of representatives of the United States.

WESTMORELAND, VA. It is a remarkable circumstance that the little county of Westmoreland, which lies on the Potomac, about 70 miles below Washington, and has only about 200 voters, is said to have produced three presidents of the United States; three secretaries of state; three foreign ministers; three judges of the supreme court, three governors, and three revolutionary generals. It is the birth place of general Washington, Mr. Madison, Mr. Monroe, of Arthur Lee, the first minister to France, of chief justice Marshall and Judge Washington, of general H. Lee, and of Richard Henry Lee, the great orator of the first congress, and who, but for the illness of his wife, was to have written the declaration of independence.

MARITIME LAW. *From the New York shipping list.*

A case was decided in this city last week, in which the owner of a ship was held responsible for damage done to a cargo on freight—being eat by rats.

The principle of the decision has been fully recognised by writers on the law of marine, who have also held that the master and owners are exonerated by having cats on board.

LAW FOR SCOLDS. A woman was lately sentenced at Philadelphia, by the court of Oyer and Terminer, to be *ducked*, as a common scold. Annexed is the sentence of the court.

Commonwealth vs. Nancy James. Indictment for a nuisance—charged with being a common scold.

October 11th, 1824. *Verdict guilty.*

October 29th, 1824. The prisoner sentenced to be placed in a certain engine of correction called a cucking or ducking stool, on Wednesday next, the third day of November ensuing, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning—and, being so placed therein, to be plunged into the water—that she pay the costs of prosecution, and stand committed until this sentence is complied with.

[The case was taken up to the supreme court, and the execution of the sentence of ducking suspended, until the constitutionality of it shall be decided.]

A NOVEL DISQUALIFICATION. In Ohio, the constitution requires that a senator shall have lived two years in the district which he is chosen to represent. The counties of Delaware and Franklin formed a district; and a gentleman living in Franklin had been elected, and served as a senator for the district. He moved from Franklin into Delaware; and last winter the legislature of Ohio so altered the districts as to leave Franklin out of the district in which this senator then lived. Hence the gentleman is disqualified, and cannot represent the same people that he had done a year ago—he not having resided two years in the district. It is a curious affair in politics. The gentleman did not move out of the district, but the district moved from him.

A LARGE PILLAR. One of the massive shafts of the columns intended for the U. States bank in Boston, was safely brought into State street from Chelmsford, on Thursday afternoon—and deposited yesterday on the bed prepared for it, previously to its elevation.

It is 22½ feet in length, more than four in diameter at its base, and its weight is over 19 tons. Two pair of wheels were constructed for its transportation, one pair of which were nine feet in height, and it was drawn by thirty-four yokes of oxen. In its progress, every bridge leading to the city, excepting Water-town bridge, was avoided, on which additional planks were laid, for the wheels to pass over. It is probably the largest circular pillar ever worked in this country, though it did not cost more than 950 dollars at the quarry, where it was hammered. Mr. Gridley Bryant, the mason, who is now erecting this building

on State street, undertook the transportation of this stone, and brought it over land nearly thirty miles.

It has been a matter of surprise to many persons unacquainted with the transportation of heavy weights, that such a column could be brought, without accident, into the city, from such a distance, and strong opposition was experienced from some of our rich wiseacres, when the project of forming solid shafts was undertaken. It may be pertinent to state in this place, from the life of Catharine 2d, that the stone on which the equestrian statue of Peter the great stands, in St. Peterburg, weighs 1600 tons, and was moved 41,250 English feet, or nearly eight miles, from the spot where it was found. The machine for moving it was invented by count Carberry. A solid road was first made from the stone to the shore. Brass slips were inserted under the stone, to go upon cannon balls, of five inches in diameter, in metal groves. The power was produced by windlasses, worked by 400 men every day, who forced it 200 fathoms towards the shore. The water transportation was performed by machines, called camels, in the dock-yards of Petersburg and Amsterdam, by which line of battle ships are lifted over shallows and sand bars to their places of destination. [Boston paper.]

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION. The following narrative well deserves a record—A late Niagara Sentinel mentions that a stage, in crossing "deep hollow," near Rochester, was overturned in the night, on the brink of a precipice, and, although the descent was from thirty to forty feet, no one was seriously injured. The editor of the Chronicle has been furnished with an extract from a letter by one of the passengers, giving the particulars of this extraordinary escape.

"We left Rochester in the stage at 3, A. M. perfectly dark, no lamps, and ten passengers—myself the only female.

"We had proceeded little more than a mile and a half from the village when the driver lost his direction, and while crossing a causeway, made over a gulf about seventy feet deep, we were precipitated down a precipice of thirty feet—the stage rolling over and over like a log. It first struck a slight railing that had been placed as a guard—the top was broken through, and we went over and over, again and again, till we rested on a small level, where a stone breast-work, a foot or two in height, had been made. That corner of the stage in which I sat stuck into the earth, and the whole weight of its contents came on me. The unutterable horror of the moment you cannot conceive. I expected to die in an instant, from the awful, the amazing pressure. It was dark as it ever is, and it rained violently. Each thought the others dead, and it was not till the persons above began to move, that a word was uttered. In releasing themselves two or three stepped upon me, and one eluded out by resting his foot on my head. All, but myself, at last, were extricated, and I, from the shock, had lost the power of moving; besides, the sand and earth poured in upon me so that I could not lift a foot. I heard my husband calling my name in agony, and some crying out "where is the lady," and others replying she is dead. For a few moments I lay buried in the wreck, unable to speak or move.

At last, a man found in the darkness, were I lay, and lifted me out by main strength. But we were now in an awful uncertainty respecting our situation, and what would be our fate; for we supposed, when we turned over, that we were going off the bank of the Genessee, which was, in fact, a few rods from us—and the precipice of that is at least 150 feet. When we rested, it was just on the brink of another descent of nearly 40 feet, at the bottom of which was a stream, with rocks and bodies of trees; we afterwards saw the place by day-light, and therefore know. Had we gone over the little breast-work, our death had been

inevitable. As it was, our preservation is justly considered a miracle.

We remained in this condition nearly an hour, not daring to move at all, lest we should plunge we knew not where. At last a light was brought, and we walked, through the mire, a quarter of a mile to a house, where we waited till day. We then took seats in another stage, and rode to Lewiston, a distance of 80 miles! All the passengers were somewhat injured, but none so much as to be unable to travel. Not a bone was broken except the poor horses ribs. Our preservation was beyond all human calculation. God had mercy on us—no other reason can be assigned why we were not killed on the spot."

GEN. LA FAYETTE. The following letter of general La Fayette, addressed to the late governor Reed, of Pennsylvania, was copied a few days ago from the original, which we have seen. It furnishes interesting additional evidence of the intensity of La Fayette's solicitude for the success of our cause, and the thorough transformation which he had undergone into an American patriot.

Phil. Nat. Gaz.

Head quarters, Morristown, May 31st, 1780.

Dear Sir—Though you must, on the moment, be more particularly engaged in public business, I can't help indulging the strong desire I feel of writing sometimes to you; and, from the affectionate sense I have of our old friendship, I flatter myself you will have no objection to lose some moments in this epistolary conversation. What I want to tell you, my dear friend, has been fully explained in public letters, and in a private one from our respected and heroic friend; I shall, therefore, confine myself in imparting confidentially to you my private feelings on this important affair.

It is not only as an American soldier, as an ardent lover of our noble cause, as one who, having been lately on both sides of the Atlantic, may the more properly foresee good and bad consequences, that he has been here and there let into the secrets—it is not only on all the aforesaid accounts that I am far concerned in the operations of this campaign. But you may easily guess I was not a stranger to the planning of the co-operation which I then thought to be very important to America, which now I find to be necessary; and, in the course of those arrangements, I need not omit mentioning, that I ever spoke with a becoming pride of the American army, and of the efforts which the virtue of America would make towards an honorable co-operation.

Those people are coming, my good friend, full of ardor and sanguine hopes, and may be every day expected. France and Spain are in high expectations—the world is looking at us, and all the European powers, that never saw America, but through a spy-glass, are watching this opportunity of fixing, at once, their fluctuating opinions.

It is from me, on the moment of their arrival, that the French generals expect intelligence; and you may guess that packets will be by them immediately despatched to Europe. An army that is reduced to nothing, that wants provisions, that has not one of the necessary means to make war; such is the situation wherein I have found our troops, and, however prepared I could have been for the unhappy sight by our past distresses, I confess I had no idea of such an extremity. Shall I be obliged to confess our inability, and what shall be my feelings on the occasion, not only as an American, an American soldier, but one who has highly boasted in Europe of the spirit, the virtue, and the resources of America? Though I had been directed to furnish the French court, and the French generals, with early and minute intelligence, I confess pride has stopped my pen, and, notwithstanding past promises, I have avoided entering into any details, till our army is put in a better, a more

decent situation. We have men, my dear sir, we have provisions, we have every thing that is wanted, provided the country is awakened, and its resources are brought forth. That, you know, can't be done by congress, and, unless the states take the whole matter upon themselves, we are lost. You will, both as a soldier and a politician, easily foresee that this crisis is, one way or other, a decisive one, and that, if proper exertions are made, we may expect every thing that is good.

As you are a military man, (and I wish it was, for the moment, the case with the other leading men in America), you know that filling up immediately the continental battalions is the way of having an army, and that cannot be done but by militia drafts.

Your state is the only one which undertook to give to their officers a decent clothing. In all other matters, I hope it will take the lead. As far as I depend upon your influence in Pennsylvania, and that goes a great length, I have no doubt but that we shall be under the greatest obligations to that state. These expectations are also strengthened by the sense I have of your friendship to our general. But, my good friend, no time is to be lost. In asking your pardon for this long confidential letter, I am, with the most perfect regard, your affectionate friend,

LA FAYETTE.

His excellency, gov. Reed.

REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOTS. The following is given as the 'muster roll' of the revolutionary officers who assembled at Richmond on the 20th of October ult. to welcome general La Fayette:

Francis Smith,	capt. in 1st Va. reg.	Aged 83
Gabriel Long,	do. in Morgan's reg.	78
W. J. Stevens,	do. in do.	73
Charles Cameron,	do. in 10th regiment,	72
Robert Porterfield,	do. in 11th reg. and aid	70
	to gen. Woodford,	
Thomas Price,	in Gunpowder expedition and	} 71
	various other services, but not in continental	
	service,	
John Smith,	1st lieutenant, 4th Va. reg.	73
Samuel Carter,	captain 1st regiment,	70
John L. Crute,	lieutenant, 15th regiment,	70
John Marshall,	captain 11th regiment,	69
James Morton,	4th Virginia regiment,	68
Wm. Evans,	10th Virginia regiment,	68
John Nichols,	1st Virginia state regiment,	66
Churchill Gibbs,	capt. 1st Va. state regiment,	66
Carter Page,	capt. leg. drag. continental,	66
D. M. Randolph,	Bland's regiment dragoons,	65
Wade Mosby,	capt. horse, under col. Call,	63
Wm. Broadus,	capt. 1st Virginia state regiment,	63
Edward Eggleston,	state legion	64
Francis Brooke,	1st lieutenant 1st regiment,	} 60
	continental artillery, commanded by Harrison,	
Clement Carrington,	ensign in Lee's legion,	62
James Lyons,	private in capt. C. Page's cavalry	61
Daniel Verser,	capt. in 15th Virginia reg.	60
Charles Woodson,	capt. 3d Virginia regiment,	65
Charles Gee,	2d N. C. reg. Nash's brig.	67
Wm. Price,	1st Virginia regiment, lieutenant,	67
R. A. Saunders,	lieut. 1st Virginia regiment,	67
Matthew J. Eggleston,	Call's cavalry	61
Peter Foster,	lieut. in 1st Virginia state reg.	66
Phillip Holcomb,	maj. in state ser. at sur. York	61
Robert Pollard,	Culpeper bat. of minute men	67
James Dozwell,	14th Va. regiment,	60
Major Allen McLane,	of the Old Dominion continental line, 78 years of age, 5th Aug. 1824,	78
Samuel Tinsley,	lieut. col. Dabney's reg. of Va.	64
Philip Slaughter,	capt. 11th Va. cont. reg.	66
John Slaughter,	pri. 1st reg. drag. col. Bland,	66
John Trabue,	7th Va. regiment,	62
John Nelson,	major com. state cavalry,	71

Richard Thurnon, private, Hancock's reg. 81
 John Kilby, navy—Bon Homme Richarde 63
 This list is copied from the original, signed by the gentlemen themselves, their rank and ages recorded with their own hands. The original is in my possession.
 ROBERT DOUTHAT.

October 27, 1824.

BUENOS AYRES MINISTER. The Washington Journal states that the following address was delivered by general ALVEAR, the minister plenipotentiary from Buenos Ayres, on being presented to the president of the United States, by the secretary of state, on the 11th ult.

Sir—The republic of Buenos Ayres having been pleased to confer on me the distinguished honor of appointing me its minister plenipotentiary, near the government of the United States of America, has charged me, in its name, and that of all the united provinces of the Rio de la Plata, to offer to it the homage of the regard, friendship and gratitude they entertain for the magnanimous expression with which they have been honored, in its solemn recognition of their independence.

This noble act of justice, exercised by the first and most powerful American nation, has inspired the government and provinces of the union with the purest sentiments of gratitude and delight of which a people are susceptible; who, following the heroic example of the country of the immortal Washington, have been able to vindicate their independence and their rights.

By the letters which I have the honor to present his excellency, the president will be more fully acquainted with the solicitude and sincere desire which my government feels for an intimate union with that of the United States. These arise out of a sympathy which naturally exists in all the great American family, produced by a similarity of circumstances and vicissitudes in the glorious career of their emancipation; which, enlivened by the radiant beams shed abroad from the capital, has established its governments upon the majestic principle of the sovereignty of the people.

In taking charge of this honorable mission, as the organ of my government, I shall have completely fulfilled its views, if, during my residence in this capital, I shall have the happiness, by my weak efforts, to contribute to strengthen the relations existing between both republics.

FOREIGN CONSULS RECOGNIZED. The following gentlemen have been respectively appointed consuls for the ports and districts named, and recognized by the president of the United States as being authorized to act in that capacity:

Charles Jean Cazenove, vice consul of his imperial majesty, the emperor of all the Russias, for the district of Columbia, to reside at Alexandria.

Ogden Hammond, esq. vice consul of his imperial majesty the emperor of Brazil, for the state of Georgia, to reside at Savannah.

C. Griffin, esq. vice consul of his imperial majesty the emperor of Brazil, for the state of Connecticut, to reside at New London.

Samuel Snow, esq. vice consul of his imperial majesty the emperor of Brazil, for the state of Rhode Island, to reside at Providence.

Frederick Myers, esq. vice consul of his imperial majesty the emperor of Brazil, for the state of Virginia, to reside at Norfolk.

Samuel Chadwick, esq. vice consul of his imperial majesty the emperor of Brazil, for the state of South Carolina, to reside at Charleston.

William Watts Jones, esq. vice consul of his imperial majesty the emperor of Brazil, for the state of North Carolina, to reside at Wilmington.

James Waters Zacharie, esq. vice consul of his imperial majesty the emperor of Brazil, for the states of Louisiana and Alabama, to reside at New Orleans.

WINE BREWING. The last number of the Edinburgh Review, (the 80th), adverting to the adulteration of wines in Great Britain, makes the following statement:

"Every day we meet with advertisements in the British newspapers, and the walls of London are covered with bills, announcing sales of *old cruited Port, sparkling Champaign, &c.* at prices which would not really cover the prime cost, exclusive altogether of duty of such wines, if they were genuine. The low duty on Cape wines—the veriest trash ever imported into England—has greatly facilitated these scandalous frauds, by furnishing the brewers with a cheaper and more convenient menstruum for their preparations than they formerly used. Mr. Morewood, surveyor of excise, states, in his late work on *inebriating liquors, that one half of the port and five-sixths of the white wines consumed in London, are the produce of the home presses.* And there is scarcely a village in the empire without its wine brewer, and without an ample stock of port, sherry, claret, and champaign, hardly a single gallon of which ever crossed the channel.

"Guernsey is one of the favorite seats of the wine adulterators. In the year 1812, according to the custom-house books of Oporto, 135 pipes and 26 hogsheads were shipped for Guernsey. In the same year there were landed at the London docks alone, 2,545 pipes and 160 hogsheads of wine from that island!"

[We have some pretty considerable establishments of this kind in the United States. I recollect once that a youth, in the employ of a wine-merchant, expressed his fears for the prosperity of his master, because that he purchased large quantities of *cider* and never sold any! He had not yet been initiated into the mysteries of the establishment, or was sufficiently taught to respect the secrets of the counting-house.]

SHEARING A WOLF! The following passage of one of Burke's speeches, in 1781, against the taxation of America, made a strong impression when it was delivered. The figure of *shearing the wolf* is applicable to the present designs of Spain upon her former American colonies. *Nat. Gaz.*

"We had a right to tax America; and, as we had a right, we must do it. We must risk every thing, forfeit every thing, think of no consequences, take no consideration into view but our right; consult no ability, nor measure our right with our power, but must have our right! Oh! miserable and infatuated ministers! miserable and undone country! not to know that right signifies nothing without might; that the claim without the power of enforcing it was nugatory and idle in the copy-hold of rival states, or of immense bodies of people. Oh! says a silly man, full of his prerogative of dominion over a few beasts of the field, there is excellent wool on the back of a wolf, and, therefore, he must be sheared. What! shear a wolf? Yes. But will he comply? have you considered the trouble? how will you get this wool? Oh! I have considered nothing, and I will consider nothing but my right: A wolf is an animal that has wool; all animals that have wool are to be shorn, and therefore, I will shear the wolf. This was just the kind of reasoning urged by the minister, and this the counsel he had given."

PROGRESS OF DARKNESS. The emperor of Austria begins now to discover that his brothers of the Holy Alliance have done but very little in promoting the cause of legitimacy by making use of the bayonet, and he has boldly denounced the universities. He states that an "unextinguishable faction works, though in

darkness, to overthrow all that is legitimate." The following is an extract from the proclamation of this monarch:

"If, at the age of infancy, the instructor substitutes doubt for faith in matters of religion—if, in place of shewing him the world as it is, he leads him astray by some ideal picture of the destinies of man, and his relations to society; if, in place of occupying his pupil with subjects on a level with his capacity, he gives him questions to discuss, which are often difficult to decide by men accustomed to think; if the youth thus prepared, saturated with false science, then enters the university, and finds only a contempt for every positive doctrine, or a mania of reforming social order according to chimerical systems—if he is taught to despise all which others have established—if, finally, far from acquiring habits of salutary discipline, he grows familiar with every species of insubordination and licentiousness, and, in place of respecting the laws, regards himself as an inception, above punishment and rewards, must we be astonished that, not only at the universities, but also at schools, the most rash opinions are heard on the subject of religion and government; on all which is highest and most sacred? Is it astonishing that such an education only brings for the state bad servants and dangerous citizens? What is there to hope for the maintenance of thrones, for the preservation of our institutions, for the safety of Germany, when men thus educated shall fulfil all public offices? A single glance at the inquiries, which a melancholy necessity rendered indispensable in more than one part of Germany, offers too dark a picture of what may be expected of the rising generation, to make it pleasant for his majesty longer to dwell on it. The emperor, however, considers the search after remedies for so many weighty inconveniences as belonging to the most important subjects which the diet will have to consider. His majesty also thinks he should not act worthy of the place he holds in the confederation, and which he desires always to hold in the confidence of the members, if he were not to recommend this object to the particular care of the diet."

ACCIDENTS TO STEAM ENGINE BOILERS. A committee of the British house of commons, appointed to investigate the causes of the accidents to steam boilers, have come to the following resolutions, which they have proposed to the consideration of the house:

"1. *Resolved*, That it appears to the committee, from the evidence of several experienced engineers, examined before them, that the explosion in the steam packet, at Norwich, was caused, not only by the improper construction and materials of the boiler, but the safety valve connected with it having been overloaded; by which the expansive force of the steam was raised to a degree of pressure beyond that which the boiler was calculated to sustain.

"2. *Resolved*, That it appears to this committee, that, in the instances of similar explosions in steam packets, manufactories and other works where steam engines were employed, these accidents were attributable to one or other of the causes above alluded to.

"3. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this committee, that, for the prevention of such accidents in future, the means are simple and easy, and not likely to be attended with any inconveniences to the proprietors of steam-packets, nor with any additional expenses, as can either be injurious to the owners or tend to prevent the increase of such establishments. The means which your committee would recommend are comprised in the following

"REGULATIONS:

"That all steam-packets, carrying passengers for hire, should be registered at the port nearest to the place from or to which they proceed. That all boilers

belonging to the engines by which such vessels shall be worked, shall be composed of wrought iron or copper. That every boiler on board such steam-packet, should, previous to the packet being used for the conveyance of passengers, be submitted to the inspection of a skilful engineer, or other person conversant with the subject, who should ascertain, by trial, the strength of such boiler, and should certify his opinion of its sufficient strength and of the security with which it might be employed to the extent proposed. That every such boiler should be provided with two sufficient safety-valves, one of which should be inaccessible to the engine-man, and the other accessible both to him and to the persons on board the packet. That the inspector shall examine such safety-valves, and shall certify what is the pressure at which such safety-valves shall open, which pressure shall not exceed one-third of that by which the boiler has been proved, nor one-sixth of that which, by calculation, it shall be reckoned able to sustain. That a penalty shall be inflicted on any person placing additional weight on either of the safety-valves."

FOREIGN NEWS.

Great Britain and Ireland. The Glasgow Journal, has the following paragraph respecting Mr. Owen, who has recently arrived at New York.

"Mr Owen set off from Derby, to embark for the United States, for the express purpose of treating for the purchase of Rapp's celebrated settlement of Harmony, including all the landed property and buildings upon it. The property contains more than 20,000 acres, 3000 of which are already under cultivation. About 1000 acres more are rich meadow land on the banks of the Wabash. His object is to erect communities upon it, similar to the plan to be put in execution at Motherwell. The colony is situated upon the southern extremity of the state of Indiana."

Talma, the great French tragedian, was about to appear on the London stage for a few nights, at an enormous salary. It is said that he was born in England, but left it at a very early age—and that he speaks his native language well. Kean is employed for 23 nights, at 48l. per night. The countess of Derby, countess of Craves, and lady Thurlow, all at present living, were formerly Misses Farren, Brumton, and Bolton, of Drury Lane theatre.

France. The following account of the interment of the remains of the late king of France, is extracted from a Paris paper of the 25th September.

The funeral of his late majesty took place on Thursday. The road by which the procession was to pass, and particularly the Faubourg St. Denis, was thronged by an expectant multitude, and, notwithstanding the immense concourse, and the absence of troops to skirt the route, the greatest order prevailed. The troops wore erape on the arm, the drums were muffled, and the instruments of music ornamented with the symbols of mourning. The procession set out with the sound of cannon, and the bells of all the churches pealed the funeral knell. The carriages occupied by the great officers were covered with black cloth. At the doors and on the hammer-cloths were suspended the arms of France and Navarre, richly emblazoned. The housings of the horses were black, adorned with *fleurs des lis*, in gold, and tears in silver. The carriage occupied by the Dauphin, the duke of Orleans, and the duke of Bourbon, was covered with black cloth; the housings of the horses were of black cloth, with silver fringe, and magnificent plumes. The funeral car was remarkably rich. The upper part formed a canopy, supported by the crown of France, supported by four seated geni, each holding an inverted flambeau. The canopy was adorned with velvet, enriched with *fleurs des lis*, in gold, and supported by four angels bearing

palm-branches. The coffin was covered with a rich pall, ornamented with a silver cross. At the head was the crown of France, and at the feet the sceptre and hand of justice. The number of troops was about 11,000 men. The rain, which threatened to fall during the procession, held off till after its arrival at St. Dennis. Upon reaching that ancient burial-place of the kings of France, the royal remains were presented by the grand almoner to the dean of the royal chapter, preceded by the canons and clergy. The royal coffin was temporarily placed under a canopy erected in the midst of the choir, ornamented with the royal mantle of cloth of gold, and surmounted by the crown, covered with erape. In advance of the coffin were the sceptre, the hand of justice, and the sword, and it was surrounded by two gardes de la Manche, five heralds at arms, and four of the king's body guards. The body was followed by prince Talleyrand, grand Chamberlain; the duke d'Avray, captain of the guards; the duke d'Anmont, and the duke de Blacas, chief gentlemen of the chamber, and the chief gentlemen of honor near the king. Next came the Dauphin, the duke of Orleans, and the duke of Bourbon, in deep mourning, and wearing long mantles. At the reception of the remains the usual prayers were recited. After the *magnificent*, the body was conveyed into the chapel of St. Louis, which has been converted into a *chapelle ardente*, and were it will remain for thirty days, before it is deposited in the vault of the Bourbons. In the procession it was remarked that the clergy, with flambeaus, as announced in the programme, did not attend.

It is remarked, that this is the third time in the history of France, that three brothers have successively ascended the throne. In the fourteenth century, three sons of Philip le Bel reigned successively, under the names of Louis 10th, Philip 5th, and Charles 4th. In the sixteenth century the three sons of Henry II. also bore the crown in turn. They were Francis the 2d, Charles 9th, and Henry 3d.

The following is the speech of the king to the peers and the deputies:—

My heart is too deeply affected to allow me to express the sentiments which I feel; but I should be unworthy of him who has left me such great examples, if, yielding too much to my grief, I did not preserve fortitude enough to fulfil the duties which are imposed on me. I was a brother, now I am a king; and this title, of itself, points out the conduct I ought to observe.

I have promised, as a subject, to maintain the charter and the constitution which we owe to the sovereign of whom Heaven has just deprived us. Now that the right of my birth has made the power fall into my own hands, I will employ it entirely in consolidating for the happiness of my people the great act which I have promised to maintain. My confidenc in my subjects is entire, and I am fully certain that I shall find in them the same sentiments with respect to me.

I must add, gentlemen, that, conformably to the institutions of the king, whom we deplore, I shall convoke the chambers at the end of December.

Russia. Manifesto of his imperial majesty:—"We, by the grace of God, Alexander the first, emperor and autocrat of all the Russias, &c. &c. Having judged it necessary to raise a levy of recruits this year to complete our armies and fleets, in which there is a want of men caused by the ordinary reductions, and the leave of retirements, which we have granted to the veterans who have completed their time of service, and whose number was considerable, as well as to those whose maladies or infirmities rendered them unfit for service, we ordain there shall be a levy, throughout the whole empire, of two recruits in every five hundred souls, conformably to the articles of our abuse, dated the 25th of August, 1819.

"Thanks to the Almighty, during three successive years, the empire has stood in no need of recruiting, and our faithful and much-beloved subjects were enabled, without having their attention turned aside from their domestic concerns, to enjoy, in the bosoms of their families, the fruits of a peace which has happily not been disturbed. The organization of the military colonies has greatly contributed to render recruiting less often necessary. It will no longer be necessary, except in time of war, when, with the aid of Divine Providence, these colonies will have received all the development which we propose to give them.

"Given at Tsarskoe Selo, the 15th of August, in the year of grace, 1824, and of our reign the twenty-fourth.
(Signed) "ALEXANDER."

East Indies. By an arrival from Calcutta, news has been received that the Biramese war was still raging, with no prospect of its early termination. The British army had been drawn from *Chittagong*, for the purpose of a general junction of forces in Rangoon, which they succeeded in capturing. Rangoon is the principal port of the Birman empire, has from 30 to 40,000 inhabitants, and contains some Christian missions; among them, one of the American Baptist Society. The Biramese, taking advantage of the withdrawal of the British force, had approached *Chittagong*, with an army of upwards of 50,000 men, but hearing of the fall of Rangoon, retired towards Ava. The British army rescued many of the missionaries, who had been ordered to execution by the Biramese commanders. The publication of the official accounts of the war had been suspended at Calcutta.

Peru. Information has been received, via Porto Cabello, that Bolivar and Canterac have met and had a general action, in which the latter was killed and his army routed. Bolivar had 15,000 men, and lost 6,000 in killed and wounded. He had possession of Lima and Callao—he drives all before him.

Latest—Paris papers, to the 2nd Oct. received at New York. Charles X. entered his capital, Paris, on the 27th Sept. and was received with great enthusiasm.

There is a report that some Russian troops have arrived at Majorca, in the Mediterranean.

It seems that the dey of Algiers is about to make war on Spain and Sardinia.

Many of the cities and towns of Spain are disturbed by mobs—they appear to have some connection with political matters, and several bodies of insurgents are said to be organized. The government is using great severity to keep the people quiet.

The present population of St. Petersburg is given at 300,000 souls, besides 1,000 English residents.

The account of the defeat of the captain pacha at Samos is confirmed—indeed, it is said that Canaris had fulfilled his oath of blowing up the admiral's ship, on board of which the pacha was, and that he himself perished with his enemies. Another report discredits the whole statement, but confirms the account of the previously stated defeat of the Turkish fleet.

The Egyptian fleet had not yet done any thing. It was designed to attack Hydra; which was well fortified and garrisoned, and encompassed with fire ships, ready for the enemy.

CHRONICLE.

General Jivcar, the minister from Buenos Ayres, has left Washington on his return home—he having been appointed commander in chief of the army ordered to take the field against the royalist Spaniards in Peru. He is accompanied by his secretary, col. Yriaste, who will also have a command in the expedition.

Kosciusko. The cadets of the United States military academy, at West Point, have offered a gold medal,

of the value of fifty dollars, for the best design for a monument to the memory of gen. Thaddeus Kosciusko. It is to be erected at West Point, on a romantic spot, situated on a bank of the Hudson, and known by the name of Kosciusko's garden.

The arts. Charles Bonaparte, the son of Lucien, is preparing for publication a continuation of Wilson's splendid edition of Ornithology. It is to be published in the most superb style.

Science. Mrs. Cutbush, widow of the late professor Cutbush, of the military academy at West Point, has issued proposals for publishing, by subscription, a new work, by her late husband, entitled "*A system of Pyrotechny, comprehending the theory and practice, with the application of chemistry, designed for exhibition and for war.*"

New York canal. The benefits resulting from this canal are not alone confined to that state. A Vergennes paper mentions the arrival there, of the canal boat Eclipse, from Salina, N. Y. with 1000 bushels salt. Five vessels, with freight, for that and the neighboring towns, arrived at the landing in Vergennes in one day.

During one week, upwards of 114,000 lbs. of butter and lard passed through the canal, at Utica, N. Y.

Domestic industry. At the late annual fair in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, 25 ladies received premiums for productions of their industry and ingenuity.

Flannel. At the Brighton, (Mass.) fair, a piece of flannel was presented, woven by water power, which is supposed to save half the expense of weaving by hand. The use of water power for the manufacture of flannel is said not to have been yet commenced in Great Britain, and is an American invention.

Domestic buttons. We, some time since, noticed the manufacture of highly gilt buttons, at Waterbury, Connecticut; they were then made almost as an experiment. We are pleased to learn, that the enterprising manufacturers, Messrs. Aaron, Benedict and Messrs. Leavenworth, Hayden and Scoville, have considerably enlarged their works, from the encouragement they have received; that the prejudice which at first existed, had been done away, and that our most respectable merchants and merchant tailors give their orders freely, from perfect confidence that they are, at least, equal to those imported.

Emigration. A meeting of colored people has been held at Troy, N. Y. for the purpose of taking into consideration the propositions of the president of Hayti; and, at Cincinnati, Ohio, a society has been formed with a view of ascertaining correct intelligence in regard to the soil and climate of the island.

Ohio and Mississippi. A contract has been entered into, by authority of the government of the U. S. to clear the Ohio and Mississippi of the snags and sawyers which so much impede the navigation of those rivers.

Died, at his residence in Greensburgh, N. Y. colonel Bernardus Swartwout a soldier of the revolution—he was in many important engagements under gen. La Fayette.

Singular coincidence. The Charleston Courier contains the obituary of two persons, who recently died in that city, of the name of Cannon. They were cousins, in the 30th year of their age, were born on the same day, and left the world at nearly the same hour.

Wonders of the vegetable world. At the Middlesex, (Conn.) cattle show, a water-melon was exhibited, weighing 43 pounds—at Salem (Mass.) a beet, 25 pounds—in Hillsborough (Mass.) a cabbage-head, 22 pounds—at Portland (Maine), a Canada squash, weighing 97 pounds—and in Canada, near Montreal, a cucumber, four feet two inches long!!

White bear. On the 18th ult. a white bear was killed on the west branch of the Susquehanna, a few miles

below Yorkswomanstown, Pa. This is the first quadruped of this species, that has been seen or taken in that part of the country by any of the oldest inhabitants.

Negotiations with France.

DOCUMENTS TRANSMITTED TO CONGRESS.

To the Speaker of the house of representatives of the U. S.

I transmit to the house of representatives a report from the secretary of state, agreeably to a resolution of that house of the 11th of December last, with the papers which accompanied that report.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, 2d February, 1824.

Department of state, Washington, 2d Feb. 1824.

The secretary of state, to whom has been referred the resolution of the house of representatives, of the 11th of December last, "requesting the president of the United States to communicate to that house copies of such parts of the correspondence of the late minister of the United States at the court of France, with the French government, and such parts of the correspondence of said minister with the secretary of state, relative to claims of citizens of the United States for spoiliations upon our lawful commerce, as, in his opinion, may not be inconsistent with the public interest;" has the honor of submitting to the president the papers required by that resolution.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Extracts from the general instructions of Mr. Monroe, secretary of state, to Mr. Gallatin, envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to France, dated

Department of state, Washington, 15th April, 1816.

"It has, at all times, since our revolution, been the sincere desire of this government to cultivate a good intelligence with France. The changes which have taken place in her government have never produced any change in this disposition. The United States have looked to the French nation, and to the existing government, as its proper organ, deeming it unjustifiable to interfere with its interior concerns. The existing government has, in consequence, been invariably recognized here as soon as known. Should you find that unfounded prejudices are entertained on this subject, which a frank explanation may remove, you are authorized to make it.

"Cherishing these sentiments towards the French nation, under all the governments which have existed there, it has not been less a cause of surprise, than of regret, that a corresponding disposition has not, at all times, been reciprocated by the French government towards the United States. The history of the last ten years is replete with wrongs, received from that government, for which no justifiable pretext can be assigned. The property wrested, in that space of time, from our citizens, is of great value, for which reparation has not been obtained. These injuries were received under the administration of the late emperor of France, on whom the demand of indemnity was incessantly made, while he remained in power. Under the sensibility thereby excited, and the failure to obtain justice, the relations of the two countries were much affected. The disorder which has, of late, existed in France, has prevented a repetition of this demand; but now, that the government appears to be settled, it is due to our citizens, who were so unjustly plundered, to present their claims anew to the French government."

"A gross sum will be received, in satisfaction of the whole claim, if the liquidation and payment of every claim, founded on just principles, to be established, cannot be obtained.

"The management of this important interest is committed to your discretion, as to the moment and manner of bringing it under consideration, in which the prospect of obtaining a satisfactory reparation will, necessarily, have its due weight. You will be furnished with a letter of instruction, authorizing you to provide for it, by convention, should that mode be preferred."

The secretary of state to Mr. Gallatin.
Department of state, Washington, 7th May, 1816.

Sir—On the presumption that his most Christian majesty may be disposed to provide, by special convention, for the just claims of the citizens of the U. States against France, as also for the like claims of French subjects against the United States—this letter is given to you by direction of the president, as an authority and instruction to negotiate a convention for that purpose, with such person or persons as may have a like authority from his most Christian majesty.

I have the honor to be, &c. JAMES MONROE.

Extract of a letter, No. 10, from Mr. Gallatin, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to France, to Mr. Monroe, secretary of state, dated

Paris, 11th November, 1816.

"I have the honor to enclose a copy of my note, of the 5th instant, to the duke de Richelieu, on the subject of indemnities due to citizens of the U. States, on account of the illegal and irregular sequestrations and condemnations made under the authority of the former government of France. I had some difficulty in collecting, from scattered documents, the information necessary to present a correct view of the subject, and adapted to existing circumstances."

Paris, 9th November, 1816.

Monsieur le Duc—I had already the honor, in some preliminary conversations, to present to your excellency a general view of the losses sustained by American citizens, under various illegal acts of the former government of France; and, for which, the United States claim an indemnity from the justice of his most Christian majesty.

The right to an indemnity, being founded on the law of nations, extends to all cases, where there has been an evident infraction of that law, such as it is recognized by civilized nations.

Of the acts of the former French government, openly violating that law, those issued on the 21st November, 1806, at Berlin, and on the 17th December, 1807, at Milan, were promulgated in the shape of public decrees, applicable, at least nominally, to other nations as well as the United States. Other acts were exclusively directed against America; appearing also sometimes under the form of decrees, as that of Bayonne, of the 17th April, 1808, and that of Rambouillet, of the 23d March, 1810; and, at times, being only special orders for seizing or selling certain American vessels and cargoes. To these various acts must be added the wanton destruction, at different times, of American vessels on the high seas.

That the Berlin and Milan decrees, so far as they declared liable to capture and condemnation neutral vessels, pursuing an innocent commerce, and contravening no municipal laws, were an evident violation of the law of nations, has not been, and cannot be, denied. The plea of retaliation, grounded on a supposed acquiescence of neutral powers in certain acts of Great Britain, and urged in justification of those decrees, was unjust in its principle, and altogether inadmissible, when affecting a neutral instead of an enemy. And, even that pretence for plundering a friendly power was abandoned, when the two belligerent governments, whilst continuing to capture the vessels of the neutral trading with their respective enemy, permitted a direct commerce, by means of

licenses. But that plea was, in point of fact, destitute of foundation with respect to the United States. That they had uniformly opposed the aggressions of Great Britain, on their neutral rights, is notorious. It is not less true, and appears from all their public acts, and from the tenor of their negotiations with both belligerents, that it was solely owing to the acts of France, to the Berlin and Milan decrees, that still more decisive measures of resistance were not early adopted against Great Britain. So long as France and England equally continued to violate the neutral rights of America, she could not have selected either of those nations for an enemy without tamely submitting to the aggressions of the other, and without deviating from that impartial course which it was her constant endeavor to pursue. And when, at last, the French decrees had been revoked, so far as America was concerned, the perseverance of England in continuing her unlawful orders, and in violating the rights of the United States, produced a declaration of war, on their part, against that country.

Notwithstanding the intrinsic justice of the claim of the United States for losses sustained by their citizens, under the Berlin and Milan decrees, it was intimated by your excellency that those decrees, having been of a general nature, other nations, that had also experienced losses by their operation, would have had an equal right to an indemnity, and that those acts, not having been enumerated in the last treaties and conventions between France and the other European powers, amongst those for which a compensation should be made by France, the United States ought not to expect to be placed on a better footing than other nations.

It would be preposterous to suppose, and it cannot have been intended to suggest, that the United States can, in any case, be bound by treaties to which they were not parties, and in which no attention whatever could have been paid to their interests. Nor can, by any correct analogy, the principles therein adopted, be applied to America.

The allied powers naturally sought to obtain indemnity in those cases in which they were most interested. Almost all, if not all of them, had been, during the late European wars, either at war, or in alliance with France, whilst the United States had never stood in either of those relations towards her. Hence, it necessarily followed, that the injuries sustained by the subjects of those powers, differed essentially from those inflicted by France on American citizens. The Berlin and Milan decrees, so far as they extended beyond prohibitory municipal regulations, although nominally general, applied in fact almost exclusively to the U. States. If there was any exception, it was in amount too small, and applied to nations whose weight was too inconsiderable, to be taken into consideration. Of the other powers, many had no interest that indemnities should be obtained on that account, whilst several of them, namely, England, Spain, Holland, Denmark, and Naples, had a direct interest that the principle should not be admitted. It will, of course, appear, that, by the convention between France and Great Britain, compensation is to be made by France for all the property of English subjects confiscated or sequestered, not only during the last war, but also during that which preceded the treaty of Amiens, and including even the loss arising from the reduction of the public debt of France, to one third of its nominal amount, with the exception of the seizures and confiscations made in consequence of the laws of war, and of the prohibitory laws. And the exception precisely embraces the principle classes of injuries, for which the United States are entitled to indemnity, since their grounds of complaint against France are the abuse on her part of belligerent rights and the unlawful extension of prohibitory laws beyond their legitimate sphere.

Not only were the Berlin and Milan decrees an evident and acknowledged violation of the law of nations; not only the plea of retaliation against England, and of a presumed acquiescence in her aggressions, was unfounded, with respect to the United States; not only neither the treaties between France and the allied powers are binding on America, nor the principles adopted in those treaties applicable to the relations in which she stood towards France; but those decrees were also an open infraction of the treaties subsisting between the two countries; namely, of the 12th, 13th and 14th articles of the convention of the 30th of September, 1800, which did not expire till the 31st of July, 1809. For, it was therein stipulated, that the citizens of either country might sail with their ships and merchandise, (contraband goods excepted), from any port whatever, to any port of the enemy of the other, and from a port of such enemy, either to a neutral port, or to another port of the enemy, unless such port should be *actually* blockaded; that a vessel, sailing for an enemy's port without knowing that the same was blockaded, should be turned away, but neither be detained, nor her cargo be confiscated; that implements and ammunition of war should alone be considered contraband of war; and that free ships should make free goods, extending that freedom even to an enemy's property, on board the ships belonging to the citizens of either country. The French decrees, in violation of those stipulations, after having declared the British islands and possessions in a state of blockade, although they were not pretended to be actually blockaded, made liable to capture and condemnation all American, (as well as other neutral) vessels, sailing on the high seas, from or to any English port, or even which might have been visited by an English vessel, as well as every species of merchandise belonging to English subjects, or of English origin.

It is true that, in answer to the American minister who had applied for explanations respecting the construction intended to be given to the Berlin decree, assurances were at first given that it would produce no change in the previous regulations respecting neutral navigators, nor in the convention with the United States. This construction, which gave to that decree the character only of a prohibitory municipal law, was adhered to during the ten first months which followed its promulgation; and it was only in September, 1807, that merchandise, found on board of neutral vessels at sea, was declared liable to condemnation, merely on account of its being of British growth or manufacture. This fact is here stated for the purpose of observing, that the assurances which had thus been given, and the practical construction thus first put on the Berlin decree, prevented the early opposition which otherwise the United States would have made to it; and that this supposed acquiescence on their part, served as a pretence for the British orders in council of November, 1807, which were immediately followed by the French decree of Milan.

The decrees and orders of the French government, which applied exclusively to the United States, will now be noticed.

Assailed by the simultaneous aggressions of the two belligerent powers, the first step of the American government was to withdraw the commerce of the United States from the depredations to which it was every where exposed. An embargo was laid in the latter end of the year 1807, on all their vessels: and, notwithstanding the extraordinary privations and the great loss of revenue which were incurred, that measure was persevered in during fifteen months. In the mean while, strong remonstrances were made to the French and English governments, on the subject of their unlawful acts. Not only was the appeal to

their justice fruitless, but it appears that, by an order said to have been issued at Bayonne, on the 17th of April, 1809, all American vessels then in the ports of France, or which might thereafter come into them, were directed to be seized, on the pretence that no vessel of the United States could then navigate, without infringing a law of the United States, as if the infraction of a municipal law could be lawfully punished by a foreign power; as if it had not been notorious, that a number of American vessels, which were abroad when the embargo became known to them, remained in foreign seas and countries, in order to avoid the effect of that law.

The pressure of the embargo on the agriculture and commerce of the United States, became such that congress found it proper to modify that measure. By a law of the 1st March, 1809, the act laying an embargo was repealed with respect to all countries, England and France only excepted, and the vessels and merchandise of both countries were excluded from the United States after the 20th of May following; with the proviso, that, in case either France or Great Britain should so revoke or modify their edicts, as that they should cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, the commercial intercourse of the United States should be renewed with the nation so doing. This law in its nature was entirely municipal and pacific; and its object was to avoid immediate hostilities and to give further time for negotiations; to withdraw, as far as practicable, the navigation of the United States from the operation of the unlawful acts of both France and England, and to give to both sufficient inducements for repealing their edicts, by the actual privation of the benefits derived from the American commerce, and by the prospect that, in case of such repeal by either nation, she would again enjoy those advantages of which her enemy would continue to be deprived.

The act was officially communicated on the 29th of April, 1809, by the American minister, to the French government. It was not at that time treated as hostile; and if it produced no favorable change, no remonstrance was made against it. But, towards the end of the same year, orders were given to seize all the American vessels in France, or in the countries occupied by her arms; and after a great number had been thus seized, principally in Spain and in Holland, an imperial decree was, on the 23d March, 1810, issued at Rambouillet, ordering or rather confirming that seizure, extending it to all American vessels which had entered France or those countries since the 20th May, 1809, and directing that the product of the sales should be deposited in the *caisse d'amortissement*. The act of congress of 1st March, 1809, was alleged as the motive for that outrageous measure. In point of fact, it is not believed that any vessel, the property of French subjects, had been forfeited for a violation of that act. At least, it is not recollected that any application was made, for the remission of such forfeiture, to the treasury department, which, by the law, was authorized to grant such remissions, and would certainly have done it, in any case where the law might not have been within the knowledge of the parties. But it cannot be necessary seriously to discuss a plea, which was evidently but a pretence for plunder. It will be sufficient to observe, that the gross injustice of the Rambouillet decree consists in its retrospective operation; and that if the French government had promulgated an order, excluding American vessels from the ports of France and of the countries occupied by her arms, and pronouncing the penalty of confiscation, after due notice of that order, American citizens, who might have voluntarily and knowingly violated the provisions of what was only a municipal law, would have been justly liable to its penalties.

The American property seized or captured by

virtue either of those four general decrees, or of special orders, which are but partially known to the government of the United States, may, in reference to its present situation, be classed under two general heads, viz: that which has never been condemned, and that which has been actually confiscated.

The first class embraces the vessels and cargoes burnt at sea, and those which have been sequestered.

It is not necessary to make any observations on the destruction of vessels at sea, your excellency having already intimated that the government of France was disposed to make compensation for acts of that nature.

The vessels and cargoes sequestered, and not condemned, consisted principally of those seized at St. Sebastian, and other places, in the latter end of the year 1809, and in the beginning of 1810, and sold by virtue of the decree of Rambouillet. Fourteen vessels which, during that winter, had been driven into Holland, and which, by a particular agreement between the government of that country and that of France, hearing date, it is said, the 16th of March, 1810, were put at the disposal of France, of the same description. And, exclusively of other special orders of the same nature, which may not be known to me, the cargoes of seven vessels arrived at Antwerp in the beginning of the year 1807, and which were permitted to be landed there, were also sequestered and finally sold, by virtue of an order of government, dated the 4th of May, 1810. In all these cases there has been no condemnation, no final decision. The vessels and cargoes were only seized and sold by order of government, and the proceeds of sales deposited in the *caisse d'amortissement*, or in some other public chest.

The right to demand and obtain a decision on all those suspended cases, is undeniable. Either the proceeds of sales will be restored to the lawful owners, by virtue of that decision, or the present government of France must go beyond what had been done by the former government, and decree the final confiscation of property, which even that government had been unwilling to condemn. I will not permit myself for a moment to suppose that there can be any hesitation on that question.

With respect to property actually condemned, without intending to impair the indisputable right of the United States, to an indemnity for every condemnation made by virtue of decrees, violating the acknowledged law of nations, I will beg leave to add some observations on the manner in which these decrees were executed, for the purpose of showing that an investigation and revision of those condemnations ought to take place, even if it was admitted that France had a right to issue the Berlin and Milan decrees, and to condemn vessels contravening their tenor. The time necessary to obtain information in that respect, has occasioned the delay which has taken place in making this communication, since the last conference I had the honor to hold with your excellency.

1. These condemnations have, as has already been stated, been made in contravention of an existing treaty; so far at least as relates to property seized or captured prior to the 31st of July, 1809.

2. Several of the condemnations, or rather acts of confiscation, were made by what has been called "imperial decisions," meaning thereby, not those cases where an appeal may have been made from that council of prizes to the council of state, but those instances, where the order of condemnation issued from the council, or from Napoleon himself, without any previous regular trial and condemnation by the council of prizes. Such proceedings must be considered as irregular and arbitrary acts, contravening the usages and law of nations. It is sufficiently hard for the neutral that his property should be tried exclusively by the tribunals of the belligerent, where a

natural bias exists in favor of the captors. It is at least necessary that the decisions should be made by a regular and permanent tribunal, acting according to fixed rules, and affording every security of which such an institution is susceptible. But the United States have a right to demand that those imperial decisions should be annulled, not only as contravening the usages and law of nations, but as violating, also, an existing treaty. It has been stipulated by the 22d article of the convention, of the 30th September, 1800, "that, in all cases, the established courts for prize causes, in the country to which the prizes might be conducted, should alone take cognizance of them." Of 27 vessels and cargoes, (captured or seized prior to the 1st of November, 1810), which, as appears by a list before me, were condemned by imperial decisions, eighteen had been seized or captured, prior to the 31st of July, 1809, the day on which the convention expired.

3. I have been assured that, upon investigation, it will be found that some of the decisions of the council of prizes itself, have taken place without observing the forms prescribed by law; without giving an opportunity to the parties of bringing their proofs; without an examination of the ship-papers, and, in fact, in obedience to an imperial order. A decision of the council, dated 10th of September, 1811, and by which six ships and cargoes were at once condemned, is particularly mentioned.

4. The retrospective operation of the Rambouillet decree has already been mentioned. It will also be found that, in several instances, the Milan decree has received a similar construction, and that vessels have been condemned for having contravened that decree, which could not have known its existence, having sailed from American ports either before, or a short time after, it had been issued, and the alleged infraction of the decree itself, having, at least in one instance, taken place prior to its date.

5. It might have been expected, that, when the Berlin and Milan decrees were declared to be revoked from and after the 1st November, 1810, no further condemnation would take place with respect to cases not yet decided at that time; notwithstanding which, it appears that forty-eight ships and cargoes, previously seized or captured, were condemned subsequent to that day, namely: by the council of prizes, eighteen before, and ten after, the 28th of April, 1811; and by imperial decisions, eleven before, and nine after, the last mentioned day. Yet the decree of that day, (28th of April, 1811), enacts and declares, that the Berlin and Milan decrees are, from and after the 1st of November, 1810, definitively considered as if they had not existed, (*comme non avenues*), with respect to American vessels.

6. Several condemnations were made for frivolous pretences, of vessels captured after the 1st November, 1810, or, in other cases, which the general decrees could not reach, such as alleged irregularities in the certificates of origin, or in other ship-papers; presumed navigation under British convoy; mutiny on board; intention to remit the proceeds of sales through England.

It appears, from the preceding statement, that, independent of the illegality of the Berlin and Milan decrees, there is a sufficient cause for the revision of the condemnations which have taken place. Nor is there anything novel in that course. A number of unlawful captures of American vessels having been made by Great Britain during the commencement of her war with France, particularly by virtue of certain British orders in council, of the 6th November, 1793, it was agreed, by the 7th article of the treaty of November, 1794, between the United States and England, that full and complete compensation should be made by the British government for the losses and damages sustained by citizens of the United

States, by reason of irregular or illegal captures or condemnations of their vessels and other property, under color of authority or commissions from his Britannic majesty; and a sum exceeding twelve hundred thousand pounds, sterling, in specie, was actually paid to American citizens, by the decision of the joint commission, appointed in conformity with the said treaty.

From this view of the subject, I have the honor to propose to your excellency, an arrangement, founded on the following basis, in which, without abandoning the just rights of the citizens of the United States, a positive stipulation is avoided, which would, at this time, bind the government of France to make compensation generally for all the condemnations under the Berlin and Milan decrees.

1st. That the government of France will engage to make compensation to the citizens of the United States: 1. For all vessels and cargoes captured, seized, or sequestered, which have not been definitively condemned by the council of prizes, and the proceeds of which were placed either in the public treasury, in the *caisse d'amortissement*, or in any other public chest; and also for all vessels and cargoes destroyed at sea, and likewise not condemned by the council of prizes: 2. For the losses sustained by reason of such other irregular or unlawful seizures, captures, or condemnations, as will be decreed, by a joint commission, to have been made contrary to public law and justice, or in contravention of existing treaties.

2d. That a joint commission (or commissions) shall be established with power, 1. To liquidate the amount due for property, either destroyed at sea or sequestered, and not definitively condemned as aforesaid: 2. To decide in what other cases of irregular or unlawful seizures, captures or condemnations, the government of France is justly bound to make also compensation, and to what amount.

The manner in which the commission or commissions should be appointed and organized, may, it is presumed, be easily arranged, and every reasonable stipulation will be admitted which may be necessary to limit exclusively the right to compensation to cases of bona fide American property.

I cannot end this communication without saying, that the present situation of France is known and felt by the government of the United States. It is evidently the interest of America that France should be prosperous and powerful. It is the sincere wish of the government of America, that the present government of France may soon be relieved from the difficulties which the lamentable event of March, 1815, has occasioned. It is, therefore, with reluctance, and only in obedience to a sacred duty, that a demand is made, at this time, which may have a tendency to increase those difficulties; and every disposition exists to accede to such time and mode of payment as, without being inconsistent with the just rights of the citizens of the United States, may be least inconvenient to France.

Permit me to request your excellency to take the subject into early consideration, and to communicate to me, as soon as may be practicable, the determination of his majesty's government.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, your excellency's most obedient servant,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

His excellency the duke de Richelieu,

Minister, sec'y of state for the department of foreign affairs, &c. &c.

Extracts of a letter, No. 19, from Mr. Gallatin, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to France, to Mr. Monroe, secretary of state, dated

Paris, 20th January, 1817.

"Having received no answer from the duke de Richelieu to my letter, of the 9th November last, I ad-

ressed to him, on the 26th December, a short note, of which, and of his answer, dated the 16th instant, copies are enclosed.

"In the interview which accordingly took place to-day, I requested that he would proceed to state what he had concluded to offer in answer to the basis proposed in my note of the 9th of November last. He said that his offer would fall very short of our demands; that he would not go beyond an indemnity for vessels burnt at sea, and for those, the proceeds of which had been only sequestered and deposited in the *caisse d'amortissement*. He added, that he would make his proposal in writing, and that this would not be attended with much delay. I then said that I could not give any opinion on his proposal, until I had received his note, but that I wished him to understand that, if the government of the United States thought it proper, (which I could not at present promise), to accept an indemnity for certain classes only of our claims, this never would be purchased by a relinquishment of the other just demands of our citizens."

Mr. Gallatin to the duke de Richelieu.

Paris, 26th December, 1816.

The undersigned, sensible of the important business which, at the opening of the two chambers, must have engrossed the attention of his most Christian majesty's government, has heretofore avoided to urge the consideration of the subject matter of the letter, which he had the honor to address, on the 9th of November last, to his excellency the duke de Richelieu. It has, however, become necessary that he should be able to communicate to his own government, the result of his application. He, therefore, requests an interview, as early as will suit the convenience of the duke de Richelieu.

The undersigned embraces, with pleasure, this opportunity of presenting to his excellency the duke de Richelieu the reiterated assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

The duke de Richelieu to Mr. Gallatin.

[TRANSLATION.]

Paris, 16th January, 1817.

The duke de Richelieu cannot but deeply regret that his weighty and multiplied avocations have compelled him to put off, until this moment, the time he had promised himself to receive Mr. Gallatin, and now fixes the time for Monday morning, the 20th of the present month, at noon, if that day meets his convenience.

He prays him to accept, meanwhile, the renewed assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

Extract of a letter, No. 27, from Mr. Gallatin to the secretary of state, dated Paris, 23d April, 1817.

"I had an interview, on the 13th instant, with the duke de Richelieu, in which he announced to me, that he had concluded not to give a written answer to my note of the 9th of Nov. last, on the subject of American claims. The claims of the subjects of European powers, which France was, by the convention of 1815, bound to pay, had been estimated at a sum not exceeding, at most, one hundred and fifty millions of francs, (or an annuity of seven and a half millions.) But it was now found, that the terms thus imposed were much harsher than the French government had expected, or than the allies themselves had intended. The reclamations, under the convention with Great Britain, did not indeed exceed the sum of fifty millions, at which they had been estimated; but those of the subjects of continental powers, filed with the commission appointed for that purpose, exceeded twelve hundred millions, without including a portion of the Spanish claims, the time

for presenting which had not yet expired. Many of these demands would undoubtedly be rejected or reduced by the commission. Still, the probable amount, which might be declared justly due, so far exceeded every previous calculation, and was so much beyond the ability of France to pay, that he (the duke) was now employed in seeking some means of obtaining modifications, which might bring the payments in some measure within the resources of the country. Under such circumstances, and whilst unable to face the engagements which superior force had imposed on them, it was, he said, utterly impossible for his majesty's government to contract, voluntarily, new obligations. They were not willing to reject, absolutely and definitively, our reclamations *à toto*; they could not, at this time, admit them. What he had now verbally communicated, could not, for many reasons, become the ground of an official answer to my note. He had, therefore, concluded that a silent postponement of the subject was the least objectionable course, since, having now made our demand for indemnity in an official manner, the question would be left entire for discussion at some more favorable time, after France was in some degree disentangled from her present difficulties. He added, that, if there was any apparent inconsistency between the language he had formerly held, and what he was now compelled to say, it must be ascribed to the circumstances he had stated, to the extraordinary and frightful amount to which he had lately found other foreign claims to have swelled.

"After some remarks on the disappointment which, after what had passed in our first conversation, this unexpected determination must produce, I replied, that the payment by France of exaggerated and doubtful claims to the subjects of every other foreign power, did but increase the injustice of refusing to admit the moderate and unexceptionable demands of the American citizens. The present embarrassments of France, however, increased by the magnitude of those foreign private claims, could form no solid objection to the recognition and liquidation, although they might impede the immediate discharge of our reclamations. It was with this view of the subject that I had, from the first outset, expressed the disposition of the government of the United States to accommodate that of France, as to the time and manner of making compensation to the claimants. I added, that his declining to answer my note in writing, would, exclusively of other objections, leave no trace of the ground on which he placed the postponement of the subject.

"The duke, without answering my observations in a direct way, gave me to understand, that, after the great sacrifices to which the king's ministers had been compelled to give a reluctant assent, and the magnitude of which would soon be known, they would not dare to take the responsibility of acknowledging a new debt, although made payable at a distant period.

"On my mentioning that his majesty's government had voluntarily recognized all the engagements previously contracted with French subjects, and which constituted what was called the *arriere*, and suggesting that the sequestrations of American property might be considered as coming under that description, which would prevent the necessity of asking a specific credit for that object from the legislative body; he answered that the law would not justify such a construction.

"Having exhausted every argument which the occasion suggested, I ended the conference, by saying, that, as I could not compel him to give me a written answer, I would reflect on the course which it behoved me to pursue, and that, probably, I would re-

fer the case to my government. He said that he intended to write to Mr. De Neuville to make to you a communication similar to that which he now had made to me.

"I addressed to him yesterday the letter, of which a copy is enclosed. Its principal object, as you will perceive, is to put on record the ground on which he had himself placed the postponement of the subject, and to leave the door open to further representations respecting cases of property not condemned, in case you should think it best not to urge further, at present, the demand for indemnity in all cases."

Mr. Gallatin to the Duke de Richelieu.

Paris, 2d April, 1817.

Monsieur le Duc: In the interview which I had the honor to have with your excellency on the 13th inst. you intimated that the increased magnitude of the claims made upon France by subjects of European powers, under the convention of the year 1815, rendered it necessary to postpone, to a more favorable time, the discussion of the American claims which were the subject of my note of the 9th of November last. Without repeating here the unavailing arguments which I urged against this indefinite and unexpected delay, I will only say that I am not authorized to accede to it, and that it cannot be viewed favorably by the government of the United States, after the assurances which had been given of its disposition to concur in any reasonable arrangement which might be proposed, with respect to the time and manner of making compensation to the claimants.

I presume, however, that the postponement is intended to apply only to those claims, which, though founded on strict justice, were found by his majesty's government in a situation that seemed to render a convention necessary for their proper adjustment. The demands for property burnt at sea, or seized and sequestered, without having ever been condemned or even brought to a trial before any tribunal whatever, are not of that description. They are, to all intents and purposes, an *arriere*, or unliquidated debt, for property seized, which, if not condemned, must be paid for, and the settlement of which does not require a specific convention. It cannot be supposed that, after his majesty's government has not only agreed to pay various foreign claims, of a different nature, but has recognized all those of French subjects arising from the acts of the former governments of France, the citizens of the United States should alone be excepted from the operation of those measures dictated by justice and sound policy, which, under most arduous circumstances, have so eminently contributed to surmount every difficulty and to restore public credit. If any distinction was indeed attempted to be made, it should be in favor of the citizens of a foreign nation at peace, whose property was forcibly arrested from them, rather than in favor of subjects, who voluntarily advanced theirs, and, in many instances, with a view to an expected profit. But no such distinction is claimed; and I only trust that, whilst the communication made to me compels me to wait for further orders from my government on the subject of American claims, generally, those of the description last mentioned shall not remain suspended, and that orders shall be given to the proper authorities for their speedy liquidation, and for discharging them in a manner as favorable, at least, as that which has been provided for the claims of French subjects known by the name of *arriere*.

I request your excellency to accept the assurances of the distinguished consideration with which I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

[To be continued.]

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For editorial and miscellaneous articles—see page 185.

[NEGOTIATIONS WITH FRANCE—CONTINUED.]

Extract of a letter from Mr. Gallatin, No. 37, detailing the substance of a conversation with the duke de Richelieu, to the secretary of state, dated

Paris, 12th July, 1817.

"He, (the duke de Richelieu), then said, that he wished it to be clearly understood, that the postponement of our claims for spoliations, was not a rejection; that a portion of them was considered as founded in justice; that he was not authorized to commit his majesty's government by any positive promise; but that it was their intention to make an arrangement for the discharge of our just demands, as soon as they were extricated from their present embarrassments. He still persisted, however, in his former ground, that they could not, at present, recognize the debt, or adjust its amount."

Extract of a letter from the same, No. 55, to Mr. Adams, secretary of state, dated

Paris, 2d January, 1818.

"Fifteen millions are spoken of, which, with the five millions already paid, and the three allotted to British subjects, will make an aggregate of 460 millions, in five per cent. stock, paid by France for European private claims. Ours, in the meanwhile, remain in the same situation; and I wait for an answer to my despatch, No. 27, (of the 23d of April last), before I take any new steps on the subject."

Extract of a letter from the same, No. 67, to the same, dated

Paris, 27th April, 1818.

"I had, in my letter of the 2d of January last, mentioned, that I would wait for an answer from your department to my despatch of the 23d April, 1817, before I took any new steps on the subject of our own claims: and I had no expectation that a new application would, at this moment, prove successful. Yet, it appeared that, to remain altogether silent, at the moment when an arrangement for the claims of the subjects of every other nation was on the eve of being concluded, might, in some degree, be injurious to the rights of our citizens. It was also apprehended, that, in their public communications, the ministers of the king, wishing to render the new convention as palatable as possible, might announce to the nation, in general terms, that all the foreign claims of individuals were now satisfied. These considerations induced me to address to the duke de Richelieu the note of the 3d inst. of which I have the honor to enclose a copy, as well as of that by which he acknowledged the receipt of mine. You will perceive that, in his communication to the chambers; (which has been inserted, correctly, in no other newspaper than the *Moniteur*), that he has expressed himself in the following terms: 'France, (by this payment), is liberated, both as to principal and interest, from all the debts contracted towards the subjects of the other European powers, prior to the 20th November, 1815.' The consideration of our claims is not, therefore, barred by any thing which has taken place; but there is not yet any disposition to take up the subject."

Mr. Gallatin to the duke de Richelieu.

Paris, 3d April, 1818.

Monsieur le Duc: I have not had the honor to address your excellency on the subject of American

claims, since my letter of the 22d of April last. The disposition of the government of the United States never to abandon the just rights of her citizens, and, at the same time, to pay every due regard to the unfavorable circumstances under which France has been placed, is sufficiently known to your excellency. It is, however, notorious, that negotiations are now carried on, for the amicable liquidation of all the private claims of the subjects of European powers against France; and it is generally believed that the negotiations are on the eve of being terminated, and that the sum to be paid on that account will be definitively settled. The magnitude of those claims, and the uncertain result of the liquidations contemplated by the former conventions with the allied powers, had been alleged, in April last, as reasons which rendered it necessary to postpone, at that time, the consideration of American reclamations. It has, therefore, become my duty to bring these once more to your excellency's recollection.

It is not my intention to renew, at this moment, the discussion of the justice of our demands. In this stage of the business, I could only refer to the facts and observations, contained in former notes, which still remain unanswered. But I must say, that further delays in the adjustment of American claims, when those of the subjects of other nations are settled, could not be viewed favorable by the government of the United States; whilst, on the other hand, a simultaneous and definitive arrangement of all foreign demands arising from the injustice of the former government of France, seems most consistent with sound policy, and could not fail to have a beneficial effect on public credit.

Whatever course may be pursued, I feel satisfied that the result of the late negotiations with the European powers will not be considered or announced by his majesty's government as a total liberation of all the foreign claims of individuals: for, however unsuccessful my endeavors may heretofore have been, I have uniformly ascribed that result to the untoward situation of France; and I know that my government has never ceased to place a firm reliance on the spirit of justice and good faith which animates his majesty's councils.

I request your excellency to accept the assurance of the distinguished consideration which I have the honor to be, your excellency's most obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

Duke de Richelieu to Mr. Gallatin.

[TRANSLATION.]

Paris, 7th April, 1818.

Sir: You have done me the honor to address to me, on the 3d of this month, some new observations on the American claims, which I shall take care to lay before his majesty.

Accept, sir, the assurances of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be, your very humble and obedient servant,
RICHELIEU.

Extracts of a letter from the secretary of state to Mr. Gallatin, dated

Department of state, Washington, 31st Dec. 1819.

"No communication from you, since your return to France, has yet been received; but it is hoped that, since the foreign troops have been withdrawn from that country, and an adjustment has been made by the French government of the claims of the subjects of European powers, there will be time and disposi-

tion to make a suitable provision for those of citizens of the United States."

"Meanwhile, you have herewith enclosed, a copy of a statement made to this department, of a claim of Archibald Gracie and sons, which appears to stand upon grounds so peculiar and unexceptionable, that we cannot but hope the French government will give immediate satisfaction upon it, without waiting for the discussion or delay which may be thought necessary for others, and without prejudice or disparagement to them."

Mr. Gallatin to the marquis Dessolle, minister of foreign affairs.

Paris, 11th February, 1819.

Monsieur le Marquis: I have the honor to transmit to your excellency a memorial, addressed by Mr. Parish, a citizen of the United States, to his excellency the minister of finance, on the subject of a claim which, it appears, has been laid before that department.

Having been confined for the last three weeks by indisposition, I have been prevented from asking an interview of your excellency, with which I was desirous of being favored before I presented to you this memorial, and renewed my application for the settlement of the American claims in general. But, having recently received very special orders from my government, accompanied by a particular recommendation of Mr. Parish's claim, I am no longer at liberty to defer the discussion of this interesting concern.

I have, therefore, to request your excellency to have the goodness to examine the official notes which I had the honor to address to the duke of Richelieu upon the subject of these claims, and to which I have yet received no answer. I shall not now enlarge upon the view presented in my note of the 9th November, 1816. By that of the 22d of April, 1817, it will be seen, that the negotiations on that subject were suspended, solely in consideration of the trying situation in which France was then placed, and especially, of the embarrassments of the administration by the enormous and unexpected mass of claims brought forward by the subjects of allied powers. These obstacles are now happily removed; every demand of all the European powers and their subjects has been amicably adjusted and settled. The rights, so legitimate, of the citizens of the United States, alone remain unsatisfied. My government, preserving an unshaken confidence in his majesty, cannot doubt that the time has at length arrived when ample justice will be rendered to its claims.

With respect to that of Mr. Parish, it may be remarked that it is very simple, and is susceptible of being adjusted without waiting the result of, or in the least interfering with, a general settlement. In fact, the cargoes in question were never condemned, but were only sold for the joint benefit of all, and the proceeds deposited, provisionally, in the sinking fund. It is further important to remark, that, by an order of the French government, permission was granted to the consignees of cargoes sequestered at that period, at Antwerp, to take possession and dispose of them, on their giving an obligation to become responsible for the amount, to the public treasury, in the event of a decision pronouncing their confiscation. The house of Mr. Ridgway, consul of the United States, together with that of Mr. Parish, refused their assent to a condition which implied an admission of the legality of the seizure. The European consignees, with whom this consideration had no weight, received and sold their goods; and their obligations were subsequently returned to them. Thus, by refunding to the houses of Ridgway and Parish the proceeds of the cargoes consigned to them, the decision, which was virtually carried into effect in the case of all others, similarly situated, will only receive its due

application, as it regards them. I have to observe, that, although the claims of both these houses are perfectly similar to each other, that of Mr. Parish is the only one which appears to have been taken into consideration by the department of finance.

In the hope that my health may soon permit me to confer personally with your excellency, I have the honor to be, &c. &c. ALBERT GALLATIN.

Extracts of a letter from Mr. Gallatin to the secretary of state, dated

Paris, July 3d, 1819.

"I transmitted, in my despatch No. 100, the copy of the letter which I had addressed to marquis Dessolle, on the 11th of February last, on the subject of American claims in general, and more particularly of that of Messrs. Gracie and Parish.

"On the 23d of March, in transmitting to the same minister a letter from Mr. Hyde de Neuville, in behalf of Mr. Gracie, I reminded him of my preceding note, and requested that a report which the director general of the Douanes was shortly to make on the claim, might be communicated to me before the minister of finances should decide upon it. This was more important, as the director was known to be decidedly hostile to the claim, and to the restitution of any sum which had, in any shape, found its way to the public treasury.

"My request was not complied with; but Mr. Parish still thought that the affair had taken a favorable turn, and, not expecting an immediate decision, left this city for Antwerp, and went thence on some business to England. From this last country he wrote to me a few days ago, and transmitted the enclosed copy of a letter addressed to him by the minister of finances, and by which he is informed that his claim is inadmissible.

"The minister's letter is not less incorrect as to facts than weak in argument. The order to sell and to pay into the treasury the proceeds of the sales of sequestered property is not, and was not, by the then existing government, considered as a condemnation. When the vessels in question arrived at Antwerp, the only penalty to which they were liable, for having touched in England, was to be refused admission, and the only question was, whether this exclusion should be enforced, or whether the consignees should be permitted to sell the cargoes. It was not at all, by giving a retrospective effect to the Milan decree, that the cargoes were sold. The sale took place about the same time that the property seized at St. Sebastian was sold. It was done by virtue of an order from government, distinct from the Rambouillet decree, and for which no motive was assigned. I have requested Mr. Parish's lawyer to procure copies of the order of sale, and of that by which the money was paid into the public treasury, instead of the *caisse d'amortissement*; for, although the substance of the orders is known, the text has not been communicated.

"But, however easy it might be to answer the minister's letter, there would be some inconvenience in pursuing that course, or in prosecuting further Mr. Parish's claim, distinct from others of the same nature."

"The decision of the minister of finances, founded on the assumed principle that no redress remains when the money has been paid into the treasury and been expended, would apply with equal force to all the American claims. If it becomes necessary to combat seriously that doctrine, it will be better to do it generally, and in a direct correspondence with the minister of foreign affairs, than by answering a letter which is not addressed to me, and applying my arguments to a single case."

"In the present state of things I will try, until I am positively instructed, to keep the negotiation alive, but

without urging a decision, unless I can ascertain that a favorable result will be thus obtained."

The minister of finance to Mr. Parish.

[TRANSLATION.]

Paris, 22d May, 1819.

SIR—You have applied, in behalf of Mr. Archibald Graie, of New York, for the restitution of the value of the cargoes of three American ships, the *Perseverance*, the *Hiram*, and the *Mary*, sequestered by the imperial government in 1807, and the proceeds of which were afterwards confiscated by it.

Having had a detailed statement laid before me, of the circumstances connected with this transaction, the documents exhibited established the following facts.

By a decree, issued at Berlin, 21st November, 1806, the British islands were placed in a state of blockade. By articles 7 and 8 of this decree, every vessel coming directly from England or from the English colonies, or having been there since the publication of the said decree, was refused admission into any port; and every vessel attempting to contravene that clause, by means of a false declaration, was, together with the cargo, subject to seizure and confiscation, as if they were English property. It was while these legislative measures were in force, that the three ships in question arrived at Antwerp, to your address. They had put into England; a circumstance, which was, however, not considered by the custom house as an irremissible cause of confiscation, there being reason to presume that it was through stress of weather.

In the interval of time previous to the decision which was to be made by the chief of the state, a proposal was made to you, to dispose, conditionally, of the cargoes of these vessels, on your engaging to refund the proceeds, in the event of their final confiscation. You refused your assent to this offer, and, at a subsequent period, claimed its execution; but things had then changed, the legislative measures having become more rigorous.

By a decree of 23d November, 1807, it was declared:

Art. 1. "That all vessels which, after touching in England, from any cause whatsoever, shall enter the ports of France, shall be seized and confiscated, together with their cargoes, without exception or distinction of goods and merchandise."

By a retrospective effect, which I am certainly very far from wishing to justify, but to which it is proper to advert, because it forms one of the striking features of the case, this decree of 23d November, was enforced as to these three vessels. It was ineffectually that the director general of the customs represented to the head of the government, that the English had no interest whatever in these three vessels, and that they were solely and bona fide American property; an immediate sale of their cargoes having been ordered by the supreme authority on the 4th of May, 1810. This order was carried into execution on the 15th of June following, and the proceeds, at first deposited in the sinking fund, were subsequently withdrawn, in conformity, also, with the same superior orders, and placed in the public treasury, as having definitively become the property of the state. I admit with you, sir, the iniquity of these measures; and with you I deplore their effects; but to repair them is not within the compass of my power. If the cargoes in question still existed in the custom house store, they should be immediately restored to you; but they were sold, and their proceeds no longer exist. The whole transaction was terminated, irrevocably terminated, four years prior to the restoration, and it is not within the power of his majesty's government to revive an obsolete claim, to renew a discussion on rights which are extinct, or to repair in-

dividual losses by an augmentation of the public burdens.

With the expression of my regrets, be pleased, sir, to accept the assurance of my perfect consideration.

The minister of finance, and secretary of state,

BARON LOUIS.

No. 140.

Paris, March 16th, 1820.

SIR: I had, on the 9th of June, 1818, addressed a letter to the duke de Richelieu, in relation to the American vessels "*Dolly*" and "*Telegraph*," burnt at sea by two French frigates, in the latter end of the year 1811. Mr. Lagrange, the lawyer of the owners, communicated to me, a short time ago, the decision of the council of state in that case, a copy of which, as well as of my letter to the duke de Richelieu, is here with enclosed. You will thereby perceive that the application for indemnity has been rejected, principally on the ground that the French captains must have been ignorant of the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, since the decree of the 28th of April, 1811, was not published till the 8th of May, 1812.

It appeared to me essential, not only to remonstrate against this flagrant injustice, but also to refute at large the doctrine thus attempted to be established, in violation of the solemn engagement of the French government. The effect the decision might have on our claims in general, and the ground which had been uniformly assumed by the government of the United States, in its discussions with that of Great Britain, and in all the public reports made on that subject, are considerations too obvious to require any comment on my part. I have the honor to enclose a copy of the letter which I have addressed to Mr. Pasquier on the occasion, and am, with with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

*The hon. John Quincy Adams,
Secretary of state, Washington.*

Paris, June 9th, 1818.

Monsieur la Duc: I had heretofore abstained from addressing your excellency on the subject of special American claims for spoiliations committed on our commerce by the French authorities. A general decision had appeared, and still seems to be, the most eligible mode of coming to a satisfactory arrangement. Being, however, informed, that some cases are still pending before the council of state, it becomes my duty to depart, in these instances, from the line of conduct I had adopted.

I have, therefore, the honor to transmit to your excellency a memoir, addressed to the king in council, in behalf of the owners of the ships and cargoes of the American vessels *Dolly* and *Telegraph*, burnt at sea in November and December, 1811, by the French frigates *la Meduse* and *la Nymphe*.

It is certainly preposterous to suppose that his majesty's council will, at this time, condemn American vessels for any presumed contravention of the iniquitous decrees of Berlin and Milan. But a discussion of that point is not even necessary in these cases. It is evident that those vessels were destroyed several months, at least, after the solemn revocation of those decrees, so far as respected the United States. It is equally evident that neither the presumed fact that the captors were ignorant of that revocation, nor the omission of formalities, to use no stronger language, on their part, can be plead against the American owners. It seems unnecessary, in a case so plain, to enforce those arguments, or to anticipate objections. In simply recommending it to your excellency's attention, I feel a perfect confidence that the parties will obtain from his majesty's council, that

decision in their favor, which has been too long protracted, and to which they are so justly entitled.

I pray your excellency to accept, &c.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

*His excellency the duke de Richelieu,
minister of foreign affairs, &c. &c.*

[TRANSLATION.]
COUNCIL OF STATE.

Extract from the register of deliberations, session 23d December, 1819.

Louis, by the grace of God, king of France and Navarre, upon the report of the board of questions:

Having seen the petition presented to us in the name of the proprietors and owners of the American ships, the *Dolly* and the *Telegraph*, captured on the 29th November and 6th December, 1811, by the French frigates the *Meduse* and the *Nymphé*, and burnt at sea, by the orders of Mr. Raoul, captain of the frigate *Meduse*, and commander of said division, the said petition being registered at the secretary's general's office of our council of state, the 11th June, 1818, and that it would be our pleasure,

1st. To declare the said captures null and illegal;

2d. To ordain that the proprietors of said ships, and of their lading, should be indemnified for the losses which the burning them has occasioned:

3d. To remit them to the legal tribunal for the liquidation of said indemnities, under the reservation of all means and exceptions; especially to proceed and conclude, as shall be proper, against the authors or accomplices of the abstractions which they pretend to have been committed on board of the two ships, and generally under all the reservations of right;

Having seen the proces-verbal of the capture, and of the burning of the American ships *Dolly* and *Telegraph*, which occurred at sea on the 29th November and the 6th December, 1811, signed by the captain, lieutenant, ensigns de Vaisseau, (second lieutenants), and pursers, (agent comptable), composing the crew of the frigate *la Meduse*.

Having seen the acts of protest and declaration made before the council of the United States at L'Orient, to wit, by Mr. Stephen Bayard, captain of the ship *Telegraph*, on the 11th January, 1812, and by Mr. William Friat, passenger on board the *Dolly*, and calling himself proprietor of divers merchandise embarked on board of said vessel, dated the 29th December, 1811:

Having seen the bills of lading and affidavits annexed to these declarations:

Having seen the conclusions, dated 31st October, 1814, of the attorney general, before the council of prizes, to whom these claims had been submitted:

Having seen the decision made by this council, on the same, 31st October, 1814, by which it was ordained that, before a decree, the persons composing the crews of the frigates *la Meduse* and *la Nymphé*, should be interrogated upon the different circumstances of said captures.

Having seen the proces-verbal of the interrogatories undergone, on the 13th January, 1815, by Mr. Raoul, captain of the frigate *la Meduse*, and Mr. Crom, at that time boatswain's mate in the same frigate, from which it results, that these captures and burnings took place in consequence of their instructions, which prescribed to them the execution of the Berlin and Milan decrees;

Having seen the decrees dated, that of Berlin on the 21st November, 1806, and that of Milan on the 23d November and 17th December, 1807;

Considering that it is evident that the ship, the *Dolly*, laden with merchandise for Havana, sailed from Liverpool, a port of the English dominion, and that the ship, the *Telegraph*, laden with flour at Philadelphia, was destined for Lisbon, at that time occupied by the English troops; and that, since that time,

these vessels sailed in contravention of the Berlin and Milan decrees:

Considering that the first public notification which was given of the revocation of said decrees, with respect to the Americans, took place only by the notes inserted in the *Moniteur*, of the 8th of May, 1812, several months after the capture of said vessel, and that, from that time, the captains of the *la Meduse* and *la Nymphé* could not know it; and that it even appears, according to the note dated 12th March, 1812, imputed by the petitioners to the minister plenipotentiary of the United States, that, at that time, the minister himself did not know it:

Having heard our council of state, we have ordained and do ordain as follows:

Art. 1. The petition of the proprietors and owners of the ships *Telegraph* and *Dolly* is rejected, without prejudging any thing of the reservations inserted in their conclusions.

Art. 2. Our keeper of the seals, minister secretary of state of the department of justice, and our minister secretary of state of the department of the marine and of the colonies, are charged each in what concerns him, with the execution of the present ordinance.

Approved, the 29th December, 1819. LOUIS.

By the king, the keeper of the seals, minister of justice, H. DE SERRE.

Copy conform to the minute registered at Paris, the 6th January, 1820, by Billard, who had received 29f. 50c. duty included.

The secretary general of the council of state,
HOCHET.

—
Mr. Gallatin to Baron Pasquier.

Paris, 15th March, 1820.

Sir: The American brig "*Dolly*," bound from Liverpool to Havannah and New Orleans, with a valuable cargo, was captured and burnt at sea, on the 29th Nov. 1811, by the French frigates "*Meduse*" and "*Nymphé*." On the 6th of December following, the same frigate also captured and burnt the American ship "*Telegraph*," bound from New York to Lisbon, with a cargo consisting principally of flour. Mr. Barlow, then minister of the United States at Paris, addressed, on the 12th of March, 1812, a strong remonstrance on the subject to the duke of Bassano, then minister of exterior relations. The death of the American consul, with whom the captains of the vessels destroyed, had left their powers, and the interruption in the communications, occasioned by the war which took place in 1812, between the United States and Great Britain, created a delay in the regular application of the parties, and prevented an immediate decision. The affair in the meanwhile took the usual course, and was transferred, in 1815, from the council of prizes to a committee of the council of state. On the application of the parties, I had the honor, on the 9th of June, 1818, to transmit their *memoire* to his excellency the duke de Richelieu, and added such short observations as the case seemed to require.

It was with equal astonishment and regret, that I received, a few days ago, the information that the application of the parties for indemnity, had been rejected by a decision of the council of state of the 23d of December, 1819, on the following ground.

"Considerant qu'il est constant que le navire le *Dolly* charge de marchandises a la destination de la Havane, sortoit de Liverpool, port de la domination Anglaise, et que, le navire le *Telegraphe*, charge de farine a Philadelphie, etoit destine pour Lisbonne, occupe a cette epoque par les troupes Anglaises: et que, des lors, ces batimens naviguoient en contravention aux decrets de Berlin et de Milan:

"Considerant que la premiere notification publique qui ait ete donnee du decret de revocation des dits

decrets a l'egard des Americains n'a eu lieu que par les notes inserer dans le Moniteur du huit Mai, 1812, plusieurs mois apres la prise des dits batimens, et que, deslors, les capitains de la Meduse et de la Nympe ne pourroient, avoir connoissance, et qu'il paroît meme, d'apres la note en date du 12 Mars, 1812, attribuee par les requerans au ministre plenipotentiaire des Etats Unis, qu'a cette epoque lui-meme ne la connoissoit pas:

“Notre conseil d'Etat entendu,” &c.

I must in the first place enter my most solemn protest against this decision, so far as it seems to sanction the Berlin and Milan decrees. These acts were in flagrant violation of the law of nations and of common justice. The United States never acquiesced in them, and have never ceased to claim the indemnity justly due to American citizens for the injuries and losses they suffered by reason of those illegal enactments. But it is unnecessary, on this occasion, to discuss that question. The owners of the *Dolly* and *Telegraph* claimed indemnity solely on the ground of the previous revocation of the decrees, so far as they applied to the American commerce; and it is to that point alone that I beg leave to call your excellency's attention.

I am at a loss to understand whether, by the decision of the council of state, it was intended to assert, that the ignorance, on the part of the French captains, of the revocation of the decrees, deprives the parties of their right to an indemnity, or to suggest that the revocation was to take effect only from the date of its publication in the Moniteur. Both positions are equally untenable.

The council of state seems to have been unacquainted with the circumstances which attended the revocation of the decrees, and to have supposed that that revocation depended only on a decree of the 28th of April, 1811, and to have considered this last decree, not as the result of a solemn engagement, but as a mere municipal law, or at best, as a gratuitous concession to the United States. It is difficult, even on that supposition, to understand how they could omit altogether to take notice of the clause which gives to the decree a retrospective effect. But it is not on that decree, as an insulated act, that the United States found their demand for indemnity. A recapitulation of the facts connected with the revocation will place the question on its true ground. Permit me first to take notice of an error in the statement of the council.

This error consists in supposing that the minister of the United States, when writing his letter of the 12th of March, 1812, to the duke of Bassano, was not aware of the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees. His ignorance in that respect, had it been real, would not have affected the rights of the claimants; but the supposition, on the part of the council of state, that he was unacquainted with it, is an evident proof that their own decision is founded in error, and must be solely ascribed to the facts not having been properly laid before them. If, in his letter to the minister of external relations, Mr. Barlow did not mention by name the revocation of the illegal decrees, it was because he considered the burning at sea of two American vessels as a wanton outrage, not at all connected with those decrees, which, indeed, did not authorize any such proceeding. It was, perhaps, also because the revocation was so well known, both to him and to the duke of Bassano, that it had become unnecessary to refer to it on every occasion. That it was thus known, is sufficiently proven by all the correspondence between them, as it stands in the archives of the department over which your excellency presides. It will be sufficient for me to quote Mr. Barlow's letter to the duke of Bassano, of the 6th of February, 1812, and written, therefore, about a month prior to the time at which he is sup-

posed to have been ignorant of the revocation. In that letter, (of the 6th of February, 1812), Mr. Barlow complains that the brig *Belisarius*, of New York, was about to be confiscated, as liable to the decree of Milan, and then says: “I know positively that this American vessel left New York, the 17th June, 1811, seven months after the revocation of the decrees of Milan and Berlin.” He concludes by ascribing the decision to an error of date, by which the year 1810 may have been taken for the year 1811, and asking for a revision of the affair. The duke of Bassano, in his answer, dated the 16th of March, 1812, informs Mr. Barlow, that the difficulty in that case arose from some irregularity in the ship-papers respecting the ownership, which was a formal contravention of the rules of navigation generally adopted and established at all times; that the vessel and the part of the cargo of which the ownership, (*pour compte*), was proven, would be given up, and time allowed to establish the fact that the residue of the cargo was American property, conformably to the ancient rules.

All the facts relative to the revocation of the decrees are, indeed, so perfectly known to the French department of foreign affairs, that I thought it unnecessary, in my letter of the 9th of June, 1818, to his excellency the duke de Richelieu, to say any thing more on the subject, but barely to refer to it. I had presumed that every explanation on that point which the council of state might require, would be of course supplied by that department; and the following statement of facts is intended for that body, and not for the purpose of giving any new information to your excellency.

It is well known that the government of the United States attempted, by various successive measures, of the most moderate and conciliatory nature, to avert the injuries inflicted on the commerce of their citizens, by the unlawful decrees of France and Great Britain, to obtain redress for those injuries, and above all, to induce both powers to rescind those decrees, and to adopt a course consistent with justice, and with the acknowledged law of nations.

An embargo of fifteen months' duration was succeeded by the act of congress, of the 1st of March, 1809, which prohibited the introduction of British and French merchandise in the United States, and interdicted their ports to vessels of both nations. To this temporary act, which expired on the 1st of May, 1810, another was substituted of the same date, by which it was enacted, 1st, That the ports of the United States should be interdicted to the armed vessels of France and Great Britain; 2dly, That, if either of those two powers should, prior to the 3d of March, 1811, revoke its unlawful edicts, (which fact the president of the United States should declare by proclamation), the interdiction thus imposed on armed vessels should cease, in relation to such power; 3dly, That, if the other nation should not, in that case, revoke her unlawful edicts within three months thereafter, the restrictions imposed by the act of the 1st of March, 1809, that is to say, the prohibition to import merchandise, and the interdiction of all vessels, should, at the expiration of three months after the proclamation aforesaid, be revived, in relation to the nation thus refusing to revoke her edicts.

This last act of congress, of the 1st of May, 1810, having been communicated, both to the French and to the British government, the duke de Cadore, then minister of external relations, addressed, on the 5th of August, 1810, a letter to Mr. Armstrong, then minister of the United States, at Paris, in which, after having commented on the various acts of congress, he says, “In this new state of things, I am authorized to declare to you, that the decrees of Berlin and Milan are revoked, and that, after the first of November, they will cease to have effect, it being understood

that, in consequence of this declaration, the English shall revoke their orders in council, and renounce the new principles of blockade which they have wished to establish, or that the United States, conformably to the act you have just communicated shall cause their rights to be respected by the English."

The execution of this revocation depended, then, on the alternative of two conditions, one of which was not under the control of the United States: but, the other was only that they should act conformably to what they had already announced to be their determination.

The president of the United States did, accordingly, by his proclamation of the 2d of November, 1810, declare, that the decrees of France, in question, had been revoked, so as to have ceased to have effect on the 1st of that month, and that all the restrictions imposed by the act of congress, of the 1st of May, 1810, were henceforth to cease in relation to France.

On the same day, the 2d November, 1810, the secretary of the treasury department of the U. States, transmitted the president's proclamation to the several collectors of customs, and gave them instructions for the immediate admission of French armed vessels in the ports of the United States, and for the exclusion of all British vessels, and the prohibition of all British merchandise, after the 2d of February, 1811, that is to say, three months after the date of the president's proclamation, in case they, the said collectors, should not, before that day, be officially notified, by the treasury department, that Great Britain had revoked her unlawful edicts.

Although both those documents were, at the time, officially communicated to the French government, copies are again herewith enclosed.

Great Britain not having revoked her edicts, the interdiction of her vessels and merchandise took place accordingly, on the 2d of February, 1811. It received an additional sanction by the act of congress of the 2d of March following, and continued in force till the month of June, 1812, when, in addition to that measure, Great Britain still persevering in her refusal, the United States found themselves, at last, obliged to declare war against her.

The United States having thus, with perfect good faith, fulfilled the engagement contracted by their act of the 1st of May, 1810, and on which the execution of the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees was made to depend, it follows, that the right to demand the complete execution of that revocation from the 1st of November, 1810, and an indemnity in every case where injuries were sustained subsequent to that day, by American citizens, under color of those decrees, is fully established as the result of a positive compact, and is altogether independent of any subsequent act of the French government. That right would remain entire, even if that government had departed from their engagement, and had attempted to revive the Berlin and Milan decrees with respect to the United States. This, however, was not the case.

On the 25th of December, 1810, two letters were addressed, one by the duke of Massa, minister of justice, to the president of the council of prizes, the other by the duke of Gaete, minister of finance, to the director general of the customs. Both letters recapitulate the paragraph, already quoted, of the duke of Cadore's letter, of the 5th of August, 1810, to Mr. Armstrong, and the substance of the proclamation of the president of the United States, and of the circular letter of the secretary of their treasury department, of the 2d of November, 1810. The director general of the customs is accordingly informed that the Berlin and Milan decrees must not be applied to any American vessels that have entered French ports since the 1st of November, or may enter in future. By the letter of the grand judge, minister of justice, it is

ordered that, "in consequence of the engagement entered into by the United States, (the president's proclamation, and the circular of the secretary of the treasury), all the causes that may be pending in the council of prizes of captures of American vessels, made after the 1st of November, and those that may, in future, be brought before it, shall not be judged according to the principles of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, but they shall remain suspended; the vessels captured or seized, to remain only in a state of sequestration, and the rights of the proprietors being reserved for them, until the 2d of February next, the period at which, the United States having fulfilled the engagement to cause their rights to be respected, the said captures shall be declared null by the council, and the American vessels restored, together with their cargoes, to their proprietors."

It is not irrelevant to observe, that these two letters were immediately made public in France. They appeared even in a Bordeaux newspaper as early as the 30th of December.

Accordingly, as soon as the restrictions on British vessels and on British merchandise, as announced by the previous acts of the American government, had actually been carried into effect on the 2d February, 1811, and an account of it had been received by the French government, the American vessels were admitted to entry in the French ports, although they might have been in contravention to the Berlin and Milan decrees; and the vessels which had been captured subsequent to the 1st of November, 1810, by virtue of those decrees, were released in all cases where some other objection, unconnected with those decrees, such as the question of ownership in the case of the *Belisarius*, did not occur.

It was with reference to all these circumstances that his excellency, the minister of marine, in a letter of the 30th of November, 1810, to the council of state, stated that the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees had been *definitively pronounced* only on the 2d of February, 1811. His expressions are, "que le capitaine Raoul, commandant les deux frigates, parti de la riviere de Nantes le 28 Decembre, 1810, n'a pas pu avoir connaissance de la revocation des decrets de Berlin et de Milan, a l'egarde des Americains, revocation qui n'a ete definitivement prononcee que le 2 Fevrier suivant." Without admitting the correctness of that statement in all its parts, it is at least evident that the minister knew, and that the council of state might have seen, by that letter, that there was some other act besides, and previous to the decree of the 25th of April, 1811, by which the revocation had been already definitively pronounced.

The general admission of American vessels to entry was announced to Mr. Russell, charge d'affaires of the United States, by a letter of the duke of Bassano of the 4th May, 1811. To prove that no distinction was made with respect to vessels, in contravention to the Berlin and Milan decrees, it will be sufficient, in addition to the case of the *Belisarius*, to mention that of the *New-Orleans Packet*.

That vessel arrived from Gibraltar, at Bordeaux the 3d of December, 1810, and had, besides, been boarded by two public British vessels. She was immediately, for these express causes, seized by the director of customs, as having violated the Milan decree. On the representation of the American charge d'affaires, and in conformity with the letter of the minister of finances, of the 25th of December, 1810, which has already been quoted, the vessel and cargo were restored to the consignees, on giving bond to pay the estimated value, should it definitively be so decided. And, according to orders given to that effect, the bond was cancelled shortly after the date of the duke of Bassano's letter of the 4th of May, 1811.

With respect to vessels captured, subsequent to the 1st of November, 1810, I can appeal to the records of

the court of prizes for proof, that not a single one was condemned for a contravention to the Berlin and Milan decrees. The archives of this legation, though necessarily defective in that respect, enable me to mention the following vessels, viz: *Two Brothers*, *Good Intent*, *Star*, *Neptune* and *Acastus*, all of which, having been captured and brought into port for having contravened those decrees, were acquitted and released in consequence of their revocation. Whether, besides the *Dolly* and the *Telegraph*, there might not be some other case which remained undecided in April, 1814, I cannot positively assert. There is none within my knowledge.

It is material to add, that all the vessels which I have mentioned, were released *before the 5th of May, 1812*, the day on which the decree of the 28th April, 1811, is stated, by the council of state, to have been published in the *Moniteur*. And your excellency may have perceived that, in the preceding statement of facts, I have not alluded to that decree. Indeed, if the council of state, instead of suggesting that the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees was unknown to the minister of the United States, at the time when he wrote his letter of the 12th of March, 1812, had only said that he was unacquainted with the decree of the 28th April, 1811, I would, whilst shewing, as I have done, that his ignorance in that respect was irrelevant to the question, have acknowledged the fact to be true. That decree was first communicated to him on the 10th of May, 1812, and did not reach the government of the United States till the 13th of July following, that is to say, one month after war had been declared against England. It, therefore, had no effect on any of their acts, or any part of their conduct. The compact was complete without it, and rested on the official declarations of the minister of foreign relations, and on the execution of the engagement on the part of the French government. In what manner that government chose to announce the revocation to its officers and subjects, was immaterial to the United States. The only point in which they were concerned was, that that revocation should, according to the engagement, be faithfully carried into effect. And this is the reason why I thought it necessary to shew in what manner it was executed in France. Why the publication of the decree of 28th April, 1811, was delayed, is not known to the U. States, and they have no interest in knowing it. The delay cannot affect them, since their rights, founded on compact, are independent of the decree, and would be precisely the same if it had never been enacted.

Had all these facts been brought within the view of the council of state; had that body been aware that the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees had been the result of an engagement taken by the French government, on a condition which had been faithfully fulfilled by that of the United States; had they been informed that it was thus considered by the former government of France, and that every decision which had heretofore taken place in relation to American vessels, was consistent with the principle that those decrees had ceased to have effect with respect to American commerce, from the 1st of November, 1810; it is impossible to suppose that the presumed ignorance of that revocation, on the part of the captains of two French frigates, could have been alleged as a reason why the owners of the *Dolly* and *Telegraph* should not be indemnified for the destruction of their vessels and cargoes, more than one year after that date.

That ignorance on the part of the captains may be accepted as a sufficient justification for every part of their conduct, so far as respects their responsibility towards their own government, if that government thinks it proper. That is a point in which the United States have no concern. But that circumstance cannot release the government of France from their en-

gagement with that of America, that the decrees should have no effect after the 1st of November, 1810, nor from the obligation of indemnifying the American citizens who may, in contravention of that engagement, have sustained losses by the erroneous application of those decrees subsequent to that day.

The government of France, having once entered into that engagement, became responsible for its faithful and complete execution. The solemn promise was made the 5th of August, 1810, and it became irrevocable, provided the condition attached to it was fulfilled. In postponing the execution till the 1st of November, an epoch fixed by the French government itself, time was taken, sufficient, in its own opinion, to give the necessary orders, and to ensure the performance of the promise. It became the duty of that government to give instructions to that effect to their tribunals and officers; and they are bound to indemnify, if, through neglect, or any other cause, some of their naval officers were not duly instructed, and American citizens have suffered any injury on that account. The condition annexed to the revocation, as announced on the 5th of August, 1810, was only that the United States should act in conformity with the act of congress of the 1st of May preceding. As there was, of course, the strongest probability that that condition would be fulfilled, and that the revocation would, as in fact it did, take effect on the 1st of November following, orders ought to have been immediately issued to prevent, after that day, any act violating the engagement. It may be added, without attaching much importance to the fact, that the president's proclamation and the treasury circular, of the 2nd November, 1810, were communicated by Mr. Russell to the duke of Cadore, on the 17th of December following; that is to say, eleven days prior to the sailing of the *Medusa*.

In the case of the *Dolly* and *Telegraph*, there are two distinct acts committed by the captains of the French frigates—the capture of the American vessels, and afterwards their destruction. In all cases of capture, the United States have a right to demand a trial by a competent tribunal. According to the present jurisprudence of France, that tribunal appears to be the committee of the council of state, known by the name of “*Comite du contentieux*.” The first question they had to decide was, whether the capture was legal or not. On that question there could not have been any hesitation.

The series of the acts connected with the revocation, the decree itself, of the 28th of April, 1811, and the former precedents, all the decisions of the council of prizes, left not the smallest doubt that the Berlin and Milan decrees had ceased to have effect, on the 1st of November, 1810, and that any subsequent capture, founded on those decrees, was illegal and null. Indeed, there would have been no difficulty, if the captains of the frigates, ignorant of the revocation, had only captured the *Dolly* and *Telegraph* and sent them into port for adjudication. Those two vessels would have been acquitted and restored, as were all the other American vessels that were brought into French ports, under similar circumstances. Instead of pursuing this course, the French captains plundered and burnt the ships. This act renders the restoration impracticable; but, the capture being illegal, it does not, at least, release the French government from its responsibility. A belligerent has a right to capture, and, at his discretion, to destroy the vessels of the enemy. With respect to neutrals, he can only capture and send in for adjudication, the vessels pursuing a trade contrary to the duties imposed, on neutrals, by the law of nations. It is already sufficiently hard on them that the decision should be made by a tribunal of the belligerent power. But the benefit of such trial was never denied to them, not even by the Berlin and Milan decrees. Those

decrees declared, in violation of the law of nations, neutral vessels liable to capture and condemnation for pursuing a legitimate commerce; but they did not change the course of proceedings with respect to the mode of decision. A trial and condemnation, by a competent tribunal, were still necessary. Navy officers, by the law of nations, never are, and even by those decrees were not, authorized, in any case, to burn at sea the vessels of a nation at peace. Such an act is a wanton outrage, wholly unjustifiable, and for which, if at any time committed, even under a plea of necessity, the nation is always responsible. The most aggravating circumstance of the whole case cannot, in any view of the subject, be adduced as a reason to defeat the right of the parties to an indemnity. That indemnity is equally due by the government of France; that government is equally responsible for the outrage committed by the officers of its navy, whether the act be owing to neglect, in not issuing in time the necessary orders, to improper or unauthorized conduct on the part of the officers, or to any other cause.

Having laid before your excellency what, I trust, will be considered a conclusive statement of facts, it grieves me to be compelled to say, that the decision of the council of state, of the 19th of December last, is the first positive act by which the government of France seems to have considered itself as released from the solemn obligation contracted with the United States, "That the Berlin and Milan decrees were to cease to have effect, after the first of November, 1810." And it has afforded me great relief to find, on the face of that ordinance, irrefragable proofs that it must be ascribed to an unintentional error, arising from the council not having been put in possession of all the material facts connected with the case.

I apply, therefore, to your excellency, with perfect confidence in the justice of his majesty's government, and have the honor to request, 1st, that you will be pleased to lay the subject before his majesty, in order that the ordinance of the 23d of December last, may be rescinded, and a revision of the affair ordered; 2ndly, that, when brought again before the council of state, you will have the goodness to have all the facts relative to the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees fairly laid before that body, in order that the owners of the *Dolly* and *Telegraph* may receive the indemnity justly due to them for such a wanton and unjustifiable outrage as the destruction of their vessels and cargoes.

Accept, &c. ALBERT GALLATIN.

His excellency baron Pasquier.

No. 143.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Gallatin, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to France, to Mr. Adams, secretary of state, dated

Paris, 27th April, 1820.

"Mr. Pasquier has also informed me that he had referred to the minister of justice my remonstrance, of the 15th of March last, against the decision of the council of state, in the case of the *Dolly* and *Telegraph*. This is a very unusual course in an affair, where our rights are founded on a positive agreement between the two countries—an agreement entirely political, and in which the minister of foreign affairs was the organ of the French government."

No. 144.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Gallatin, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to France, to Mr. Adams, secretary of state, dated

Paris, June 9th, 1820.

"Being yet without instructions, on the subject of our claims for indemnity, I acquiesced in Mr. Parish's wish to lay the Antwerp cases before the department

of foreign affairs, and have the honor to enclose the copy of a letter which I wrote to Mr. Pasquier on that subject."

In duplicate of Mr. Gallatin's No. 147.

Paris, 9th May, 1820.

SIR—I had the honor, on the 11th February, 1819, to transmit to his excellency, general Dessolle, a memorial of Mr. David Parish, to H. E. the minister of finances, relative to certain American vessels and cargoes, sequestered at Antwerp, in the beginning of the year 1807; and I now beg leave to transmit a new application of that gentleman, addressed to your excellency. Permit me to add a few observations to those contained in those memorials, and in my letter of the 11th of February, 1819, to general Dessolle.

The only extraordinary French decree in force, when those vessels arrived at Antwerp, was that of Berlin, dated the 21st November, 1806. Some of its enactments were unjust, and contrary to the law of nations; yet it made merchandise liable to confiscation, only in case of its being British property, or of the manufacture or produce of Great Britain, or her colonies. With respect to vessels coming from England, it was by that decree only declared that they should not be received in French ports; and such vessels were, with their cargoes, made liable to confiscation only in case they should have contravened that provision by means of a false declaration. It was not until the 17th December, 1807, that, by the still more arbitrary decree of Milan, neutral vessels, which might have been searched by an English ship, or sent to England, were declared to be denationalized, and good prize.

The vessels in question were bound from the U. States to France; but had, on their passage, been sent forcibly to England, and were afterwards released. They do not seem to have come, in any shape, within the perview of the Berlin decree. But even if considered, as coming from England, within the meaning of the act, as they had not concealed the fact by any false declaration, the utmost penalty to which they were liable by that, or any other existing decree, was not to be received in a French port. Their being, nevertheless, admitted and sequestered, instead of being sent off, was the act of the French government. They were detained, as will immediately be shown, only in order to ascertain whether there was not some other contravention of the decree; whether the cargo, or some part of it, was not British property. Unless this can be established, or that they had made a false declaration, the simple fact of their having arrived at Antwerp from an English port, did not make them liable to confiscation.

By an imperial decision, of the 2d July, 1808, the cargoes, being of a perishable nature, were ordered to be sold, and the proceeds to be placed as a deposit in the *cassie d'amortissement*; and an inquiry was directed to be made in order to ascertain whether the property was not British. H. E. Baron Louis, to whom, as minister of finances, the memorial of Mr. Parish, above mentioned, had been addressed, wrote to him on the 22d of May, 1819, that the proceeds of the sales had been withdrawn, by superior orders, from the *cassie d'amortissement*, and paid into the public treasury; and he adds, that they were thereby definitively acquired by the state. He has communicated neither the date nor the tenor of those orders. That he should have considered them as precluding him, on his own authority and without the sanction of government, from ordering the money to be repaid to the American owners, may be understood; and it is presumed that this was his meaning. He cannot have intended either to pronounce on the merits of the case, or to maintain the untenable position, that the transmission of the money from one public chest to another could have effected the rights

of the parties. Its being expended for public purposes instead of remaining as a deposit, is a proof of the wants of Bonaparte, but is not a decision on the case. A definitive confiscation, even under the imperial *regime*, could only take place with the usual forms, and by virtue of a direct and positive act to that effect. All that was done by that government, with respect to this property, was the order of sale, the order to place the proceeds in some public chest, and the inquiry relative to the ownership. No final decision, no condemnation, has ever taken place.

It happens even that, with the exception of these vessels, and of four others, consigned to Mr. Ridgeway, the American consul at Antwerp, all the other cargoes sequestered in that port, under similar circumstances, were delivered to the owners, and that the conditional bonds they had given were returned to them. The principle has thus been decided in favor of the claimants, and nothing remains but to apply it to their special case.

Having received special instructions from my government in regard to this claim, it is in its name that I beg leave to call your excellency's attention to Mr. Parish's memorial, and that I ask for that decision which justice requires, and which has been but too long protracted.

Your excellency will perceive, that this decision does not depend on the question of the legality or illegality of the Berlin and Milan decrees, and that I have argued as if those acts had been valid. Although they cannot certainly be admitted as such by the government of the United States, it is a question unconnected with the present case, and which is reserved for a future discussion.

I request your excellency to accept the assurances,
 &c. ALBERT GALLATIN.

*His excellency Baron Pasquier,
 minister of foreign affairs, &c. &c. &c.*

*Extract of a letter from Mr. Adams to Mr. Gallatin, dated
 Department of state, Washington, 31st March, 1821.*

"Mr. Archibald Gracie has again solicited some special interposition of this government, to press that of France for an adjustment of his claim. He considered it as standing upon grounds so clear and incontrovertible, that the French government cannot ultimately resist the equitable obligation of providing for it.

The government of the United States cannot undertake to discriminate between the comparative merits of the claims of their citizens upon the government of France. It asks justice for them all; it asks no more than justice for any. More than two years since, the claims of Mr. Gracie, and all the Antwerp cases, were recommended to your special attention, in the presumption that, standing on ground peculiarly imposing on the French government, it would not be able to resist them, and that success in those cases would pave the way for it in all others. It is in this view, that is, by pressing this, and the Antwerp cases generally, the other cases would not only not be injured, but benefited, that your attention to them is suggested. The force of example, added to the other powerful considerations in their favor, might do much. But that is left altogether to your judgment, aided as you are by all the lights belonging to the subject; and, unless you shall be satisfied that the proposed pressure will have the good effect contemplated, it is expected that you will of course decline it."

Mr. Adams to Mr. Gallatin.

Department of state, Washington, 29th June, 1821.

Sir: I have the honor of enclosing, herewith, a copy of a letter received at this department some time since, from Mr. Connel, as agent for sundry insurance companies in Philadelphia, having claims upon the French government; upon which I would refer

you to the letter which I lately wrote you concerning the case of Mr. Gracie's claim. These gentlemen appear to have received recent information, upon which they place some reliance, indicating, on the part of the French government, a disposition more favorable to claimants upon their justice, than had been previously manifested. Should any prospect of that nature be perceived by you, your own disposition to make it available for the benefit of the sufferers, will, itself, serve the purpose of a standing instruction.

I am, with great respect, sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

No. 193.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Gallatin, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to France, to Mr. Adams, secretary of state, dated

Paris, November 15, 1821.

"Mr. de la Grange, the lawyer generally employed in American cases, having requested me to transmit to the minister of foreign affairs a copy of his memoir in the appeal of Richard Faxon, now pending before the council of state, for indemnity on account of a seizure made at Santander, in the year 1812, I addressed to Mr. Pasquier, on the 31st ultimo, a note on the subject, copy of which, as well as of the said memoir, I have the honor to enclose. You will perceive, that I took that opportunity of reminding the minister of the case of the 'Dolly' and 'Telegraph,' on which it does not seem that the minister of justice has yet made any report."

[To be continued.]

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Massachusetts.

The following are the names of the gentlemen elected electors in Massachusetts—William Gray, Levi Kittridge, John Endicott, Thomas Weston, Edmund Lincoln, Thos. L. Winthrop, Nathaniel Silsbee, Joseph Cushing, Jonathan Davis, Cornelius Grinnell, Augustus Tower, Ezekiah Barnard, Wm. Walker, Oliver Smith, and Enos Foot.

The whole number of votes returned, in Massachusetts, are 37,289; of this number, the Adams ticket received 30,687; and the unpledged ticket 6,616. Six towns made no returns; six towns made their returns too late, and five were rejected for informality.

New-Hampshire.

The following are the names of the gentlemen elected, (without opposition), electors of president of the United States—Messrs. Josiah Bartlett, Abel Parker, William Fisk, Hall Burgin, William Badger, Samuel Quarles, Caleb Keith and Moses White.

Connecticut.

The following are the electors elected in this state—Oliver Wolcott, Lemuel White, Rufus Hitchcock, Moses Warren, David Hill, David Keyes, John Swathel, and Calvin Willey.

New-York.

It would occupy much time and room to detail the various proceedings had in the legislature of New-York, in relation to the appointment of electors of president and vice-president—and matters which are highly interesting to the readers of a *daily* newspaper, as articles of intelligence, become stale, if not sometimes altogether useless, for record, in a work like this—but a brief account of what has happened shall be given; after remarking that it is the practice in this state, in cases of joint ballots, for each house to agree on the nomination of a person or persons to be voted for—if both houses agree in such nomination, the joint meeting has nothing more to do than to ratify it; but, if the houses differ, a majority of the whole number of members present in joint meeting, settles the question.

On the 10th instant, the senate agreed on the nomination of a ticket favorable to the election of Mr. Crawford. The votes were 17 for Crawford, 7 for Adams and 7 for Clay. The result was communicated to the house of assembly.

On the 10th, 11th and 12th, the house balloted to make a nomination—the results, with only the variation of one vote, were—for the Adams ticket 50, Crawford 43, Clay 32. In one instance, the ticket favorable to general Jackson had one vote. This proves that the strength of parties, in joint ballot, would have stood thus:—for Mr. Crawford 60, Mr. Adams 57, Mr. Clay 32; and, by adding the vote given to gen. Jackson, would shew that the whole number of members then present and voting was 150—necessary to a choice 76.

After the ballot on the 12th, some friends of Mr. Crawford avowed a determination to *force* the Clay ticket out of the house, by voting for that favorable to Mr. Adams, that the nominations might be got into joint meeting, in which they declared, however, that they should vote for Mr. Crawford. This produced much excitement, and charges of inconsistency were pretty freely made—and the prominent friends of Mr. Clay openly declared that, if used in this uncourteous and rude manner, they would vote for the Adams ticket. The proposition also appears to have offended some of Mr. Crawford's friends, and one gentleman frankly proclaimed his determination to abandon him, because of the conduct of his supporters. The house appears to have adjourned this day in a high state of excitement.

On Saturday, the 13th, a Jackson ticket was, for the first time, taken up. It received 25 votes. No choice; and the project of nominating by resolution was resorted to. Some friends of Mr. Clay now joined those of Mr. Adams, and the Adams ticket was nominated on the part of the house. On the instant this was determined, the fact was (unofficially) made known to some of the senators, and that body *hastened* to adjourn, and had just risen from their seats when the clerk of the assembly presented himself with the resolution.

The report is that the Adams ticket will receive the 36 votes—but the fact is evident that neither of the great parties are confident of success. We shall, probably, have something to add to the preceding.

Monday, the 15th. Both branches of the legislature met in joint meeting—the speaker of the senate in the chair. On the ballot, it appeared that 157 votes were given, three of which were *blank*, and the result was as follows: Seven gentlemen on the "Crawford ticket" received 95 votes* and were elected—and twenty-five gentlemen on the "Adams ticket" received 78 votes each. The president of the senate was of opinion that the latter number was not a majority of the whole, counting the three blanks. A long and warm debate followed, and the question was argued by Messrs. Ogden, Tallmadge, Wheaton and others on one side, and by Messrs. Sudam, Wright and Flagg on the other. The president of the senate thought the houses ought to separate, that, in their respective capacities, they might take up the report of the proceedings. Motions were unsuccessfully made for a second ballot. A resolution was offered declaring that thirty-two electors were chosen—this was pronounced to be contrary to usage. After a sharp debate, the president of the senate, accompanied by a quorum of that body, left the assembly chamber, without any adjournment of the joint meeting. It was then proposed that the joint meeting should adjourn, as there was no other

*The regular "Crawford ticket" had 76 votes—the seven who obtained 95 votes are the friends of Mr. Clay, and as such were originally placed on it to induce his supporters in the legislature to vote for the whole ticket.

mode of coming together again. The speaker [of the assembly] said he would not assume the authority of adjourning the *joint meeting*—at last, a motion to adjourn the *assembly* was carried, 58 to 55, at 5 o'clock P. M.

After the senate had retired to their chamber, Mr. Wheeler offered a resolution, declaring that 31 electors had been chosen, which was laid on the table, and the senate adjourned.

From the preceding sketch, it may easily be apprehended that much warmth and feeling was exhibited, and the "Argus" complains of the 'disgraceful scenes re-enacted in the gallery,' which, with the lobbies, was filled almost to suffocation, and the people gave vent to their feelings when the president, several times, refused to put a motion regularly offered. He was severely denounced by many of the members—confusion and tumult followed—after much passion, he abandoned the chair, and called upon the senate to leave the joint meeting—and the "seventeen" obeyed the mandate. It is probable that such sights were never before seen in a legislative body in the United States. An account of them shall be inserted at length, when received.

As the house of assembly evidently has the power, it will, no doubt, be insisted on, that the 25 Adams electors are chosen, and that there are only four more to be elected. And Mr. Wheeler's motion in the senate, (he being one of the most decided friends of Mr. Crawford), goes to shew that the senate will, probably, agree thereto. The fact is said to be settled, that Mr. Crawford will not receive one vote from New-York. We shall see. There is no calculation on what may have happened at Albany.

To exclude the *blank* votes from the count, as to the whole number, the case that occurred in the contested election between Jefferson and Burr, is aptly referred to. On that occasion, a Burrite from Vermont, and four Burrites from Maryland, (which states were equally divided), put in blank votes, and yet the votes of those states were counted for Mr. Jefferson, and he was elected thereby.

Saturday morning, 9 o'clock. By the Eastern mail received this morning, we have positive information that the resolution of Mr. Wheeler, of the senate, was taken up and adopted. After which the two houses again met in joint ballot, and made choice of the four electors remaining to complete the list. The result was, that the three members who voted the blank ballots, supported the Crawford ticket, and four Crawford electors were chosen. The vote of the state will therefore be as follows: Adams 25, Clay 7, Crawford 4.

New Jersey.

The return of the votes is given as follows, and said to be official—except that it is said not to include Cape May county, which had a majority of 150 votes for Mr. Adams.

For the Jackson ticket	9215
Adams	8119
"Convention"	1198

On the "convention" ticket were five names that were also on the *regular* Jackson ticket—the other three received 1198 votes, which shews the strength of Mr. Crawford's friends in the state; the five, being on *both* tickets, had upwards of 10,000 votes.

Pennsylvania.

Election returns—for the Jackson ticket 35,893; Adams 5,405; Crawford 4,186; Clay 1,701. This is given as the official amount. The election was a small one, it being universally admitted that Jackson would get the vote of the state. At the late election of governor, more than 150,000 ballots were received; now, only 47,185.

Delaware.

We stopped the press last week to alter the report concerning the result of the election in this state; but, as many papers had been worked off and were

on their way to the subscribers, before the alteration was made, it may be necessary briefly to state the result.

The legislature met at Dover on Monday the 8th instant, for the purpose of appointing electors. After nomination, the ballot stood as follows:

For Isaac Tunnell	15	For John Gordon	8
H. M. Ridgely	8	J. G. Rowland	21
Daniel Rodney	10	Kensey Johns	10
John Caldwell	15	Purnall Tindall	2
Robert Young	5	W. D. Waples	1

There were thirty members present. Mr. Rowland was, unquestionably, elected. Messrs. Tunnell and Caldwell had 15 votes each, or exactly one half of the whole. The speaker of the senate, who presided in the joint meeting, declared there was an equal division, and gave his additional casting vote to dispose of it. He then declared Messrs. Rowland, Tunnell and Caldwell duly elected, and ordered the certificates to be made out accordingly.

It appears that the law provides "that, if an equal division of ballots shall appear for two or more persons, not being elected by a majority of the votes, the speaker of the senate shall have an additional casting vote." It is under this provision that the speaker acted. We must presume it was not meant to meet a case like this, and that it ought not to have been applied until some two or more persons really had an equal and opposing vote, as prescribed. A protest, (which has not reached us), has been signed on the occasion; but we know not by what means the error can be corrected, admitting that one has been committed, as it seems evident that there was.

Mr. Rowland is the friend of Mr. Adams, and Messrs. Tunnell and Caldwell are expected to vote for Mr. Crawford, though the latter was first said to be friendly to Mr. Clay. The proceeding has caused much feeling in this little state.

Maryland.

We have the returns of the 2nd district, in which two opposing candidates were offered for Mr. Adams. The votes were as follows:

	<i>Jackson.</i>	<i>Adams.</i>	<i>Crawford.</i>	<i>Cross & Kilgour.</i>
Calvert county	83	230	255	39
Prince Georges	363	180	77	256
Part of Montgomery	152	105	171	102
	628	515	503	397

So the Jackson ticket was elected, as before stated.

Virginia.

The returns from 93 counties and towns give the following results—for the Crawford ticket 7675; Adams do. 3032; Jackson do. 2798; Clay do. 411. Eleven counties remained to be officially heard from. The whole number of votes given, officially and unofficially known, was 13,936—there is supposed to be 40,000 freeholders the state.

The governor has issued his proclamation declaring the election of the following gentlemen, as electors of president and vice president of the U. S.

William C. Holt, of Norfolk county; Doct. Charles H. Graves, of Surry; John Cargill, of Sussex; gen. Wm. H. Brodnax, of Greensville; gen. John Purnall, of Prince Edward; Dr. James Jones, of Nottoway; major Charles Yancey, of Buckingham; Col. Joseph Martin, of Henry; Col. Thomas M. Randolph, of Albemarle; Judge W. Brockenbrough, of Richmond city; John T. Lomax, of Fredericksburg; Col. William Jones, of Gloucester; Robert Shield, sen. of York; Col. Ellison Currie, of Lancaster; Robert Taylor, of Orange; Isaac Foster, of Fauquier; Daniel Morgan, of Jefferson; Wm. Armstrong, of Hampshire; Archibald Rutherford, of Rockingham; John Boyer, of Rockbridge; James Hoge, of Montgomery; Andrew Russell, of Washington; Joseph H. Samuels, of Wood; William Marteny, of Randolph.

North Carolina.

A few of the returns have reached us, as follows—

	People's ticket.*	Caucus ticket.
Elizabeth City	204	13
Fayetteville	351	124
Raleigh	206	101
Warrenton	42	203
Cumberland county	565†	165

Georgia.

The legislature of this state have appointed the electors of president and vice-president. The ballot stood thus—

For the Crawford ticket	121
Jackson do.	45

Majority 76

The gentlemen chosen are—Elias Beall, of Monroe; Thomas Cumming, of Richmond; John Floyd, of Camden; John Harden, of Twiggs; Warren Jourdan, of Jones; William Matthews, of Jackson; John McIntosh, of McIntosh; John Rutherford, of Baldwin; William Terrill, of Hancock.

By the official returns of the votes on the subject of the choice of electors of president and vice-president of the United States, they stand as follows:

In favor of electing by the people, 19,999—in favor of electing by the legislature, 8,199—7,777 did not vote on either side.

Ohio.

We have no certain accounts of the result of the election in this state, though a report is afloat, on what authority we know not, that the Jackson ticket has succeeded by a majority of about 100 votes. But the latest returns that we have are as follows: Jackson 17,293, Clay 15,715, Adams 10,510. We do not pretend to vouch for the correctness of these aggregates.

Missouri.

A northern paper says—This state is likely to lose her three electoral votes, on the presidential question, in consequence of an oversight in framing the law for their election. The governor, some time since, issued his proclamation for the purpose of remedying this defect: but it now appears this proceeding is void, and of course that the three votes of this state, on that important and highly interesting question, must be lost.

This cannot be the fact—for we see it noticed in a St. Louis paper of the 22d ultimo, that the election was to take place "on the first Monday of November," and the names of the candidates were published.

NEW YORK. The returns have not reached us complete; but we are told that the majority for Mr. Clinton may be put down at 17,000—or "one thousand for each of the immortal seventeen senators who voted against the electoral law;" and this is said to be the greatest majority ever before obtained at a contested election for governor, in this state. Gen. Tallmadge is chosen Lieut. governor, in the place of gen. Root, by a yet much larger majority. At Lyons, in Wayne county, he received 677 votes, and his opponent six.

The legislature of the state is composed of 32 senators and 123 members of assembly. The first is elected by classes, eight every year; of the eight just chosen, seven were opposed to the late "regency;" and of the assembly, it is stated, that between 80 and 90 of the members, (and one paper says between 90 and 100) are "people's men." A more severe defeat never was experienced by a political party. It al-

*The "people's ticket," in many cases is indorsed "Adams" or "Jackson"—and, in some instances, the number favorable to either is about the same—the majority, however, is for "Jackson."

†312 indorsed Adams, 233 Jackson.

most amounts to annihilation. The people have, indeed, resumed the *sovereignty*.

A singular case has occurred at Albany. Mr. Caldwell, of New York, was summoned to appear before a committee of the assembly for examination, relative to the affair of the *Chemical bank*, incorporated last winter, the act for which is said to have been obtained by improper means. He attended at Albany, and, having consulted judge Spencer for advice, addressed a letter to the speaker of the assembly, declining an examination, and containing some reflections on the legislature, after which he left Albany and went home. A secret session of the assembly was held, and the letter pronounced to be an indignity on the legislature. A messenger was sent off who arrested Mr. Caldwell a second time; and judge Spencer was also arrested, because it appeared that the letter signed by Mr. C. and addressed by him to the speaker, was in the *hand writing* of that gentleman, not having been copied. It is possible this affair may terminate in the exposition of some curious but discreditable circumstances, if even the twentieth part of what has been reported of the incorporation of this bank shall be found to be true.

In the assembly, on the 15th, the following letter was received and read—

Albany, November 15, 1824.

SIR—Will you have the goodness to communicate the enclosed letter to the honorable the assembly, this morning.

Yours, respectfully,

A. SPENCER.

Richard Goodell, speaker of the assembly.

Albany, November 15, 1824.

SIR—I have received a copy of a resolution of the honorable the assembly, requiring me to appear at the bar of the house on Tuesday next, 12 o'clock. The ground of this requisition would seem to be, that a communication from William J. Caldwell, to the chairman of the committee appointed to inquire whether any unfair or corrupt means were used in obtaining the charter of the Chemical bank, was in my hand writing.

In drafting that letter, I acted as the counsel of Mr. Caldwell, and whilst I cannot consent to be held amenable to any tribunal for advice given in good faith to a client, I am free to declare, that it was not my intention to charge or insinuate that the present house of assembly, or any of its members, were corrupt. If the house have inferred from the fact, that the letter presented to the chairman of the committee was in my hand writing, that I meant to go beyond the strict line of my duty as counsel, and embark personally in the question, they have formed an erroneous opinion. I owe it to myself, as well as your honorable house, to declare that I did not expect, or intend, that the letter which I drafted as counsel, would have been sent to the committee, or made public. I have therefore neither attended to, or had any agency whatever in the publication of that letter; and I disclaim all personal knowledge of the facts stated in it, as they were derived entirely from the information of my client.

I feel myself incapable of offering a predetermined insult to any branch of the government, and none was intended on my part by the manner in which Mr. Caldwell's views were committed to paper; and I must say that, in my judgment, I have not transcended the duties resulting from my relation to Mr. Caldwell as his counsel.

I trust this frank explanation will be deemed satisfactory to the house.

Respectfully, your obed't serv't,

A. SPENCER.

Richard Goodell, speaker of the assembly.

After which, and many remarks being made on the subject, Mr. Spencer's letter was pronounced satisfactory, and a motion to rescind the order for his ap-

pearance was carried unanimously, or with only one dissenting voice.

The following, from the Albany Daily Advertiser of the 15th inst. gives some account of the proceedings, with a copy of Mr. Caldwell's letter.

On Friday, after the preliminary proceedings of the day, Mr. Tillotson, chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the charges of corruption in obtaining the charter of the Chemical bank, rose and informed the house that he had a communication to make, of such a nature that it might be proper to have the galleries and lobbies cleared previous to making it. After some consultation, a motion was made for the house to sit with closed doors, and carried. The injunction of secrecy has since been removed, and we learn, that the communication which Mr. Tillotson had to make, was a letter from Wm. J. Caldwell, declining to appear before the committee. The letter contained aspersions upon the character of the legislature.

The sergeant at arms was despatched in pursuit of Mr. Caldwell, who had left the city, to bring him before the bar of the house. The letter proved to be in the hand writing of judge Spencer, and he has been summoned to appear before the bar of the house, on Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the house on Saturday.

Whereas the chairman of the committee appointed to inquire whether any unfair or corrupt means were used in obtaining the charter of the Chemical bank, has received a communication from William J. Caldwell, in the words following:

Albany, Nov. 11, 1824.

"Gentlemen—I arrived in this city yesterday, in obedience to a summons from the chairman of the committee appointed by the house of assembly to investigate the subject of the incorporation of the Chemical bank. I have ascertained, to my entire satisfaction, that the committee have determined to admit, as witnesses, the persons implicated as parties to the corrupt means made use of to procure the passage of the act incorporating that bank. Indeed, I am informed by the chairman that two of those persons have already been sworn as witnesses. If I appear before the committee, beyond all doubt my testimony will be at variance with that of some of the corrupt actors in that scene; and it will be essentially necessary, as well to the corroboration of my evidence, as also to fix the charge on these corrupt actors, that witnesses should be summoned from remote parts of the state. When it is considered that the present legislature must adjourn in a few days, I am decidedly of opinion, and in that I am confirmed by my counsel, were the committee disposed to make a thorough investigation, the short space of time allowed for it will not admit of such investigation. I will not disguise the fact, that public confidence in the purity of the present legislature is so impaired, that it is unfit, in the opinion not only of myself, but my counsel, that such an important inquiry should be conducted by them, or by any committee raised under their authority. When it is considered also, that several of the members of both houses are deeply implicated, public justice would be better promoted by deferring the investigation until the meeting of the next legislature.

I owe it to myself to add, that it is my fixed determination to prefer charges to the next house of assembly, against several persons who have had a corrupt agency in procuring the passage of the act incorporating the Chemical bank; and whatever construction may be put on my declining to appear before your honorable committee, by those who are implicated, I beg you to believe, I shall not shrink from the responsibility I have assumed upon myself.

Your obed't serv't. WILLIAM J. CALDWELL.

John C. Tillotson, esp. chairman of the committee."

Which communication is proved to be in the hand writing of Ambrose Spencer:

Therefore, it is ordered, that the said Ambrose Spencer attend at the bar of this house, on Tuesday next, at twelve o'clock, and that a copy of this order be forthwith served on the said Ambrose Spencer.

FINANCES OF NEW YORK. The following is a very flattering view of the financial affairs of this great state. It will not be an easy thing to invest the surplus money advantageously at this time, the canal loans not yet being payable—

State of New York, Comptroller's office.

To the honorable the legislature of the state of New York.

In the annual report of the comptroller in January last, it was stated that, during this year, there would be about \$373,000 of surplus, which would remain in the treasury unemployed, unless some mode of investment should be authorized by the legislature. The anticipations then indulged have been more than realized. The ordinary revenue of the state has already produced in the present year an income sufficient to meet the current expenses of the government, pay the 50,000 dollars due from the state to the bank of New York, and to accumulate a surplus of 200,000 dollars beyond any sums that may be wanted to satisfy the ordinary demands upon the treasury. To this surplus derived from the revenue, there has been added \$262,091 46, which the bank of New York has required the state to take towards the debt due from that institution. The condition of the treasury at this time will allow of the investment of 450,000 dollars at least. This sum is so considerable in amount, that the comptroller has deemed it his duty to direct the attention of the legislature to it at the present session, and respectfully to suggest that some provision be made for its investment.

WM. L. MARCY, *Comptroller.*

Albany, November 10, 1824.

VERMONT CIVIL LIST. The economy with which the government of that state is conducted, is surprising. There is a free state, a distinct, independent commonwealth, containing nearly 250,000 souls, defraying the expenses of its government with 36,896 dollars and 52 cents, and leaving a balance in its treasury, upon its whole income, which is \$52,929 89, of \$16,033 37.

NEW ORLEANS. We have aggregate lists of the deaths which occurred in this city, from the 1st May to the 1st September, 1824, and an account of the diseases which caused them. The total deaths were 744.

Diseases—unknown 136; of bilious fever 44; malignant 31; yellow 85—unknown (fever) 43; of other fevers designated, about 60; dysentery 61; consumption 51; teething 40; casualties 30; diarrhoea 19—all else under 15.

Places of nativity—Canada 3; England 26; France 32; Germany 14; Holland 5; Ireland 46; Italy 4; Portugal 4; Prussia 1; Scotland 8; Spain 4; Sweden 10; Switzerland 3; West Indies 9; Indians 1; colored persons, (free) 38; Negroes 169; New Hampshire 6; Vermont 4; Massachusetts 15; New York 24; New Jersey 3; Pennsylvania 28; Connecticut 3; Maryland 15; Virginia 13; Kentucky 9; Ohio 6; Tennessee 2; Indiana 1; Mississippi 2; North Carolina 1; South Carolina 1; Louisiana 23—Total, 534.

Of the whole number of deaths, (744) the places of nativity of 534 only are known.

THE FISHERIES. The district attorney of Maine, it is said, has been commissioned to investigate the subject of the late captures of our fishermen by the British gun brig *Dotterel*.

THE PIRATES. The brig-Laura Ann, of New York, has been captured off the coast of Cuba by the pirates, who murdered all the crew except one, who concealed himself below. After they had plundered the brig, they set fire to her and abandoned her—and the man who had secreted himself, then made his escape through the flames and swam to the shore. Several other vessels are mentioned as missing, the crews of which are supposed to have been all murdered.

Norfolk, November 12. Captain Banks, of the schooner Princess Ann, arrived at this port on Wednesday from Havana, whence she sailed on the 1st inst. was informed, just before his departure, that the Colombian private armed schooner La Zulma, had had an engagement off Point Yeacos, with two piratical schooners, and after a severe conflict, succeeded in capturing one of them, and sinking the other.—Fifteen of the crew of the captured schooner were found dead on the decks after the action; and all on board the one sunk, went down with her—not one was saved. The Colombians had ten men killed. There were two other schooners in company with them when first discovered by the La Zulma, but they made off, and stood in towards the land.

[The commander of the La Zulma has been very polite and kind in giving protection and convoy to many American vessels, and exceedingly active in harassing the Spaniards. He had made several prizes.]

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

U. S. schr. Porpoise, Matanzas, 24th Oct. 1824.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you, that, after leaving the convoy from Havana, I stretched in for this port, where I anchored on the evening of the 18th. On inquiry, I was informed, no pirates had been recently committed in this vicinity. I, however, determined to despatch the boats secretly from the harbor, and examine the adjacent bays and inlets. On the night of the 19th, I placed them under command of lieutenant Hunter, and acting lieutenant Johnson, with orders to examine about Point Yeacos, Sewappa bay, and Camrioca, places long notorious as a retreat for pirates. On the evening of the 22d, lieutenant Hunter returned with a piratical schooner of one carriage gun, one new American cutter, and two other boats; one, having three men on board, he captured in Sewappa bay; every appearance justified the suspicion of piracy. The persons informed lieutenant Hunter their vessel had been taken by armed men, the boat they were in given in exchange, with a promise of returning in a few days, and restoring their vessel. The next day, off Camrioca, lieutenant Hunter discovered a suspicious schooner standing to sea, in chase of a vessel in sight—on his approach the schooner tacked and made for the shore, closely pursued by the boats. The crew abandoned the vessel, and fled to the wood, where they were sought for in vain. She proved to be a pirate mounting one gun and small arms. From the number of nautical instruments, trunks of clothing, rigging and sails, with three sets of American colors, found on board, she must have robbed several vessels; from stains of blood on the cloths and other articles on board, I fear the unfortunate persons to whom they belonged must have been murdered—no papers were discovered which could lead to the name of the vessel or vessels captured; several articles of clothing were marked "captain Shaw"—a number with the initials "A. S." A bag on board was lettered "brig Morning Star's letter bag;" one waistcoat contained in the pocket a printed card, "Mrs. Loris' boarding-house, Charleston, S. C." and appeared to have been newly printed. A medicine chest on board was put up in New York. I have delivered the prisoners to the governor of Matanzas, and shall furnish him all the testimony in my power which can throw any light on their character. The schooner I sent out last night under com-

mand of acting lieutenant Browne, in hopes of decoying some of her former comrades. I sail with convoy to-morrow, and, after joining the prize at sea, shall proceed to Thompson's Island for supplies, and return to the protection of commerce on this coast. I trust, sir, should the prize be sufficiently fortunate to meet with pirates, I shall have the pleasure to give a satisfactory account of them.

I do myself the honor to enclose the correspondence relative to the capture of the vessels and prisoners.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
CH. W. SKINNER.

To the hon. Samuel L. Southard, secretary of the navy.

[COPY.]

To his excellency Don Cecelio Ayllor, governor of Matanzas:

U. S. schr. Porpoise, Matanzas, 23d Oct. 1824.

I deliver to your excellency three men, captured by a detachment of my boats, a few days since, under circumstances justifying a belief of their having committed piracy. An armed schooner was also captured, which the prisoners claim as their property, alleging, in explanation, that their vessel had been forcibly seized by armed men, and, in exchange, they had received from the pirate his vessel, with a promise to return in a few days and restore their original property. Under this expectation they were anxiously awaiting her arrival. Fortunately for humanity, my boats encountered her. From the quantity of clothing, goods, and nautical instruments, found on board, she must have robbed several vessels, and from stains of blood on cloths, &c. most probably murdered the unfortunate people who fell into their hands. We found on board also, three sets of American colors. These enormities call loudly for punishment. It affords me pleasure to deliver these people to your excellency, as I am well persuaded, from your well known regard to justice, they will meet the punishment due their crimes.

If your excellency will inform me when you will receive them, they shall be landed under an escort.

I enclose to your excellency the papers found on board; and have the honor to be, respectfully, your excellency's obedient servant,
C. W. SKINNER.

[COPY.]

The governor of Matanzas' Answer.

I have just received your statement of this day, relative to the capture of a small vessel, whose crew ran to the sea shore, suspected, with much reason, to be pirates, not only on account of their flight and equipment, but of some crimes committed by them. In consequence thereof, I will give my orders to receive, on the wharf, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the three men which you captured, and that you promised to remit me. I hope that, to-morrow, between ten and eleven, you will have the kindness to send to this government the officer and marine guards that joined in the capture of the vessel, to hear their respective informations, as the beginning of the summary. I hope, also, that for their examination you will please send the clothes stained with blood, and other articles and arms, all of which will serve for the inquiry or search, and which will be returned whenever you require it, after the matter is finished.

I now put you in mind that the papers that you mentioned in your statement have not come to hand.

I declare to you that your recommendable services to the cause of humanity, and in favor of our commercial relations, will be worthy of praise to the superior government. And for my part, I promise you, with all the justice of the laws, and my firmness to observe them, that I will contribute to the most to the extermination of those wicked men.

With the greatest regard, I am, dear sir, yours, &c.

CECELIO AYLLOR.

To the com. of the American schr. of war Porpoise.

[COPY.]

U. S. schr. Porpoise, Matanzas, 24th Oct. 1824.

To his excellency Don Cecelio Ayllor, governor of Matanzas:

I had the honor to receive your excellency's reply to my communication, in relation to the prisoners made by this vessel, and have delivered them agreeably to your wishes. The papers which I neglected to send, I have forwarded immediately, on discovering the omission. The clothes stained with blood, and many other articles, were in a condition so filthy, I caused them to be thrown into the sea. For a corroboration of the testimony which you will receive this day, I beg leave to refer your excellency to the Spanish officer, and his interpreter, who came on board the moment of arrival, and to whom the articles alluded to were exhibited.

I have the honor to be, your excellency's obedient servant,
C. W. SKINNER.

"THE NATION'S GUEST."

We omitted in our last to mention that general La Fayette had visited Monticello, the residence of Mr. Jefferson. The meeting between these two patriarchs of the revolution is said to have been very affecting; they remained clasped in each others arms for several minutes, in speechless emotion. On the 10th inst. the general attended a dinner given by the citizens of Charlottesville, present at which were Messrs. Jefferson, Madison, &c.

After dinner, on giving a toast, Mr. Jefferson presented a paper, which, at his request, was read by the president—containing a congratulatory address to their distinguished guest, who, (while he and the other American statesmen had only held the nail, in the cause of liberty), had so essentially contributed to clinch it. The particulars of which will be given hereafter.

The following delicate and elegant toast was proposed by Mr. Madison:

"Liberty, which has virtue for its guest, and gratitude for its feast."

In all the towns through which the general has passed since his leaving Richmond, the same enthusiastic feelings have prevailed which characterized his reception in the other places mentioned in the Register, and all have been anxious to testify their gratitude and love.

HAYTI. The ship Armata sailed from Baltimore on Monday last with about three hundred free people of color, who had accepted the offers of president Boyer to become citizens of Hayti. If those who have proceeded to that island continue to give good reports of their reception and prospects, they will be followed by tens of thousands. As yet, however, too great a proportion of the emigrants are males—and as, after a sincere desire to benefit this degraded class of our population, the chief consideration is a reduction of their numbers among us, it will naturally occur that the departure of one female is of more importance than that of several males. It would be true policy, in those who are zealous to keep the colored population in check, to encourage, by all rightful means, the emigration of girls of 15 and upwards.

COLOMBIA.—The senate and chamber of representatives, considering—

1st. That the republic possesses throughout its territories, salines sufficiently abundant and extensive to supply salt, not merely for the population of the country but also for the wants of others;

2ndly. That on this account the industry of the citizens ought to be encouraged, by stimulating them through the medium of protecting laws—

*Mr. Monroe was expected to have attended, but public duties prevented him.

Have passed a decree absolutely prohibiting the importation of foreign salt, into any of the ports of the republic.

SPAIN. The condition of this country may be partly estimated from the following:

The king of Spain issued, on the 16th of September last, a circular to the captains general of the provinces, urging them to employ their utmost efforts for the formation of royalist volunteer corps. The municipalities of the different towns of the kingdom, are also called upon to further this object. On the same day, the general of the police decreed that all persons, of whatever denomination, class or quality they may be, (the royalist volunteers excepted), who may have in their possession arms of any nature or kind, including stilletos, poniards, hunting knives or cutlasses, and ammunition of war, even to half a pound of gunpowder, are bound, within three days, to give up such articles to the Intendants or Alcalds, upon pain of having disobeyed the government of the king, and of being punished as having made an attempt against the public security. All those who have been militia men, or mountain chasseurs, and have formed part of the constitutional battalions called *sacred*, who, in pursuance of preceding decrees, have given up their arms, are bound within three days to produce the receipt of the surrender of their arms, or to prove by respectable witnesses that they have surrendered; in default of which they will be charged with disobedience, and tried before the tribunals, as retaining arms in contempt of the laws. Every individual who will denounce to the police the houses or other places where arms are concealed, shall receive a recompense in proportion to the number and importance of the arms found, and may reckon upon the support of the police.

ALARMING DISEASE. A London paper of September 23, says—"The inhabitants of *Deronport*, (formerly called *Plymouth Dock*) have been thrown into the greatest consternation, by the appearance of a contagious disease among the artificers in the dock-yard. Within the last fortnight several men, who had slightly bruised or accidentally cut themselves in the progress of their work, have become alarmingly ill, mortification has ensued, and seven shipwrights and two sawyers have died. These melancholy events were, by many medical men, attributed to atmospheric influence; but, to ascertain the probable cause, Dr. Bell, an eminent surgeon, opened the body of George Nicholl, a shipwright, who had died on the preceding day. In the course of the dissection, he unfortunately happened to scratch one of his fingers, which passed unnoticed at the time. But, on that afternoon, he became alarmed, as, on examining the scratch, he feared he had imbibed some morbid matter. Shortly afterwards he felt a shivering come on him, and he was immediately put to bed and bled. The best medical aid was administered, and the most rigid attention paid to his case; but in spite of all, the symptoms daily became worse, and he died on the fourth day. It is feared something in the nature of the plague has been retained amongst the timber of some old vessels recently broken up."

FEMALE HEROISM. Juana Maria Pola, of Santa Fe de Bogota, was a woman whose husband, brothers, and sons, were deeply engaged in the patriot cause. When Santa Fe was taken from the royalists, after the barracks of the infantry and cavalry had been seized, the patriots paused to collect numbers sufficient to attack the artillery; and then was that interval, when "the boldest held his breath for a time." Juana Maria found her sons among the troops who were awaiting the rest. "What do you do here?" said she, "I expect each moment to fight for *La Pa-*

tria." "Kneel down, then, and take a mother's blessing. We women will go and receive the first fire, and over our bodies you will march and take yonder cannon, and save your country." She blessed her sons, and rushed by the foremost, and the day was theirs. From that day she held a captain's pay and rank. But the royalists retook Santa Fe, and Juana Maria Pola was one of their first victims; she was led to the market place and shot.—*Mrs. Graham's Journal of a residence in Chili.*

LIGHTNING. It is a remarkable fact, that when the lightning-rod of Messrs. Hoffman, Son & Pell's store was struck on Friday, no shock was felt by any person within, although Mr. Hoffman and his son were standing at their desks near the corner of the building down which it passed—the former, about ten feet from the rod, and the latter not more than six. Mr. Hoffman saw sparks fly by the window, in such a manner that he supposed the store was on fire; and this was the only indication he had of the passage of lightning, except a strong odour of sulphur, until he discovered the hole in the tin spout, where the sheet iron had been burst inward, and apparently half melted.

[*N. Y. Daily Ad.*]

FOREIGN NEWS.

From London papers to the 6th October, received at New York.

France. The London papers assert that a squadron left Brest about the first of September, consisting of one ship of the line, and a large number of frigates and smaller armed vessels, for the West India station, with 4000 troops on board; the object of which is best explained in the following letter, which they publish as having been received from Paris, for the accuracy of which, however, they do not pledge themselves:

The following is the letter:—"Soon after the dismissal of the Haytian commissioners, sent to France to negotiate the acknowledgment of St. Domingo as an independent state, orders were given by the French government to prepare an expedition against the Island. Four thousand men, forming part of it, were ordered to Brest, and there embarked on the 28th of August. The expedition then set sail to join admiral Duperre off Martinique, where an additional number of troops, collected for several months past, were to be taken on board, and the whole to proceed to St. Domingo. On arriving off the island, it was not intended to undertake any thing decisive in the first instance, which the smallness of the forces would not admit of, but to get possession of some strong places on the healthiest part of the coast, throw up additional fortifications, and then enter into negotiations with some of the chiefs, many of whom are still attached to France. Should these fail, then strong reinforcements would be sent from France and hostilities commence, whilst the fleet would establish the strictest blockade before the principal ports of the island.

"Communication respecting this armament was, it is added, made several months ago to the British cabinet, which, acting upon the principle that every nation has an undoubted right to attempt to recover her colonies, started no objection. The journey of a certain lord (H—by), to Paris some months ago, it is even said, was not altogether unconnected with this object.

"Spain, claiming part of Hispaniola, it is confidently asserted, will act in concert with France, and probably extend her views to the Gulph of Mexico."

It is hardly probable, we should think, that so large a fleet could leave Brest *secretly*, and the secret be kept for four or five weeks; and any attempt to recover Hayti, conditioned as it now is, is absurd in the extreme. The feeble attempt to recover the island, cost Napoleon 35,000 men—and what was the power of its people then, compared with what it is now?

The new king of France has done an act for which we thank him—he has taken off the censorship of the press. The dauphin, (late duke of Angouleme), earnestly supported its abolition in the council.

Spain. The affairs of Spain still continue very unsettled. Arrests were daily making of persons supposed to have been engaged in the rebellion of St. Cruz. A number of women, wives of the ex-deputies of the cortes, have been ordered to quit the capital in twenty-four hours after the delivery of their passports. Misery is said to be at its height in Madrid; money scarce and in great demand by the government—the salaries of all the officers being four months in arrear.

Private letters state that Ferdinand has declared to his council his determination never to acknowledge any portion of the loans made to the cortes. He has also issued a decree laying a duty upon all goods that may be introduced into the kingdom by foreign consuls—even such articles as are necessary for their own consumption.

We understand that the authenticity of the instructions from the superintendent general of the police of Spain to the officers of that establishment, ordering the extermination of all the constitutionalists, has been questioned, from an idea that so atrocious a document never could have been issued. We can assure our readers that it is perfectly genuine, and that we have the printed original in our possession.—*Morn. Chronicle.*

Greece. Nothing new or important is mentioned—the little additional intelligence that is received mainly goes to strengthen our belief in the truth of what has been asserted as to the late successes of the Greeks off Samos. It is said that only seventeen vessels of the Turkish fleet escaped, and that the admiral was killed, &c.

Africa. The Ashantees were still pressing on the British at Cape Coast Castle. The garrison of the latter consisted of only about 300 Europeans, assisted, however, by a native force of about 5000 strong. A severe battle was fought in July, in which the British had 103 killed and 443 wounded—the force of the Ashantees was given at 15,000 men, commanded by the king in person, and it is said that he was defeated, inasmuch as the chief part of his troops had deserted or were withdrawn; and that no further danger was apprehended on the 22d of that month.

Brazil. Pernambuco has been captured by the imperial forces, after a good deal of hard fighting. The defeated force had retired to Olinda.

CHRONICLE.

The Wild Cat. There is now very little doubt that the U. S. schooner Wild Cat, long missing, was lost on her trip from Cuba to Thompson's Island—probably she went ashore near Carysford Reef, about which her arm chest, &c. have been found, and that every one on board perished. She was commanded by lieutenant James E. Legare, with acting lieutenant L. M. Booth, midshipmen Thomas Glenn and Joseph Porter—a gunner's mate, 5 seamen, 8 ordinary seamen, 2 boys and 2 marines—total 22 persons.

Naval court martial. Commodore Bainbridge arrived in New York on Saturday. We understand that he is to preside at a general court martial to be held at the navy yard, Brooklyn, for the trial of lieutenant Weaver, and several other officers of the navy.

The following officers will compose the court—captains Jones, Warrington, Crane, Woolsey, Henley, Elliot, Reed, Chauncey, Hoffman, and Finch.

Died, in Charleston, S. C. on the 29th ult. aged 66 years, Charles Pinckney, a distinguished citizen.

Died in Berks county, Pennsylvania, Michael Bear, aged 104 years, 8 months and 11 days.

Finances of New Jersey. By the annual report of the treasurer of this state to the legislature, it appears that the balance in his hands, this year, is \$13,553.

Georgia. John McPherson Berrian and Thomas W. Cobb, have been elected senators of the United States, from this state. The first for six years from the 3d of March next, in the place of Mr. Elliott, whose period of service expires and who declined being a candidate; and the last to supply the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Mr. Ware. Mr. Berrian had no opposition. Mr. Cobb received 85 votes, and Mr. Seaborn Jones 79.

Kentucky. The capitol of this state, at Frankfort, was consumed by fire on the 4th inst. The flame was first observed near the cupola, which was soon wrapped by the destructive element, and the height of the building and the rapidity of the combustion almost instantly checked the faintest hope of arresting its progress, and all that was consumable was soon reduced to ashes. Some of the furniture, books, papers, &c. and a quantity of muskets, were destroyed. The public offices adjacent, were saved. The fire was accidental.

The account says—This was among the finest edifices in the western country. Its dimensions—100 feet front by 65 deep, with a correspondent height. It was built in 1816, and cost about 30,000 dollars, chiefly raised by the voluntary contributions of the citizens of Frankfort and its vicinity.

Ohio. Jeremiah Morrow has been re-elected governor of the state of Ohio, by a respectable majority.

Illinois. Morris Birbeck, esq. has been appointed secretary of state, by the governor of Illinois.

New Orleans. A writer in the Louisiana Advertiser, complaining of the negligent manner in which interments are made in the protestant burying ground of that city, asserts, that, "after the late heavy falls of rain, there were from eighteen to twenty inches of water on the surface of the ground, on which a great number of coffins were seen floating, and being agitated by the wind were driven in different directions, knocking against each other, and forming a deadly representation of a sham sea-fight."

The cause of the Greeks. In the ship Triton, which sailed from Boston for Malta the 7th inst. several gentlemen went passengers, intending to offer their services to the Greeks, to aid them in their war of independence, bearing with them their recommendations to that government.

Cape Mesurado. The settlers at Cape Mesurado appear to be in a very prosperous condition: land has been apportioned to them, and a satisfactory system of government is adopted. The colonists have been much in want of medical aid, but only twelve have died since the 12th of March. The soil is said to be fertile, and well adapted to the culture of coffee, sugar, cotton, rice and indigo, &c. &c.

The bature at New Orleans, which has long been a bone of contention, lately sunk into the river and disappeared. It was immensely valuable, being in front of the business part of the city, 700 feet long, and 200 wide. Three fourths of the wharf, front of Conti street was carried off. The whole of the bature to Canal street was expected to disappear in a few days. The water is now from 30 to 70 feet where the land was ten feet above low water. It is thought all idea of building wharves must be abandoned.

A dwarf. Mr. Stevens, the celebrated American dwarf, who is 21 years of age and weighs but thirty-four pounds, and of perfect symmetry, is playing the character of Tom Thumb, &c. in the New York Park theatre.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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

The valuable papers relative to our negotiations with France, will be concluded in the next REGISTER, and then we shall have room for the insertion of more matters of a miscellaneous character, and of more general interest, perhaps, to the greater part of our readers. Room is also wanted for some original remarks which late events seem to have called for; and a discussion of the propriety and necessity of regulating auctions for the sale of foreign goods—which we intend to take up as soon as possible.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

[Returns, so far as they are known.]

STATES.	Electors	Adams.	Clay.	Crawford.	Jackson.
Maine	9	9	0	0	0
New Hampshire	8	8	0	0	0
Massachusetts	15	15	0	0	0
Rhode-Island	4	4	0	0	0
Connecticut	8	8	0	0	0
Vermont	7	7	0	0	0
New-York	36	25	7	4	0
New-Jersey	8	0	0	0	8
Pennsylvania	23	0	0	0	23
Delaware	3	1	0	2	0
Maryland	11	3	0	1	7
Virginia	24	0	0	24	0
North Carolina	15	0	0	0	15
South Carolina	11				
Georgia	9	0	0	9	0
Kentucky	14	0	14	0	0
Tennessee	11	0	0	0	11
Ohio	16	0	16	0	0
Indiana	5				
Illinois	3				
Missouri	3				
Mississippi	3				
Louisiana	5				
Alabama	5				
	261	80	37	40	69

By the tabular statement given above, our readers will see the present state of the presidential election, and, in the articles that follow, some of the reasons on which the numbers are put down for the different candidates. Six states are yet to be heard from—Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, having 24 votes in the whole. The result of the elections in several of them is uncertain, and they cannot bring about a choice by the electors, if the four candidates are pushed by their respective friends. Of these, only three can go before the house of representatives, and the great anxiety, at this moment, is, whether the third man will be Mr. Clay or Mr. Crawford. The probability is in favor of the first named gentleman; but as I have had so many causes to laugh at the speculations of others in regard to the presidential election, I shall not venture any calculation of the issue. [The election has not yet been held in South Carolina, but the vote is regarded as certain for gen. Jackson.]

*The vote of this state is put down for gen. Jackson, but some believe that Mr. Adams will get a part of it—his friends being numerous in North Carolina. The ticket is regarded as "unpledged," except against Mr. Crawford.

Rhode Island.

Electors of president and vice president were chosen in this state last week. There was only a small shew of opposition, notwithstanding the four votes to which Rhode Island is entitled, have been confidently put down in favor of the "national nomination." In Providence, the votes were for the Adams ticket 441, the "unpledged ticket" 10. It seems that certain gentlemen had been named as candidates without their knowledge or consent, and reported "unpledged." The ticket appears to have been circulated privately. The present returns give 960 for the Adams ticket, and 132 for the opposition. [The latest accounts say that the whole number of votes given for the opposition ticket is only about 200.]

New-York.

In the senate, Nov. 16. The senate passed a resolution,* declaring that the 25 electors balloted for yesterday in the joint meeting of the two houses, and who received 78 votes, were duly elected, and that they would, at 12 o'clock, again meet the house in the assembly chamber and proceed to the election of four more electors to complete the list.

In the assembly, Nov. 16. The speaker made a report of the proceedings of the joint meeting of both houses yesterday; upon which Mr. Hosmer offered a resolution, that those on the ticket for electors, who had 78 votes and upwards, be declared elected.

The resolution passed, ayes 117, noes 7.

A resolution was received from the senate, informing that they had declared those elected on the electoral ticket, who had 78 and 95 votes, and that they would immediately meet the assembly in the assembly chamber, to proceed to ballot for the remaining four.

This resolution was concurred in, ayes 117, noes 2.

The senate accordingly attended, and the result of the ballot was as follows:

For the Crawford candidates—one 80 and three 81 votes; for the Adams do. one 78, and three 79; two votes scattering.

*The following is the resolution alluded to: it was offered by Mr. Wheeler—

Resolved, as the sense of the senate, that the following named persons, to wit: [naming seven], having received ninety-five votes on the joint ballot of the senate and assembly, that being a majority of all the persons voting; and that the following named persons, to wit: [naming twenty-five], having received seventy-eight votes, that being a majority of the significant votes given on the said joint ballot, excluding three blank ballots not counted, be and the same are hereby considered duly nominated and appointed electors of president and vice president of the United States for this state, and that the senate, (if the assembly concur therein), will meet the honorable the assembly in the assembly chamber, at 12 o'clock this day, to complete the appointment of the remaining four electors, not appointed by the joint ballot of yesterday.

After debate—The question was then taken on the resolution and carried, ayes 27, noes 3, as follows:—

Ayes—Messrs. Bowman, Bowne, Bronson, Burrows, Burt, Clark, Cramer, Dudley, Earl, Gardner, Green, Greenly, Haight, Lefferts, Livingston, Lynde, Mallory, McCall, McIntyre, Morgan, Redfield, Stranahan, Sudam, Thorn, Wheeler, Wooster, Wright—27.

Noes—Messrs. Keyes, Ogden, Ward—3.

†The noes were Messrs. Budlong, Dickson, Livingston, Price, Ruger, D. Smith, and Stephens.

A resolution then passed, declaring the following persons chosen electors of president and vice president—

Marinus Willet, New York; Abraham Stagg, New York; Ebenezer Sage, Suffolk; Richard Blauvelt, Rockland; John Drake, New York; James Dreka, Westchester; Isaac Sutherland, Dutchess; William Walsh, Orange; Alexander J. Coffin, Columbia; Benjamin Smith, Rensselaer; Elisha Dorr, Albany; William Townsend, Delaware; Edward B. Crandall, Otsego; Thomas Lawyer, Schoharie; Samuel Hicks, Oneida; Edward Savage, Washington; Benj. Mooers, Clinton; Chester Patterson, Broome; Phineas Coon, Madison; Azariah Smith, Onondaga; Eleazar Burnham, Cayuga; Solomon St. John, Wayne; Elisha B. Strong, Monroe; Clark Crandall, Alleghany; Isaac Sutherland, Genesee; Nathan Thompson, Saratoga; Darius Bently, Tioga; Micha Brooks, Ontario; Pierre J. Barker, Seneca; Joseph Sibley, Monroe; Timothy H. Porter, Cattaraugus; Samuel Russel, Erie; John Lansing, jr. Albany; Benjamin Bailey, New York; Samuel Smith, Sullivan; Heman Cady, Clinton.

[The twenty-five first named, are Adams men, the seven succeeding, Clay men, and the four last, Crawford men.]

Some doubt has been expressed as to the seven electors said to be favorable to Mr. Clay. They were on the Crawford ticket—this is true; but were placed there to secure the support of Mr. Clay's friends. The following, from the "National Advocate," must put the matter at rest; for the vote of Ohio is for Mr. Clay—

"The Statesman is in error, as he will find, respecting the electors. If Ohio is for Jackson, then the whole eleven votes of this state, supposed to be partly for Clay, will be given to Crawford."

Pennsylvania.

Return of votes for presidential electors, by counties.

	Jackson.	Adams.	Crawford.	Clay.
Allegheny	1,384	18	398	18
Armstrong	286	16	6	1
Adams	390	348	00	00
Bucks	1,280	180	117	76
Bedford	664	102	2	6
Beaver	465	1	165	2
Bradford	639	19	16	00
Butler	506	2	234	3
Berks	1,686	53	76	49
Chester	1,471	164	80	344
Cambria	87	5	3	00
Columbia	507	8	54	00
Clearfield	116	16	00	00
Crawford	312	40	8	00
Cumberland	730	180	5	16
Centre	603	89	19	1
Dauphin	770	123	22	5
Delaware	329	119	61	135
Erie	302	55	10	3
Fayette	850	16	52	278
Franklin	952	614	12	34
Green	374	6	9	30
Huntingdon	473	54	70	92
Indiana	258	27	2	00
Lehigh	753	5	5	00
Lancaster	1,667	202	147	32
Luzerne	631	31	125	18
Lebanon	536	2	85	3
Lycoming, &c.	560	40	44	1
Millin	662	78	6	4
Montgomery	1,479	48	445	47
Mercer	438	00	142	00
Northumberland	643	6	87	00
Northampton	1,157	44	29	33
Perry	292	24	00	1
Pike	116	00	10	00
Philadelphia city	2,265	1,501	608	106

Philadelphia county	3,634	576	580	91
Somerset	615	50	5	5
Susquehanna	319	31	126	23
Schuylkill	346	00	19	6
Tioga	281	5	1	00
Union	709	00	26	2
Venango	265	1	15	1
Washington	970	120	184	208
Westmoreland	963	34	6	3
Warren	153	7	3	00
Wayne	175	25	15	00
York	844	327	53	11
	35,893	5,405	4,186	1,701

Whole number of votes 47,185

Jackson's majority over Adams 30,488

over Crawford 31,707

over Clay 34,192

over the whole 24,601

Delaware.

The following, copied from the "Delaware Recorder," of Nov. 11, is matter that ought to be preserved in the political history of our country.

On Monday last, pursuant to an act of the general assembly, the legislature of Delaware met at Dover, for the purpose of appointing electors of president and vice-president of the United States.

In the House of Representatives—Joshua Burton was elected speaker, Calob S. Laycon, was appointed clerk, and Vincent Vandever, door keeper and sergeant at arms.

The house being thus organized—

"Mr. Black, from Newcastle county, offered the following resolutions, which were read and laid on the table for consideration.

"Whereas, it is recognised as a fundamental principle of republican governments, that all power emanates from, and of right belongs to, the people, either to be exercised by the whole or delegated to a few, for the convenience and benefit of ALL, as a majority of the citizens composing the commonwealth may deem proper; And whereas it is manifest that in the choice of a chief magistrate for this nation, every citizen has a deep and important interest, and ought, for his own safety, to retain the right of selection as much within his own immediate control as the nature of the case will admit: And whereas, this legislature believes that the constitution of the United States did intend, and that the circumstances of the case will fully and conveniently admit, the choice of electors of president and vice-president of this government to be made directly by the people, without the intervention of any state legislative power, except so far as the exercise of this power might be necessary in directing the time and manner of making such choice:—

Therefore,

"Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the state of Delaware, in general assembly met, That it is deemed and hereby declared to be *inexpedient* and improper for this legislature to proceed to the appointment of electors of president and vice-president of the United States, on the part of this state.

"Resolved, further, That a joint committee be appointed, consisting of three members, on the part of the house of representatives, and two members on the part of the senate, with instruction to prepare and report as soon as practicable, to either branch of the legislature, a bill providing,

"First—For a repeal of the act of assembly of this state, entitled "an act for the appointment of electors for the election of a president and vice-president of the United States," passed at Dover on the 5th day of November, 1800.

"Secondly—Directing the time and manner of holding elections in the several counties of this state by the citizens thereof, for the appointment of three

electors, who shall vote for president and vice-president of the United States, on the first Wednesday in December next.

"Thirdly—Providing for the election by the people, of such number of electors of president and vice-president of the United States, every fourth year hereafter, as this state may be entitled to, agreeably to the constitution and laws of the United States, together with such of the provisions as may be necessary to carry into full force and complete effect the right which the free people of this state have to choose electors of president and vice-president of the United States."

Mr. Peter Robinson, from Sussex county, offered the following:

"Resolved, That the senators and representatives of this state, shall meet in the senate chamber to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing electors of president and vice-president of the United States, agreeably to an act of the general assembly, in such case made and provided."

Mr. Robinson moved for the adoption of said resolution.

Mr. Black opposed the adoption and moved the postponement of it, with a view to consider the resolutions which he had offered, making a few observations on the propriety of returning to the people the right of choosing electors directly.

Mr. Robinson opposed the motion, and gave, at some length, his views of the impropriety of the measure, more particularly at this late period.

He was answered briefly by Mr. Black, after which the house adjourned till nine o'clock on Tuesday morning.

Tuesday Morning—The attention of the house being called to the resolution laid on the table by Mr. Robinson yesterday, for a joint meeting—

Mr. Robinson moved, seconded by Mr. Mifflin, that the question be taken on the postponement of the said resolution.

On this motion considerable debate ensued, in which Messrs. Black and Clement advocated the postponement, with a view to a consideration of Mr. Black's resolutions of yesterday. Mr. Robinson opposed the postponement on the ground of the inexpediency, at present, of altering the mode of appointment of electors, expressing, at the same time, his willingness to alter the mode at the session in January next.

The question being taken on the postponement, the yeas and nays were called at the request of Mr. Black, and were as follows:

YEAS—Black, Clement, Crow, England, Exton, Penny and Vandegrift.

NAYS—Booth, Coombe, Johnson, Kimmey, Mifflin, Philips, P. Robinson, J. Robinson, Raymond, Sandford, Tindal, Truitt and Williams.

The postponement being disagreed to, the resolution of Mr. Robinson was amended by striking out the words, "to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock," and inserting "this afternoon, at 3 o'clock." It was then adopted and sent to the senate for concurrence, from which body it was returned with notice of their concurrence.

Accordingly, at 3 o'clock, P. M. the two houses assembled in the senate chamber, and balloted for electors.

J. G. Rowland, having 21 votes, John Caldwell 15 votes, and Isaac Tunnell 15 votes, were declared, by the speaker of the senate, to be duly chosen.

The two houses separated, and the house of representatives returned to their hall.

Mr. Clement laid upon the table the following protest, which, on his motion, was read.

"Whereas, in joint meeting of the two houses of the legislature, this day convened in the senate chamber, for the purpose of appointing electors of presi-

dent and vice-president of the United States, it was declared by the speaker of the senate, from the chair, that Joseph G. Rowland, who had 21 votes, John Caldwell, who had 15 votes, and Isaac Tunnell, who had 15 votes, were duly appointed electors of president and vice-president of the United States on the part of this state: And whereas, certificates of these appointments are now called for, to be officially sanctioned by this house: WE DO MOST SOLEMNLY PROTEST against such sanction being given, for the following reasons:

First. Although Joseph G. Rowland had 21 votes, being a majority of all the members of the two houses present, yet as no other candidate voted for had such majority, and it is deemed contrary to the constitution of the United States and the law of this state, that one elector only should be appointed when the state is entitled to three electors; therefore, that the said Joseph G. Rowland, cannot be alone appointed.

Secondly. That John Caldwell and Isaac Tunnell cannot be considered as entitled to certificates of election, as neither of them had a majority of all the votes given in, there having been thirty votes taken and neither of them having more than fifteen out of such votes.

JOHN CROW,
C. VANDEGRIFT,
JOS. ENGLAND,
JOHN EXTON,

S. H. BLACK,
DAVID PENNY,
JOSIAH CLEMENT.

The certificate of the appointment of electors was signed by the speaker and attested by the clerk.

The following is the section of the law which relates to the subject.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted,* That the electors to be appointed at this present session of the general assembly, and afterward, shall be chosen by the joint ballot of the senate and house of representatives, convened together for the purpose; and that if an equal division of ballots shall appear for any two or more persons, not being elected by a majority of votes, the speaker of the senate shall have an additional casting vote; and that, in case the speaker of the senate shall be one of the persons balloted for, and equal in number of votes to any other person or persons, not being elected as aforesaid, then the speaker of the house of representatives shall have such additional casting vote; and, in case the speaker of the house of representatives shall be also balloted for, and equal in number of votes to any other person or persons, not being elected as aforesaid, then both houses shall proceed to ballot for a suitable person, who shall be a member of either house, as chairman, who shall have the said additional casting vote.

Maryland.

The following exhibit of the vote of Maryland, on the presidential election, copied from a communication to the editor of the "Baltimore Patriot," presents a very curious result, and will interest the politician when any change of the constitution of the United States shall be thought of, to bring about the election of a president thereof. Of the eleven electors to which this state is entitled, general Jackson has 7, Mr. Adams 3, and Mr. Crawford 1.

Official return of the Maryland election for electors of president and vice president of the United States, held in the respective districts, 8th November, 1824.

	Adams.	Jackson.	Crawf'd.	Clay
St. Mary's, Charles and part of Prince George's, called the first district,	917	473	330	00
Calvert, balance Prince George's and part of Montgomery, 2d dist. }	1018*	628	397	00

*Two candidates for Mr. Adams, Cross and Kilgour.

City of Baltimore, Annapolis, Anne Arundel county, & part of Montgomery, 3d district.	4998	4984	9	00
Federick, Washington & Alleghany counties, 4th district.	2751	3724	11	695
Baltimore county, 5th district.	976	1936	00	00
Harford & Cecil county, 6th district.	1269	1360	00	00
Queen Ann's and Kent county, 7th district.	896	817*	51	00
Talbot, Caroline, & part of Dorchester county, 8th district.	1215	72	1407	00
Somerset, Worcester and part of Dorchester county, 9th district.	1302	679	1109	00
	14,632	14,523	3,364	695

John Quincy Adams' majority over gen. Jackson, 109
 over Mr. Crawford, 11,268
 over Mr. Clay, 18,937

North Carolina.

The official return from sixty-four counties has been received, leaving only one (Onslow) to be heard from—as follows:

For the people's ticket 20,107
 Crawford do. 15,306

Reported majority for the people's ticket in Onslow 4,711
 340

Whole majority 5,051

The following shows the state of the votes in the several counties—and, like the other tables of the sort inserted, will be useful for reference. The returns are given as official.

Counties.	People's ticket.	Crawford.
Anson	456	286
Ashe	169	265
Buncombe	405	18
Bertie	269	353
Bladen	57	386
Brunswick	56	97
Beaufort	298	291
Burke	508	86
Cabarrus	322	51
Columbus	102	94
Carteret	217	7
Currituck	127	26
Chowan	151	136
Chatham	178	689
Cumberland	568	165
Camden	66	78
Caswell	90	1,036
Craven	400	211
Duplin	284	319
Davidson	422	121
Edgecombe	406	481
Franklin	440	295
Granville	187	889
Gates	201	28
Greene	222	13
Guilford	250	584
Halifax	347	567
Hertford	275	60
Hyde	148	26
Haywood	592	00
Iredell	274	345

*Two Jackson electors offered, both receiving but 817 votes.

Johnston	257	206
Jones	196	62
Lincoln	636	334
Lenoir	172	146
Moore	198	248
Montgomery	453	76
Mecklenburg	661	234
Martin	187	261
New Hanover	236	347
Nash	170	350
Northampton	154	335
Orange	638	591
Person	56	283
Pasquotank	330	13
Pitt	361	191
Perquimons	94	65
Rowan	979	101
Randolph	141	394
Rockingham	561	341
Robeson	235	82
Richmond	441	92
Rutherford	654	177
Sampson	431	156
Stokes	709	286
Surry	810	411
Tyrrell	144	2
Washington	112	110
Wilkes	436	400
Warren	152	495
Wayne	264	161
Wake	700	466

20,107 15,396

Onslow was not heard from, as stated above.

Tennessee.

The votes given at Nashville for one elector of president were as follows: for the Jackson elector 816; Crawford 38; Adams 22; Clay 1.

It cannot be doubted, that general Jackson will receive every vote of Tennessee.

Kentucky.

A few returns have been received from Kentucky. At Louisville, on the 8th inst. the votes were, for Mr. Clay 231, for gen. Jackson 466; in Middletown, Clay 61, Jackson 29; in Franklin county, Clay 347, Jackson 105.

The Kentucky Gazette of the 11th, gives no returns; but says—"The election in Kentucky closed yesterday, and, as far as we can learn, the majority of Mr. Clay over gen. Jackson is very great.

The Kentucky papers pronounce it a matter of certainty that Mr. Clay will receive every vote given of this state—though there are partial oppositions to him in some of the districts. In the Louisville district the votes were for general Jackson 743, for Mr. Clay 383; and in Richmond county 453 for Clay and 24 for Jackson.

Ohio.

The following is given as a complete return of the votes taken at the late election for electors of president and vice-president in this state. It will be seen that the friends of Mr. Clay have been chosen, by a small majority over those of gen. Jackson:

Counties.	Clay.	Jackson.	Adams.
Athens	176	29	222
Adams	240	808	63
Ashtabula	193	12	466
Butler	526	1,602	182
Belmont	979	166	185
Brown	210	914	324
Clermont	317	914	324
Champaign	401	100	160
Clinton	199	197	180
Coshocton	220	235	12
Columbiana	178	539	190
Cuyahoga	494	25	282
Clark	550	193	143

Darke	-	97	231	9
Delaware	-	55	71	409
Franklin	-	465	241	164
Fayette	-	169	704	35
Fairfield	-	486	397	122
Greene	-	181	347	502
Gallia	-	208	83	78
Guernsey	-	347	256	15
Geauga	-	349	3	464
Hamilton	-	697	2,667	1,217
Highland	-	409	311	128
Harrison	-	81	456	297
Huron	-	134	59	442
Hocking	-	83	29	1
Jackson	-	192	107	4
Jefferson	-	605	997	178
Knox	-	289	270	98
Licking	-	462	121	432
Lawrence	-	82	10	5
Lorrain	-	142	8	82
Logan	-	216	31	9
Madison	-	169	83	70
Montgomery	-	658	707	207
Miami	-	424	167	115
Mercer	-	45	9	12
Muskingum	-	1,102	177	86
Monroe	-	95	34	39
Medina	-	244	1	149
Morgan	-	176	53	64
Meigs	-	108	19	164
Marion	-	54	13	87
Preble	-	723	204	60
Pike	-	159	164	24
Pickaway	-	480	421	53
Portage	-	577	161	496
Perry	-	221	506	46
Ross	-	1,401	317	155
Richland	-	296	273	105
Scioto	-	316	107	23
Stark	-	308	293	38
Shelby	-	87	71	22
Seneca	-	37	20	112
Sandusky	-	7	5	124
Tuscarawas	-	255	149	21
Trumbull	-	108	501	1,409
Union	-	33	1	93
Warren	-	312	750	502
Washington	-	89	236	460
Wayne	-	315	599	98
Wood	-	24	0	3
Williams	-	41	3	16
		19,255	18,489	12,280

Indiana.

Partial returns from some of the counties of this state furnish the following aggregates—for the Jackson ticket 1144; for the Clay do. 422; for the Adams do. 464. Result uncertain.

Illinois.

The report is, that two electors favorable to general Jackson, and one to Mr. Adams, have been chosen.

From Missouri, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, with South Carolina, we have yet to hear.

MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS. We have already noticed the "Franklin Institute," at Philadelphia, for the exhibit and sale of the products of the labor and ingenuity of the mechanics and manufacturers of that city and neighborhood; and now have to refer to the annual fair of the "New-York Mechanic and Scientific Institution," which took place last week, and is the parent society of that in Philadelphia, &c. The quantity and quality of the articles produced exceeded every expectation, and shewed the rapid advances which our countrymen are making in the supply of our own wants. The fine cloths and cassimeres,

"American Leghorns," glass wares, stockings, carpeting, sattinets, gingham, checks, drillings, &c. &c. are especially commended. The list of the premiums given for different articles fills almost two columns of a newspaper. The first and second premiums, for the cloth, were awarded to Messrs. Schencks, of New York—one piece of which was sold at \$15 50,* and the other at \$14 59 per yard. The premium for the best black cloth and cassimere, was given to Messrs. Sheppard & Co. of Northampton, Mass.; the first sold for \$12, and the later at \$4 25 per yard; and a piece of black cloth, manufactured by Mr. Sykes, of Baltimore, brought \$11 75. The bonnets were sold at from 25 to \$33 each. Some pieces of domestic lace and lace handkerchiefs, were disposed of at great prices.

After the exhibition and auction, the institution dined together—the governor elect, Mr Clinton, and col. Dwight, a member of congress from Massachusetts, were among the invited guests. After the removal of the cloth, a large number of excellent toasts were drank—among them the following:

By De Witt Clinton. The combinations of scientific research and mechanical skill, in favor of the great interests of productive industry.

By colonel Dwight, of Massachusetts. The state of New-York and the great western canal—While the Coliseum stands Rome shall stand.

By col. Sullivan, of Boston. New-York—the exemplar and the central attraction of the internal improvements of the United States.

By Judge Irvine. The mechanics of the city of New York—the bone and muscle of its population.

By Dr. Mitchell. Art ministering to science, science contributing to art.

By Dr. Pascalis. The tripod of mechanical skill in America—strong nerves, correct mind, a patriotic heart.

By P. H. Schenck, esq. Foreign commerce—the handmaid of domestic industry—a useful and obedient servant, but a wayward and capricious mistress.

The mechanics and manufacturers, and other friends of domestic industry, have held a late meeting at Philadelphia, at which, among other things, they resolved to get up an exhibit of articles at Washington City, in January or February next, that the representatives of the people may have ocular demonstration of the progress of the useful arts. The proposition has already been supported by a similar meeting held in Baltimore. Particulars hereafter.

"THE NATION'S GUEST."

Gen. La Fayette arrived in Washington on the morning of the 23d inst. from Fredericksburg, accompanied by James Barbour, esq. of the senate of the United States, and Judge Brooke, of the court of appeals of Va. He was met at the wharf, at 6 o'clock in the morning, by the committee of arrangement, and conducted, under an escort of cavalry, to the Franklin house. He dined with the president of the United States and the principal officers of the government, together with the mayor of the city, &c. On the following day he left Washington for Baltimore, attended by a numerous escort, where he arrived at 10 o'clock, P. M; he was received by the mayor and the members of the committee of arrangement. At about 11 o'clock, on Thursday morning, he proceeded to the Maryland Agricultural Society's grounds, at the Maryland Tavern, five miles from the city, where he delivered the premiums awarded to the fortunate competitors, &c.

*A piece of this cloth was reserved by the Messrs. Schencks, that a suit of it might be presented to gen. Jackson. It was made at Glenham, near Fishkill—and the establishment, which has produced such superior work, is yet only about one year old.

PENNSYLVANIA. Return of the militia of Pennsylvania, for 1823.

Governor and commander in chief,	1	
Major generals,	16	
Brigadier generals,	32	
Adjutant general,	1	
Staff of general officers,	192	
Infantry, (including officers),	134,532	
Volunteer corps, completely armed and equipped—Cavalry, 34 troops	1,614	
Artillery, 39 companies	1,528	
Infantry, 283 do.	13,560	
Riflemen, 125 do.	7,036	
	<hr/>	23,738
		<hr/>
		158,512

Public arms and accoutrements.

Field pieces, brass,	30	} 43
Do. iron	13	
Muskets in the state arsenal,	8,860	} 25,663
Do. do. brigades	16,803	
Rifles do. arsenals	1,397	} 1,998
Do. do. brigades,	601	
Repeating swivels in the arsenals,		25
Do. muskets, do. do.		500
Muskets in the brigades, reported private property,	4,120	
Rifles do. do. do. do.	12,678	
Cartridge boxes & belts in the arsenals, 9,154		} 14,489
Do.	5,335	
Bayonet scabbards and belts in the arsenals	12,067	} 14,051
Do. in the brigades,	1,984	
Tents and camp equipage, in the arsenals, for men.	20,000	

FINANCES OF KENTUCKY. *From the Commentator.* The auditor's annual report was transmitted to the general assembly on Wednesday. The treasury appears to be in a deplorable condition. With all the aid derived from banks and banking, there is a considerable defalcation.

During the year ending 10th October last, there was received into the treasury the sum of \$257,122 97
Add the sum remaining in the treasury on the 10th October, 1823

12,981 87

Making a grand total of \$270,104 84

Which receipts include the sum of \$66,797 91 received of the bank of the Commonwealth, being profits of the institution; and which is thought, by some good financiers, ought to have been reserved to make good the losses which inevitably arise, to a considerable extent, from bad debts. And also the sum of \$59,670, received of the bank of Kentucky, (besides the semi-annual dividends), being a distribution of ten per cent. of the capital stock owned by the state in that bank.

During the same period; the authorized demands on the treasury have amounted to \$305,562 38—leaving a deficiency of \$35,457 54.

On the 10th of October, it appears there was due from the treasury \$36,167 54, and only \$1,010 remaining in the treasury.

The expenditures of the present financial year, are estimated at 166,400 which, added to deficiencies shewn to exist, will make the sum of \$214,273 90.

And the receipts of the present financial year are estimated at \$175,833 10—for \$88,000 of which the Commonwealth's bank is relied on, and yet the deficiency will be \$33,400 80 to be provided for by taxes or otherwise.

KENTUCKY. The Frankfort Argus, speaking of the late destruction of the capitol by fire, says—In addition to the building, the value of public property consumed is very great. Besides most of the furniture

and books belonging to the general assembly, all the papers relative to the business of former sessions, which filled several large presses and were deposited in one of the committee rooms, were consumed. Near 1000 stand of arms, deposited in one of the rooms on the lower floor were destroyed, only a small number having been saved. About 300 sets of the digest of the statute laws, nearly all the volumes of the decisions of the court of appeals belonging to the state, including the three last volumes of Littell's reports which have not yet been distributed, were consumed: All the printed acts of former sessions of the legislature belonging to the state, shared the same fate. The number of volumes destroyed probably exceeded 3000.

The state house, furniture, &c. may be estimated to be worth about \$60,000; the arms about 16,000 in specie or 32,000 in currency, and the books at about 9,000, making a total of \$101,000 in currency. There is, however, an immense pile of brick walls, a large portion of which is uninjured and will be valuable, provided the state house shall be rebuilt on the same site and of the same dimensions, and at any rate the brick will be worth something.

EVENING PARTY AT M. ARGO'S. A friend who lately visited Paris, at one of M. Argo's soirees met with the following distinguished persons, all of them remarkable for having performed journeys or adventures of which there was no parallel.

1. There was professor Simonoff, who was astronomer to the Russian expedition into the Antarctic Circle, who had been nearest to the south pole of any man living.

2. Captain Scoresby junior, who had been the nearest to the north pole of any one living

3. Baron Humboldt, who had been higher on mountains than any other philosopher.

4. Madame Freycinet, the only lady who had ever accompanied a voyage of discovery and circumnavigated the globe.

5. M. Gay Lussac, who had, we believe, been the highest in the air of any man.

6. M. Gallien, who had travelled with the son of the pasha of Egypt farther towards the sources of the Nile than any person now living. *Lond. paper.*

A SOUTH-AMERICAN HERO AND PATRIOT.—Jose Maria Melgado was a young man of good family and excellent education. He was an advocate at 22 years, and on the point of being married to the woman of his choice. When Pomacac arose, Melgado instantly joined him, and became Judge-Advocate in the patriot army. Shortly afterwards general Ramirez, took the place which was then Pomacac's head-quarters, and Melgado, with others, was taken and condemned to death. His family and friends, however, possessed such interest that he might have obtained his pardon, would he have submitted to the royal mercy, and embraced the royal cause. But to all that could be urged to that effect he appeared absolutely deaf, and persisted in returning no answer whatever. At length he was led out for execution; and the priest came to confess him, and even then and there exhorted him to make his peace by a free and full acknowledgment of guilt, and to submit to the king; in which case he promised him a reprieve. He answered with great warmth, that it least of all became a priest to disturb the last moments of a dying man, and to call him back to worldly cares, when his soul had put them off; that it was nonsense to talk to him of a reprieve, for that his doom had been sealed, and he knew it; aye, from the hour in which he had joined Pomacac. "A man," said he, "should be careful how he changes his opinions or his party; but having once seriously considered and adopted them, he should never swerve from them. Besides, it is too late to talk

to me of reprieve or change. What I have done, I have done; and I do not regret it. I thought it right to espouse the cause of the freedom of my country; I think so still and am willing to die for it. It will become you to harrass my last hour!" The priest withdrew; the adjutant being by, Melgado asked leave to smoke a segar, saying he was a little ruffled, and wished to calm himself. Leave being given, he looked round to the spectators, and said, "Will any body, for God's sake, give me a segar?" A soldier handed him one: when he had half smoked it, he laid it down, said he was ready, and felt calm again. The officer approached to bandage his eyes; he repulsed him and said, "at least let me die with my eyes free." He was told it was necessary: "Well, well, this will do;" and placing his hand across his eyes, he signified that he was ready, and received the shot!—*Mrs. Graham's Journal of a Residence in Chili.*

PROTECTION OF OUR TRADE. *From the Louisiana Advertiser, of Oct. 22.* The following letter from the Navy Department, in answer to one from J. S. Johnson, Esq. our senator in congress, has been handed us for publication.

A commercial gentleman of Philadelphia remarks, that the letter is forwarded "to shew the friends of Louisiana, that the government mean to take care of them, if they can." This is all that is wished for: for what man of sense can doubt that the government are able to protect the trade of the Mississippi from rapine and plunder:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 20, 1824.

SIR—Your letter of the 20th inst. in relation to the danger and risk with which our intercourse with our extreme southern ports is attended, has been received. It is a subject to which the attention of the Department has been particularly directed for some time past, and every exertion, compatible with its resources, has been made, as well to protect our commercial interests, as to secure the lives of our citizens from wretches thus merciless in their depredations.

To effect this object, a squadron of sloops of war and schooners has been actively engaged in the Gulf of Mexico, and along the coast of Cuba, whose operations had been very successful, not only in the extermination of these banditti, but in the consequent increased safety to commerce. At this season of the year, however, it is impossible, from the operation of the climate of those latitudes upon the constitutions of those employed in our ships, to afford that unremitting and efficient protection which is required, and advantage is taken of this partial and unavoidable relaxation to renew their robberies, with its train of alarms. There is at present a squadron of nine vessels in the Gulf, and along the coast of Cuba, in whose vigilance and activity full confidence may be reposed. This squadron will shortly be re-inforced by a frigate, a sloop of war, the steam galliot, and a few small vessel, amounting in all to thirteen vessels, under the command of Commodore D. Porter, whose instructions will require of him the most strenuous exertions in obtaining the object of the expedition.

The limited means given by congress to the department, interpose the strongest obstacles to the prompt and final extirpation of this system of outrage. In relation to the convoy requested, immediate reference will be had to the secretary of the navy, who will no doubt give to the subject the respectful consideration to which its importance entitles it.—You will be pleased to communicate the substance of this reply to Mr. C. Price, whose letter was enclosed in your own.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant—for the secretary of the navy.

CHAS. HAY.

Hon. J. S. JOHNSON, Philadelphia.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Great Britain and Ireland. The quantity of paper manufactured of the first class which paid duty (3d. per lb.) in 1823, was 38,927,173 lbs. ditto, ditto, second class, (duty 1½d.) 11,740,459 lbs.

Another balloonist has been killed in England—but without depressing the desire of others to rise above the earth.

About 20 young women, employed in a factory in Manchester, were lately killed, by the fall of a part of the floor of the 5th story of the building—which was too weak to support the weight put upon it. Eight or ten persons have been killed by the explosion of a steam boiler in Glamorganshire—the top, weighing five tons, was thrown upwards 70 feet.

France. The ordinance of the king, for liberating the press has been published—to the great joy of the printers and people of France.

On the 13th of October, M. Cannoy, engraver, appeared before the police at Paris, upon the charge of having, without authorisation, struck a medal with the likeness of *general la Fayette*. The prisoner, in his defence, urged that its impression was not a medal, it being only of tin; moreover, that it was merely a proof, and intended for America. The affair was postponed a week for further hearing!

In Paris there are at present, *nine* public gaming houses, licensed by the government, which annually receives from them a revenue of 6,000,000 francs, or £250,000 sterling for permission to keep them.

At some of the houses the most splendid entertainments are given gratis—at others the most beautiful of the women of the town are introduced to please and seduce the intended victims.

On an average, one suicide happens every day.—It is considered that gaming is the cause of this frequent destruction of life.—One of the holders of the tables cleared £30,000 during the last year.

A Paris paper of Oct. 13, notices the departure of four national vessels for the coast of Africa, where they are to be employed for the suppression of the slave trade.

The same paper says—The labor of the department of the domains, to ascertain the number and price of real property sold in pursuance of the confiscation laws, is terminated, and gives the following results:—

<i>Cause of confiscation.</i>	<i>No. of the sales.</i>	<i>Rate price of the real property.</i>
Upon the emigrants	426,000	1,050,000,000f
Upon the condemned	15,000	20,900,000
Upon the transported	16,000	20,400,000
Total	457,000	1,091,300,000f

N. B. The sale price, made in paper, is reduced in specie to the current rate of the day of the sale.

Of the sum of 1,091,300,000 fr. forming the total price of the real property sold, the amount of the debts paid to the creditors of the emigrants, condemned and transported, is to be deducted.

Switzerland. From the following it would appear that the Swiss are disposed to redeem their lost character for hospitality—

A letter from Basle, in Switzerland, states that the emperor of Austria has demanded from the senate the banishment of two professors of the university, who were born in Germany, and who have given offence by their political writings to that sovereign. The demand has not been complied with by the Swiss senate.

Germany. The king of Wirtemberg has issued an ordinance, which subjects for five years to the censorship, the journals and periodical publications, as well as all works having only 20 printed sheets, in conformity to the last decision of the Germanic diet.

Accounts from Nuremberg state, that the construction of the Prussian fortress of Coblenz and Ehrenbreitstein are so far advanced, that all the fortifica-

tions are already in a state of defence. The new forts constructed on the left bank of the Rhine, are finished. These works, which are exceedingly substantial, have cost the Prussian government 40,000,000 of thalers (16,000,000 francs).

The following exhibits the population respectively of the seven principal states of the German confederation, as taken from the latest lists in the archives of the Dict:—Austria, 9,482,227; Prussia, 7,958,351; Bavaria, 3,523,000; Saxony, 1,203,000; Hanover, 1,305,254; Wirttemberg, 1,595,462; Baden, 1,002,000.

The population of Hamburg is given at 500,000.

Denmark is said to have only one frigate in commission. She is in the West Indies.

Greece. Though there are many reports, we are much in want of accounts that may be relied on as to late events in Greece. One report is that the Egyptian fleet had been dispersed by a tempest, and that 30 of the vessels that lately formed a part of it, have fallen into the hands of the Greeks. Another, that a battle had taken place, in which the last were signally victorious, capturing several frigates. A third, that messengers of death had been sent from Constantinople, to return with the head of the captain Pacha, and that the admiral had beheaded several of his captains.

Letters from Athens announce that actions, of no great importance, are almost daily fought in Attica, to the advantage of the Greeks. A Pacha, at the head of several thousand men, was lately attacked at Thermopylae and was obliged to retire with loss. A more important engagement lately took place at Marathon, and the Mussulmen were defeated. The artillery, baggage, and military chest, fell into the hands of the victors. The number of killed and wounded on both sides is not precisely known; but it is stated that Omar-Pacha, the Bey of Caristo, is among the prisoners of the Greeks.

The following little narrative, well describes the horror caused by these dreadful engines of destruction used by the Greeks—their fire ships. It is extracted from the *Smyrnean* of the 24th Aug, and is, undoubtedly, as favorable to the Turks as the nature of the facts could admit of.

Scala Nuova, Aug. 19. For some days the Ottoman squadron was in sight of the Greek fleet, when, after divers insignificant movements, on both sides, the Greeks, to the number of thirty sail, advanced towards the little channel which separates Samos from the Asiatic continent, about two miles. Scarcely had the Musselmen perceived the situation of the enemy, when they demanded, with three loud cheers, to be led to battle. Three times the captain Pacha refused his people the permission to fight, observing to them that the position of the Greeks was advantageous, and that they would get themselves into a situation of embarrassment. This availed nothing; the Musselmen, in their enthusiasm, threatened to mutiny, and go to battle without orders. Yielding to necessity, the high admiral then ordered a division to advance towards the Greeks; this division soon reached in full sail the little channel. The Greeks uttered loud cries, and remained motionless at their post. Three fire-ships were directed against the frigate that had the lead. The cordage took fire. The Turk, by a heavy cannonade, endeavors to keep off the destructive fire which is ready to consume him. All his efforts are in vain; courage must yield to necessity; the frigate is all in flames; it tacks and stands towards the continent. On this, the Turkish squadron disperses; all fly without hesitation; and the Greeks, spreading all their sails, pursue them. In the midst of the general confusion the frigate blows up, a general panic prevails, and the Musselman imagines himself already overtaken by the enemy. Some get into the open sea, others steer towards the coast, where they stand and burn their vessels.

Only one Algerine brig, surrounded by the Greeks, was compelled to surrender. In this affair the Turks lost a frigate, a corvette and two brigs. The greater part of the crews of these vessels perished.

The same paper states that, in consequence of the terror excited by this disaster, the camp, which has long been forming at Scala Nuova, was broken up, and the Turkish army, which had hastened from the remotest parts of Nátolia to ravage Samos, had taken to flight and vanished in a moment.

The account of the terror of the Turks and of the dispersion of the army, reported at 100,000 strong, is confirmed by private letters from Smyrna. We rejoice to hear that the famous Canaris is not dead, as has been stated.

It well known that the Greeks have long complained that the *neutral* English, Austrians and other *christians*, have hired their vessels to the barbarians for the transport of troops, ammunition and supplies, which they were afraid to adventure in their own ships—and that complaints not having availed them any thing, they ordered the capture of such vessels as of their enemies—and, we must need think, rightly subjected them to the common fate that would attend a really Turkish ship, if taken by them. On this account, the following proclamation has been issued.—It presents too fair a policy of the British government. Years ago, while all the *national* priests of England were praying, (so far as words would go), for the downfall of the Pope, or as they call him, anti-christ, he, the “anti-christ,” was protected in his palace by the guards of the British king, though the “head of the church,” *praying* for one thing and *doing* its opposite; and it is possible that the cross of St. George may be found in combat on the side of the crescent, against the cross of Greece, though the same priests shall again pray on the other side, and yet pray also for the “success of his majesty’s arms!”

Corfu, Sept. 6. The following publication has appeared to-day:—

“By his excellency lieut. gen. sir Frederiek Adam, lord high commissioner of his majesty the king of Great Britain to the United States of the Ionian Isles.

“The provisional government of Greece having published and addressed to his majesty’s consul at Constantinople, and to the other consuls and vice-consuls of the European powers in the Archipelago, a proclamation, in which is set forth:—

“As the masters of several European vessels have chartered their ships to the Turkish government, for the transport of troops, ammunition and provisions, in despite of the representations of their consuls, and in violation of the principles of neutrality professed by their respective sovereigns, during the struggle in which Greece is now engaged, those ships cannot be regarded as neutrals, but shall be looked upon as enemies, and as such to be attacked, burnt or destroyed by the Greek fleet, or by any Greek vessel that may meet them.”

“And his majesty, in order to maintain the rights of neutrality, during actual hostilities, with vigour and impartiality, and to protect the commerce as well as the lives of his subjects and of the Ionian people, placed under his exclusive protection, having commanded the lord high commissioner to intimate to the provisional government the propriety of revoking immediately this proclamation, which is so contrary to the rights of the people and to all the principles of humanity and relations between civilized nations: And the lord high commissioner having, in consequence, demanded, in the name of his majesty, the revocation of the said proclamation, and the provisional government having refused to comply with that demand, and this refusal having been notified in form to the commander of the naval forces of his majesty—

“It is made known, by these presents, that the said commander in chief, conformably to the instructions

given by the lords commissioners of the admiralty, will capture and destroy all vessels armed or containing armed men, equipped with or without the authority of the provisional government of Greece, or recognising its authority; and these instructions are to be in full force until the said proclamation be fully and authentically revoked by the provisional government, and that revocation be formally notified to the lord high commissioner, or to the commander in chief of his majesty's naval forces.

"This shall be printed in three languages, English, Greek and Italian, and published and communicated to the authorities whom it concerns.

"By order of his excellency, J. RUSSELL,
"Secretary to the lord high commissioner.
"Corfu, Sept. 6."

East Indies. The English have met with some reverses in the Burmese war, and were surprised to find their foes armed with British muskets.

The cholera morbus was very fatal at Madras in the beginning of June.

Colombia. An English cutter has arrived at Carthagena, with 1,000,000 dollars in specie, on account of the Colombian loan.

By way of Lagaira we have official accounts of the late battle between Bolivar and Canterac, in Peru, in which the latter was defeated, with the loss of about 3000 men, killed, wounded and prisoners; in consequence of which there had been great rejoicings at Caracas and Lagaira.

Peru. By a succession of happy events, it now certainly appears that Bolivar had nearly accomplished the liberation of Peru, at the date of the last advices. The royalists had lost six provinces, and more than half their force, being reduced to 2500 or 3000 men; and we rejoice in the prospect that this fine country is about to be relieved of the desolations of a cruel and relentless civil war. The discipline of Bolivar's troops is well spoken of, and they are represented as being as merciful as brave.

The Nuevo Dia Del Peru remarks: "The general in chief of the united army made an address to his excellency in the name of the army, at the conclusion of which he said: "Under the liberator nothing is to be expected but victory!" To which Bolivar replied: "To know whether I shall conquer, I have only to look on those who surround me." A truly martial banquet succeeded, in which the liberator drank to the army, Peru, the patriots confined in Lima, and the eternal triumph of liberty; and then added: "Let the swords of those who surround me pierce my bosom ten thousand times, if I ever oppress the nations I am now setting at liberty. Let the authority of the people be the only power on earth, and let the very name of tyranny be struck out from the language of nations."

The Panama Gazette, of the 10th October, contains the following address to the liberating army:

Soldiers:—You are going to complete the greatest undertaking ever entrusted to men, that of saving a whole world from slavery. Soldiers! the foes you are to destroy boast of fourteen years of triumphs; they, therefore, must be worthy of measuring their arms with yours, which shone in a thousand combats. Soldiers! Peru and all America expect from you peace, as the fruit of victory; and liberal Europe herself fixes with delight her eyes upon you, because the liberty of the new world is the hope of the universe. Will you disappoint her! No! No! you are invincible.

BOLIVAR.

Lima, however, had not yet been retaken, and the royalists had retired to the fortresses of Callao, preparations for the siege of which were making.

CHRONICLE.

The North Carolina, 74, has dropped down from the navy yard at Norfolk, destined for the Mediterra-

nean, where she is to bear the broad pendant of Commodore Rodgers. She is not yet, however, fully prepared for sea.

"The Aurora and Franklin Gazette," of Philadelphia, have been united under this title, Mr. Norvell, the editor of the latter, having purchased the former. It is a morning paper.

Kentucky. Isham Talbot having declined a re-election to the senate of the United States, John Rowan has been elected a senator for six years, from the 3d of March next, without opposition.

Steam boats. About twenty new ones have been built, during the present season, on the waters of the Ohio, between Pittsburg and Louisville.

Dreadful accident. On the 23d instant, a sloop, on her way from New-York to Newburg, when within five miles of the latter place, was struck by a flaw of wind, upset, and immediately sunk—by which about thirty-four persons, including eleven women, were drowned. Another account, however, reduces the amount of the disaster, and says that only thirteen persons were missing.

Common schools. It is an interesting fact, that, of the twenty thousand children, whose names have been registered on the books of the common or public schools of the state of New York, but one of them has been traced to a criminal court of justice, charged with an offence. A glorious instance of the effect of education in the improvement of morals, in a land of free institutions!

To the Cotton Planters of the U. S.

In giving a place to the following article, and a subsequent number on the same subject, it is not my intention to open or renew a discussion of the tariff question, at present. But the subjects considered in those essays are of great importance, indeed, to the people of the south, interested in the growing of cotton, and those of the United States in general, who, by the export of that rich staple, have been thereby enabled to indulge themselves in the use of many foreign articles, which a deficiency of the demand for that staple would have prevented them from paying for. A reduction of the value of our cotton exported has long been foreseen and frequently urged on the public consideration—and it is a matter that surely deserves the serious reflection of every statesman; for the product of this commodity, as it relates to our intercourse with other nations, interests us all, and justly materially affect the prosperity of every section of our country.

Fellow citizens: The recent accounts from Europe are of a much more alarming character, as regards your great staple, than any ever received heretofore. They exhibit a state of things unprecedented, and threaten a crisis in your affairs which demands your most serious attention. I hope the importance of the subject will ensure a calm hearing and a candid examination of the facts and inferences I am prepared to submit to your consideration, in which I have no more personal interest than if I were an inhabitant of a distant hemisphere.

In order to present a correct view of the subject, it is necessary to cast a retrospective eye on the progress of your staple, which, for four years past, has constituted nearly one-half of the domestic exports of the United States.

	Total domestic exports.	Exports of cotton.
1820	\$51,653,640	\$22,309,587
1821	43,671,594	20,157,454
1822	49,874,679	24,035,658
1823	47,155,409	20,445,320
	\$192,355,622	\$86,948,019

The war closed early in 1815—At that period, the stock of cotton in Europe was very limited, and the demand great, and for a time constantly increasing. Peace opened to British enterprise various markets which had been previously closed—among the rest, that of this country. Our importations of cotton goods were enormous in 1815 and 1816.—The quantity of cotton imported into Great Britain in those years was not much more than half the number of bales recently imported into that country—and the bales were generally lighter than they are at present.

Cotton imported into Great Britain.

1815	371,400 bales
1816	370,000
1823	668,400

These combined circumstances greatly enhanced the price. Upland cotton in Liverpool, at the close of the year 1816, was 17½d. to 20½d.—at the close of 1818, 18½ to 22½d.; and, according to our treasury returns, the average of the year 1817, was 26½ cents—and of 1818, 32 cents.

The consequences of these extravagant prices, however flattering at the time, were pernicious to the substantial and permanent interests of the planters in various ways. They tempted them to increase the cultivation immoderately—and, in consequence, to purchase lands and negroes at exorbitant prices; lands at \$100 per acre, not intrinsically worth more than 20 or 30, and which would not now command the latter prices—and negroes at \$800 a \$1000, at present unsaleable at \$300. For a large portion of the lands and negroes, purchased at those prices, payments were to be made by annual instalments; and, in many cases, after two or three instalments were paid, both lands and negroes were sold to clear the balance, which balance they were inadequate to discharge.

“Estates are sacrificed to pay the last instalments on the bonds given for the purchase money. Nobody seems disposed to buy what every body is anxious to sell at any price.” Charleston Memorial, February 9, 1824.

Another evil arose. These inordinate and unusual profits led to corresponding habits of expensive living—and, in this case, as in all similar ones, many have found it extremely difficult to retract their steps.

But the greatest evil by far remains behind. The exorbitant prices of cotton led the capitalists of Great Britain to turn their attention to the East Indies, the trade to which had been, about that period, in part released from the East India company's monopoly. Large importations of this article took place from that country, nearly fifty per cent. more in 1817 than had been imported for the six preceding years—and the quantity in 1818 was more than double that of 1817.

Importation of East India cotton into Great Britain:

	Bales.
For six years, from 1811 to 1816, inclusive	84,148
In 1817	117,454
1818	247,604

Of this pending importation, early information was given by the Liverpool merchants to those of this country. The information was detailed in our gazettes. Some of our writers sounded the alarm in season to induce congress to take some measures to avert the threatening storm by providing a domestic market. But this was all in vain. Congress beheld the gathering clouds with sovereign indifference.—No measure of prevention was ever proposed—not one hour spent by that body even in the consideration of the subject. Our state pilots, with arms folded, acted on the good scripture rule—“sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.”

The effects of this great importation were not, however, so early felt as might have been expected.

The staple of the East India cotton was not well calculated for the machinery then in operation in Great Britain—and it crept slowly into use. The quantity of it consumed in that country in 1818 was only 98,700 bales. The consumption of our cotton actually increased there in that year. But the increase of the importation exceeded that of the consumption. And, therefore, notwithstanding the efforts of the speculators, about the close of the year 1818, the price fell by degrees in Liverpool full 20 per cent.—The intelligence arrived here January the 19th, 1819, when uplands fell at once from 33 cents, which had been the price the day before, to 26½ cents—and continued to fall gradually till the 17th of June, when they reached their minimum, 16½ cents; being a reduction in five months of exactly 50 per cent.

The loss inflicted on the merchants by this reduction was, on as satisfactory data as the case would admit of, estimated by expert calculators at \$4,000,000—and the diminution of income to the planters, at 6 or \$7,000,000 for that year. The chief part of the merchants who had made large shipments, were either reduced to bankruptcy, or materially crippled in their circumstances.

Thus the glorious times of high prices for this raw material, which had been hailed with so much jubilee by the planters, brought in their train a host of formidable evils, the consequences of which are grievously felt to this day. Reasoning on common principles of calculation, it cannot be doubted, that, had congress, in 1817, increased the minimum on cotton goods to 50 cents per square yard, this calamity would, in a great degree, if not altogether, have been avoided; as this measure would have so far diminished the export as to render the British demand commensurate with the supply.

Nearly six years have elapsed since the importation of the East India cotton inflicted so severe a stroke on the planting interest of the country, and in fact on the country at large, by diminishing its means of paying for its consumption of foreign goods—and no attempt has been made by congress to investigate the evil, or to ascertain whether it is susceptible of any remedy.

The failure of the crops in the East Indies in 1819, and the reduction of the prices in Great Britain, have greatly reduced the importation from the former country, which, in 1822, was only 19,300 bales. In 1823 it rose to 38,650. In consequence of the failure of the crops in the East Indies, prices rose so high there and in China, that a considerable quantity of cotton was exported from Great Britain to the latter country in 1821.

The production in this country went on increasing from year to year, and the price continued to fall; so that in some cases a great increase of export produced a diminution in the proceeds—as will appear by the following exhibit, taken from the treasury returns.

	Exports of U. S. cotton.	Proceeds.
	lbs.	\$
1819	87,997,045	21,081,769
1820	128,860,152	22,309,387
1821	124,893,400	20,157,484
1822	144,675,095	24,035,058
1823	173,723,270	20,445,520

Thus it appears that, though the reduction of price caused by the importation of East India cotton, took place in 1819, yet the proceeds of 87,997,045 lbs. in that year, exceeded those of 173,723,270 lbs. in 1823! This is a most cogent and irresistible comment on the absurdity of our policy, of which the constant and unvarying tendency has been to glut the foreign markets; and it affords a full confirmation of Swift's theory, that two and two often make only three.

Against this destructive policy, constant warnings were held out on this side of the water, which were despised like those of Cassandra by the Trojans. The planters were urged to make a domestic and un-failing market to guard against failure of the foreign one. But these admonitions were regarded with suspicion, as if emanating from interested motives. Of course, they passed off as the idle wind. The inveterate and incurable jealousy of the manufacturers, which prevailed in the southern states, was sufficient to defeat every measure which appeared calculated to benefit that class, however salutary for those states.

HAMILTON.

Philadelphia, November 8, 1824.

Negotiations with France.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. Gallatin to Baron Pasquier.

Paris, October 31, 1821.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit to your excellency, under this cover, a memorial addressed to the king, in his council of state, for Richard Faxon, a citizen of the United States, who complains of a judgment of the board of finances, approved by his excellency the minister of the same department.

The question is, of a seizure made by the French customs, in 1812, at Santander, in the stores of Joachim Munios, of a quantity of sugars, belonging to said Faxon. The board of finances seems to have dismissed his claim, from supposed presumption that he was not the proprietor; and your excellency, by glancing over the memorial, will be convinced that there can be no doubt in this regard.

But the board has, if I may be allowed the expression, reserved a subsidiary question, that of knowing if a citizen of the United States could pretend to any indemnity, for having suffered, in this part of Spain, the application of the laws of France, which then aimed at colonial goods. Ignorant of what laws the board speaks, I can only observe, generally, that none could ever give the right of seizing, without indemnity, upon the known property of a citizen of the United States, deposited, for three years, without having been there molested, in the stores of his correspondent.

As it is, however, possible, that the laws in question may be no other than the Berlin and Milan decrees, and the different imperial or administrative decrees which have been the consequence of them, I pray your excellency to be pleased to lay before the council of state the correspondence between the ministers of the government, from that time, and those of the United States, as well as the other documents, which prove that these decrees had been repealed, in regard of the United States, long before the seizure of the sugars of Mr. Faxon.

I ought also to remind your excellency of another affair, more important for the principles which apply to it, but which depends, likewise, upon the date of the repeal of these two celebrated decrees. I had the honor to address to you, under date of 15th March, 1820, a very long note on the subject of the decision of the council of state, by which the claim of the proprietors of the vessels *Dolly* and *Telegraph*, burnt on the open sea by two French frigates in November and December, 1811, was rejected. This decision could only have taken place because the documents, proving the date of the repeal, had not been laid before the council; but is supported by considerations which can only produce the most troublesome effects. I can assure your excellency, that the revision is of high importance, and I hope that you will judge, that a delay, which is already upwards of twenty months, ought to be no farther prolonged.

I pray your excellency to accept the assurance, &c.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

No. 200.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Gallatin to the secretary of state, dated Paris, 14th January, 1822.

"I have the honor to enclose the copy of a note which I wrote on the 10th instant, to the minister of foreign affairs, on the subject of the Antwerp claims."

Paris, 10th January, 1822.

Sir: I had the honor on the 9th of May, 1820, to transmit to your excellency's predecessor, a memorial of Mr. David Parish, relative to the American cargoes sequestered at Antwerp in the beginning of the year 1807, and to add some observations in support of the claim. Twenty months having since elapsed, a time amply sufficient to make every inquiry respecting the merits of the case, I have been instructed by my government to renew the application, and to call, in the most forcible manner, the earnest attention of his majesty's ministers to that subject.

In urging a decision on this reclamation, separately from others, there is not the most distant intention of abandoning the other claims of citizens of the United States for the indemnities so justly due to them. But it is time, after so many delays, to obtain at least a decisive answer, and to ascertain the determination of the government of France in that respect. And this claim has been selected because it is altogether free of any of the objections, however unfounded these may be, which have been suggested in regard to other cases.

It is not, in the first place, necessary, in this instance, to discuss questions connected with the illegality of any of the decrees contravening the law of nations, which were issued by Bonaparte. The vessels in question had not violated any of those decrees; their cargoes were not liable to confiscation by virtue of any provision contained in any edict in force at the time of their seizure.

And, secondly, not only is the case entire; not only has there been no trial or condemnation of the cargoes; but the principle, that they were not liable to confiscation, has been settled, by the decisions of government in analogous cases, and even with respect to portions of the identical property for which indemnity is now claimed.

I trust that I will be able to establish both these positions to your excellency's satisfaction.

The only extraordinary decree of the French government affecting the navigation of neutral nations, in force at the time of the arrival of the vessels alluded to in a French port, was that issued at Berlin, the 21st November, 1806.

It was, by that decree, amongst other provisions, declared, 1st, that merchandise belonging to a British subject, or being the produce or the manufactures of colonies of Great Britain, should be condemned as good prize, (art. 5 and 6); 2d, that no vessel coming from England, or from her colonies, or going there, (*qui s'y rendra*), after the known publication of the decree, should be permitted to enter any French port, (art. 8); 3d, that every vessel contravening the decree by a false declaration, should be seized, and her cargo confiscated as British property, (art. 9).

During the first month subsequent to that decree, a number of American vessels arrived in France, coming from the United States, but having on their passage been compelled to stop in England, either by British cruisers or by stress of weather. The question arose, whether it was intended, by the 8th article of the decree, to exclude only vessels which had gone voluntarily to an English port, or whether it included even those which had been compelled to do it by what is called *relache forcee*. The words used in the article, *venant directement*, and *qui s'y rendra*, seemed to favor the first construction; and it was clear that if the last was adopted, British cruisers had nothing to do but to stop for a few days every neutral vessel bound

to France, in order to destroy her external commerce. These, however, were questions for the French authorities exclusively to decide. It was altogether in their power to have decided that the vessels in question were embraced by the decree, and to have refused to admit them in any port. The minister of finances, impelled by what was evidently for the interest of the French commerce, allowed the cargoes to be provisionally landed and deposited in the public stores until the decision of Bonaparte on the question was known; and permitted, also, that they should be delivered to the consignees on their giving an obligation to pay to the custom house the estimated value thereof if so ordered by that decision. It was, therefore, by the act of the French government, that the vessels landed their cargoes instead of being ordered off. And that provisional construction continued in force till the 4th of September, 1807, when the director general of the Douanes announced, by a circular, "That the emperor had decided that the 8th and 9th articles must have their full and entire execution, and that no vessel, which had touched in England or been conducted there, could be admitted." "Thus," added the director, "the immediate retrogradation of those vessels shall be required, whatever be the alleged causes of superior force, and the documents produced in proof thereof. Those which, by a false declaration, may conceal the fact of having touched in England, and succeed in thus entering our ports, shall be seized, and the vessels and their cargoes shall be proceeded against in the form prescribed by the decree, in relation to English property." In conformity with this decision, several American vessels, bound to Antwerp, were sent away, amongst which may be mentioned the "Dragon" and the "Two-Brothers," and also the Orozimbo, belonging to one of the owners of the cargoes for which indemnity is now claimed, although her cargo had already been actually landed. It would have been fortunate for the owners of the merchandise, which is the object of this reclamation, that this decision should have been made from the first, or that, when made, it should have been applied to their property.

Amongst the American vessels arrived from the United States in French ports, in the year 1807, prior to the decision of the 4th September, and which had been compelled to touch in England, seven came to Antwerp, consigned to two American houses; the Bordeaux Packet, Helena, North America, and Diamond, to that of Mr. Ridgeway, and the Perseverance, Hiram, and Mary, to that of Mr. Parish. The consignees declined availing themselves of the option offered by the French authorities to receive their cargoes, on giving bond for their value, to abide by the final decision of Bonaparte.* They preferred that the cargoes should remain in the custom-house stores subject to that decision. Their motive was obvious.

It was only by the subsequent decree of Milan, of the 23d November, 1807, that it was enacted, "That all vessels, which, after having touched in England, might, from any motive whatever, enter the ports of France, should be seized and confiscated, as well as their cargoes, without exception or distinction of produce or merchandise." The only causes of confiscation by the Berlin decree were, concealment of the fact of having touched in England; and the merchandise being either British property, or the produce of

*To this, there were two exceptions, the consignees having subscribed obligations, 1st, for a small quantity of potash, (about fifteen thousand francs in value), received and sold by them on the first arrival of the vessels; 2dly, for the value of some of those vessels, in order to enable them to leave the port. The others were permitted to depart without the bond being required.

England or of her colonies. It was known to the consignees, had already been acknowledged, and was further substantiated by a subsequent inquiry, that every part of the cargoes belonged to American citizens, and that no part was the produce of Great Britain or of her colonies. It was equally known, and has never been denied, that the captains of all the seven vessels had, on their first arrival, made no concealment; that they had all made true declarations of the compulsory touching in England, (*ralache forcee*). The expected imperial decision could, therefore, only apply to the doubtful question, whether the vessels and cargoes in that predicament were embraced, or not, by the article of the decree which forbade, in general terms, the admission of vessels that had touched in England, whether the cargoes in question should be admitted or sent away. In case that the decision should be that the vessels were, notwithstanding the *ralache forcee*, included in the article of the decree, and that the cargoes were inadmissible, they might, by remaining in the public stores in their original state, be sent out of France, and the decision be strictly complied with. But if, instead of that, those cargoes were sold, (and the consignees could have had no object in receiving them, but that of selling them), the exportation could not have taken place in conformity with the decision; and the consignees, unable to comply with it, might have been compelled to pay the amount of the bond, which would have been tantamount to a confiscation of their property.

The decision of the 4th September, 1807, being made only prospective, the consignees at first hoped that the cargoes of the seven vessels previously arrived, would be admitted to be sold for home consumption, and accordingly delivered to them. But when they found themselves disappointed in that respect, adhering to the same line of conduct which they had pursued, not to depart from the enactments of the Berlin decree, they applied, on the 22d of March, 1808, to the director general of the Douanes, and on the 7th of April ensuing, renewed the application, both to him and to the minister of finances, stating that the steps they had taken to obtain the definitive admission of that merchandise having been fruitless, and the goods, especially the potash, rice, brown sugar, and cochineal, becoming gradually damaged in the entrepot, they now ask the permission to export the merchandise to a foreign country, and that in conformity with the decree of the 21st of November, 1806.

In answer to that petition, Bonaparte ordered, by a decision of the 2d of July, 1808, that the cargoes should be sold, and the proceeds deposited in the *caisse d'amortissement*, and that an inquiry should be made on each of the vessels which had brought in the cargoes, in order to ascertain whether the owners were not British. On this decision it is only necessary to observe, that it corroborates what has already been stated, and was, indeed, evident that no concealment having been made by the captains of their *ralache forcee* in England, no other cause or pretence for confiscation could be, or was alleged, than the apprehension that the property was British, or of British origin.

To the sale of the cargoes for the purpose intended, the consignees did of course object; and they succeeded in preventing it for two years. But to that part of the decision which ordered an inquiry, they cheerfully submitted, and communicated all the documents, papers and letters, connected with the vessels and their cargoes. A severe scrutiny took place, the result of which was altogether favorable, it being proven, in the clearest manner, that the cargoes were exclusively owned by American citizens. Of their origin, there does not appear to have ever existed any doubt.

The merchandise, notwithstanding the result of this inquiry, was not restored to the consignees. By a decree dated at Ebersdorf, the 29th May, 1809, 750 barrels of potash and pearlsh, making part of the cargoes of the Perseverance and Mary, were put at the disposal of the minister of war, and the estimated value directed to be paid by him in the caisse d'amortissement. That portion of the cargoes was accordingly taken from the entrepot and delivered to that department, having previously been valued at near 450,000 francs, notwithstanding a deduction, made on account of the damages arising from the long detention in the public stores. Finally, the whole of the residue of the cargoes was sold in June, 1810, by virtue of an imperial decision, of the 4th of May, of that year. It is asserted, that, by virtue of an order subsequent to the sales, which has never been published nor communicated, the proceeds of those sales were ultimately paid, in whole or in part, into the public treasury.

Your excellency must agree with me, that, from the preceding statement of facts, it evidently follows, 1st, That, as I had stated in the beginning of this letter, there has been, in this case, no violation of any existing decree, that the cargoes were not liable to confiscation by virtue of any provision contained in any edict then in force; 2d, That the consignees uniformly took those decrees as the basis of their conduct, and committed no act which might impair the rights of the owners of the property; 3d, That, by allowing the cargoes to be deposited in the public stores, until the decision of Bonaparte was known, whether the vessels were or were not embraced by the article of the decree which forbade the admission of those which had gone to England, a formal engagement had been contracted on the part of government, to permit the exportation of the merchandise in conformity with the decree, in case the decision was against its being admitted for home consumption; 4th; That, although nothing could be farther from the views of the minister of finances, yet it was solely owing to the doubts he entertained respecting the construction of the Berlin decree, that the cargoes fell in the possession of the custom house; that it was the unforeseen consequence of his act, which was that of the proper French authority in that case, that the above mentioned engagement not having been fulfilled, the owners have, by a flagrant injustice, been to this day deprived of the merchandise and of its proceeds.

The fact that there has been no trial or condemnation of the property is notorious; and I would at once proceed to the decisions made in analogous cases, was it not necessary to take, in the first place, notice of a most extraordinary and unfounded inference, drawn from a fact immaterial in itself, and which, although not officially communicated, has been made known to me by the parties.

Amongst the several applications for indemnity, made at different times, and in various shapes, by the consignees, a memorial had been addressed to the minister of finances, by Mr. Parish, which, at his request, I transmitted, on the 11th February, 1819, to marquis Dessolle. I wrote again to that minister on the same subject, on the 23d of March following, and had requested that a report, intended to be made by the direction of the Douanes to the minister of finances, might be communicated to me. This was not done: but H. E. Baron Louis wrote to Mr. Parish on the 22d of May, of the same year, that the proceeds of the sales had been withdrawn, by superior orders, from the caisse d'amortissement, and paid into the public treasury; and he added, that they were thereby definitively acquired by the state. This inference appeared so preposterous, that, when alluding to it in my letter of the 9th of May, 1820, to H. E. Baron Pasquier, I said, that I presumed the meaning of the

minister of finances to have simply been, that he considered the orders in question as precluding him, on his own authority, and without the sanction of government, from ordering the money to be repaid to the American owners.

The assertion having, however, been made in that broad way, I am compelled to refute it. But I beg your excellency to be persuaded, that I do it only in an hypothetical way, and in the discharge of my responsibility, and that I do not suppose, or mean to insinuate, that it ever has been, or can be, the intention of his majesty's ministers, seriously to resort to such an untenable pretence, for the purpose of avoiding the payment of a just debt. I consider the objection as being the work of a subordinate agent, whose duty it may have been to collect whatever might be suggested against claims on the public treasury, and the communication to Mr. Parish is only intended to afford him the means of knowing and repelling every such suggestion. For that purpose, the following observations will, it is hoped, be deemed conclusive:

1. It was agreed, by the 22d article of the convention between France and the United States, of the 30th of September, 1800 (*), which was in full force when the vessels in question arrived at Antwerp, that the established courts for prize causes should alone take cognizance of them; that whenever such tribunal, of either of the parties, should pronounce judgment against any vessel, or goods, or property, claimed by the citizens of the other party, the sentence or decree should mention the reasons, or motives, on which the same should have been founded; and that an authenticated copy of the sentence, or decree, and of all the proceedings in the case, should, if demanded, be delivered to the commander or agent of the said vessel. By the 10th article of the Berlin decree, the council of prizes at Paris was, accordingly, charged to decide on all cases arising under the said decree, in the following words: "Notre conseil des prises a Paris est charge de decider de toutes contestations qui pourront s'elever au sujet des prises qui en vertu du present decret pourront etre faites, tant dans notre empire que dans les pays occupes par nos troupes." There having never been any trial, in the cases in question, before the council of prizes, there can have been no condemnation of the property, in conformity either with the solemn obligations of the treaty, or with the provisions of the only decree in force at the time, and applicable to those cases.

2. Independent of any consideration drawn from treaty obligations, or from the provisions of the decree itself, it is equally repugnant to the principles of the law of nations, as generally recognized by the civilized world, and to those of the municipal laws of any civilized nation, to consider the order in question as implying the condemnation of the property of the parties, or as, in the smallest degree, affecting their rights. There was not, in this case, even the form of a trial; no hearing of the parties; no notice

*The convention was to be in force for eight years, from the date of the exchange of the ratifications, which took place at Paris on the 31st of July, 1801.

This provision appears to have been omitted in the Milan decrees of the 23d of November and 17th December, 1807. But even then, condemnation took place only by virtue of special and positive imperial decisions to that effect, and were not inferred from an order to pay in the treasury. Thus, in the case of the *Sally*, condemned under those decrees, the minister of finances wrote, on the 6th of November, 1810, to the director general of the Douanes, "J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que par decision du 30 Octobre dernier, Sa Majeste a ordonne la confiscation du navire Americain la Sally, cap. M. Brown, ainsi que de sa cargaison, pour cause de deux relaches en Angleterre."

given to them of any alleged ground for condemnation, or even of any intention to bring them to trial. Nor was the order alluded to communicated to them, or made public, either in the bulletin of laws, or in any other manner. On those topics it is unnecessary to dwell—it is sufficient to have stated them. I will only observe, that, without publicity in laws or decrees, there would be no guarantee for the rights of individuals; that publication has, therefore, by the laws of every well-ordered country, of France as well as of every other, always been made a necessary ingredient of any judgment or decree affecting such rights; and that the fact of the order, in this case, not having been published, or at least communicated, is alone a conclusive proof that it was a mere administrative order, binding on the public functionaries to whom it was directed, and in no shape impairing or affecting the ultimate rights of the parties.

3. The official reports and acts of government, since the restoration, are in direct contradiction with the inference attempted to be drawn, that the payment (versement) into the treasury, or the application to public purposes, of funds before deposited there, is tantamount to a definitive acquisition to the state of such funds, and releases it from the obligation of repaying the same. This will be fully demonstrated by the following quotations from the report of the minister of finances, (Baron Louis himself), of July, 1814.

[The French is here, as in every other place where it occurs in the document, omitted, when supplied by a translation.]

"The caisse d'amortissement was instituted as a depository of the funds of securities; the judiciary deposits and several individual deposits, were entrusted to it on a provision of restitution. All these funds were, for a long time, by the orders of the chief of the government, employed for the expenses of the state; —. The funds deposited in the caisse d'amortissement, are the securities—they amount — to the sum of —, (of which it) has only actually received a sum of —. The surplus has been paid over, and remains in the treasury, or 88,675,000 francs, &c. The judiciary deposits placed in the caisse d'amortissement, amount to 11,814,000. The other funds in deposite, are — total 7,358,000. The reimbursements on these funds have been continued, &c.

"The funds deposited in the caisse de service, amount — total 43,000,000. The reimbursements of the funds deposited have been faithfully continued, although they have been expended, &c.

"The necessity of anticipations introduced them from the commencement of each duty, and they have often been extended to all the funds which this minister (of finances) could obtain, and they have devoured the funds deposited, &c. The arrearage of the minister of finances on the 1st April, is composed of deposits expended, &c."

I must here beg leave to observe, that I do not mean to say that H. E. Baron Louis was inconsistent with himself with respect to the question relative to the proceeds of the Antwerp cargoes. The transaction was probably unknown to him, or not attended to at the date of the report alluded to; or he may, at that time, have already been told, that they made no part of those deposits, (*deposits consommées*), which government was bound to reimburse. All that concerns me is, to refute the inference, as made in his letter to Mr. Parish, that such deposits were acquired to the state merely because they had, by superior orders, been withdrawn from a certain *caisse*, and paid (verses) in the treasury. And it follows, irresistibly, from the quotations I have made, that it was the general habit of the head of the government, at that time, to apply to the expenses of the state, whenever exigencies required it, every species of deposit-

ed funds, without regard to their origin, or to the particular chest in which they were deposited; that the proceeds of the Antwerp cargoes would not have been any more respected had they been nominally left in the caisse d'amortissement, instead of being transferred (verses) into the treasury; that the funds originally deposited, although withdrawn and expended, (*consommées*) continued to be faithfully reimbursed by government, and especially that the payment (versement) in the treasury did not, as is clearly proven in the instance of the cautionnements, operate as a release from the obligation of reimbursing the funds thus diverted and expended. I will add, that, although those cautionnements are not, from their nature, generally considered as a debt, the payment of which may be required, (*dette exigible*), yet a very considerable portion has actually been reimbursed to the functionaries or persons belonging to territories formerly annexed to France, which make no longer part of it.

4. The council of state has decided in an analogous case, that the payment in the treasury was not tantamount to a condemnation. In January, 1810, the American vessel *Eagle* had been captured, within five leagues of the shore, by a French privateer, and conducted to the port of Passage. The captured and captors made a compromise on the subject; but the vessel and cargo were seized, sequestered, sold, and the proceeds paid in the treasury, by virtue of the decrees passed at that time by Bonaparte, under color of reprisals. The case was brought before the council of state, who, on the 20th of April, 1820, ratified the compromise above mentioned, notwithstanding the opposition both of the captured, and the general direction of the Douanes. The first reason assigned for this decision is in the following words: "Considérant qu'il n'existe dans l'espece aucun acte qui ait prononcé la confiscation du navire l'*Aigle* au profit du gouvernement Francois." This case and that of the Antwerp vessels may differ in many other respects; but the *Eagle* was included in the general, arbitrary, and unjustifiable seizures, known by the name of the St. Sebastian sequestration; and the vessels and cargoes, thus sequestered, are, so far as relates to the particular question now under discussion, precisely in the same predicament as the Antwerp cargoes. They were equally sold, nearly at the same time, and the proceeds were equally, by a similar order, paid in the treasury and applied to public purposes. Indeed, from the comparison of dates, and other information obtained, I may assert, that the identical order by which the proceeds of the Antwerp cargoes were directed to be paid in the treasury, included all the others which had been sequestered; and amongst them, the St. Sebastian and Passage vessels and cargoes, including the *Eagle*. The fact, at all events, of the proceeds of sales in this last case, having, like those of the Antwerp cargoes, been paid into the treasury, is not only notorious, but was within the full knowledge and view of the council of state, when the above decision was made. For, in the observations laid before it by the direction of the Douanes, in opposition to the claim of the captors, it is expressly stated "que c'est en vertu d'ordres émanés de S. M. et ayant pour base le droit de représailles, que le sequestre avoit été mis, la vente effectuée, et le produit versé au trésor." In declaring, therefore, that there existed no act which had pronounced the confiscation of the vessel *Eagle* to the profit of the French government, the council of state has explicitly and directly decided, that an order issued from Bonaparte, directing the sale of a vessel and cargo, and that the proceeds should be paid in the treasury, was not an act pronouncing the confiscation of such vessel and cargo, or of their proceeds.

Your excellency will probably think, that it was superfluous, on my part, to have accumulated such an

overwhelming mass of proofs for the purpose of crushing a mere shadow, which may be dissipated without recurring to any extraneous consideration. In taking for granted the order alluded to of Baron Louis, it must be assumed such as he had stated it, that is to say, as simply directing the withdrawing of the proceeds of sales from a certain chest, and their being paid into the treasury. Indeed, had there been any thing further affecting the question, in that document, he would not have failed to mention it in support of the inference attempted to be drawn. Such a decree, from its nature, must be strictly construed, it cannot be extended beyond what appears on the face of it, beyond its positive enactments, and be made to say what is not contained in it. Had it been intended, not only to make use of the property for immediate exigences, but to pronounce its definitive condemnation, there could have been no motive, since the decree was not to be published, for not inserting in it a positive clause to that effect, as was done in the other cases where condemnation was the object. But, whatever may have been the intention, the omission of such a clause is, of itself and alone, conclusive against the gratuitous and unjustifiable assertion, that the order is tantamount to a condemnation. The order in question does not confiscate the property, because it contains no clause to that effect.

The acts and the decisions of the government, directly supporting or recognizing the justice of the claim, will now be stated.

All the vessels which arrived, under similar circumstances with those whose cargoes were sequestered at Antwerp, subsequent to the decision of the 4th of September, 1807, and prior to the Milan decree of the 23d of November ensuing, instead of being detained, were refused admittance and sent off. One of them, at least, the Orozimbo, was within the power of the government, and her cargo, which, as has already been stated, was actually landed on account of repairs wanted by the vessel, might certainly have been seized. On the same principle on which she was suffered to depart with that cargo, those of the seven vessels previously detained, should have been allowed to be exported. To admit that she was not liable to seizure, was an acknowledgment that there was no right to sequester and sell those of the other vessels. But there are other cases still more in point.

It was only in the instance of the seven vessels in question, that it was agreed that the cargoes should be deposited in the public stores until the final decision respecting the construction of the Berlin decree was known. The consignees of all the other numerous vessels which arrived during the same period, and under the same circumstances, in the other ports of France, preferred to avail themselves of the option given by the minister of finances, to receive the cargoes, and to give bond for the estimated value thereof. The obligations (soumissions) subscribed by the consignees, were in the following form:

"State of the merchandise brought into this port by the ship ———, which we claim from the sequestration of the custom house, where they are deposited by order, &c.

[Here follows the enumeration and valuation of the merchandise.]

"Which sum of ——— we submit, with our security for the whole debt ———, to represent to the receiver of the customs of ———, if the decision of his imperial majesty ordain it, on account of the forced visit in England of said ship ———, we, reserving in need, recourse to the legal tribunal. Done at ———, the ———.

"(Signed) The trustees and their security."

The number of cases in which obligations of this kind were given, is known to the French government, though not to me; but it embraces, as already stat-

ed, all the vessels, the seven which came to Antwerp only excepted, which, having been compelled to touch in England, arrived in French ports, from the publication of the Berlin decree in the latter end of the year 1806, until the decision of the 4th of Sept. took place.

In no instance whatever, has the payment of any one of these obligations been enforced. In every other instance but that of the Antwerp cargoes, those of vessels precisely in the same predicament, have been sold for the use of the owners, no steps taken to recover the estimated value for which the obligations were given, and, in some instances, at least, those obligations have been positively annulled. Notwithstanding the difficulty of obtaining information on the last point, the parties interested in the Antwerp claim have been able to furnish me with the following extracts of two decisions:

NAPOLÉON, &c. 20th September, 1809.

The underwritten recognition to the custom house of Marseilles, by M. M. Aufran Bellier, to answer for the value of the cargo of the American ship Eliza, which was remitted to their disposal, is annulled.

16th November, 1809.

The same decrees in favor of M. Hottinguer, for the cargo of the American ship Ann, arrived at Cherbourg.

Whatever may have been the motive of government for not enforcing the payment of those obligations, the omission of doing it, in any case whatever, is an absolute recognition, on its part, that there was no ground for confiscation; and the two instances quoted are sufficient to establish the fact of positive decisions, in cases perfectly similar to that which is the object of the present reclamation.

The same principle has been applied even to a portion of the identical property sequestered at Antwerp, the payment of similar obligations, which, as already stated, had been subscribed, not only for some of the vessels, but also for a small part of the cargo of one of them, having never been enforced.

Finally, indemnity has actually been paid, since the restoration, for a considerable portion of one of the cargoes.

The house of Mr. Parish had, a short time after the arrival of the vessels, sold to Messrs. Fillicetaz & Co. of Antwerp, 256 bales of cotton, part of the cargo of the ship Hiram. It being then confidently expected that the merchandise would be delivered to the parties, the sale was absolute, and at the risk of Mr. Fillicetaz. He paid the purchase money, received a proper bill of sale, and became thus vested with all the rights of the original shipper, but without recourse against him or the consignees. He was disappointed in his expectation of receiving the merchandise thus purchased. His cotton shared the fate of the rest, and was sold, in the same manner and at the same time, for a sum exceeding 400,000 francs. The proceeds, undistinguished from those of the other cargoes, were, in the same manner and under the same order, paid in the treasury. He applied for indemnity, as a subject or resident of Belgium, to the mixed commission, appointed under the treaties and conventions of Paris. His claim was allowed, and placed in the first class, that of cautionnements and deposits;* and he has received, in payment, an in-

*Mr. Mertens, of Bruxelles, formerly a partner in the house of Mr. Ridgeway, presented a claim to the same commission, for the whole amount which had been consigned to that house. His application was rejected on correct grounds; because, although himself a subject of Belgium, his house was American, and because they were only consignees, and not owners of the cargoes, the right to which, with the exception of the sale to Mr. Fillicetaz, has remained the property of American citizens.

scripition of five per cent. consolidated French stock, amounting, in principal, to 495,760 francs, bearing interest from the 22d March, 1819, together with 10,726 francs in specie, for arrears of interest, after deducting the commission expenses, or charges.

It has now been fully demonstrated, not only that the claim is founded in strict justice; not only that the property was never confiscated, and that there never was any decision to that effect, either in that or similar cases; not only that, on the contrary, there have been positive decisions recognizing the validity of the claim; but also, that other foreigners, who had become owners of part of it, have been indemnified by virtue of the treaties concluded between his majesty's government and foreign powers. Permit me to add, that France has received, and continues to enjoy the benefit of, the money arising from the sales of the cargoes.

That money was paid in the treasury, and applied towards defraying the public expenses of the state. Had it been restored to the legitimate owners, and not thus applied, those expenses would have been exactly the same. The only difference would have been that the large *arriere*, left unpaid by Bonaparte, would have been still further increased precisely by the sum thus detained from the American citizens. With what good faith the whole of that *arriere*, without even excepting the expenses of the hundred days, has been liquidated and paid by his majesty's government, is well known. In fact, unless France sets up two measures, one for her own subjects and all other foreigners, and another for the citizens of the United States, it is impossible that she can refuse discharging this just debt.

I beg leave to apply, not only for that payment, but also, for a speedy decision. The United States had, from the most friendly motives, yielded to the reluctance to take up the subject of American claims, which was evinced in the year 1817. The objection arising from the state of the finances, and from the enormous amount of the demands pressing, at that time, on the resources of France, has now happily ceased to exist. Time amply sufficient has, in the mean while, been taken for every possible investigation of this claim. The parties have already experienced most grievous losses, from the long detention of so large an amount of property. They should not be tortured by further vexatious delays. Justice, when too tardy, often fails in its object. When it is known, as in this case, that such is the nature of the claim that it will ultimately be paid, intriguing speculators are never wanting, who try to take advantage of the distance and the necessities of the claimants, to purchase their rights at a depreciated rate. Such attempts, which, even when not actually tainted, never can avoid the suspicion of corruption, it has been my duty to repel, and heretofore with success. I have told the parties to listen to no proposals, to reject every indirect interference; that their claim was indisputable, and must necessarily be allowed. We employ, to attain that object, no other but direct means; no weapons but those of argument. I trust that they will not have been used in vain, when the appeal is made to your known loyalty, to his majesty's high sense of justice, to those principles of good faith, in discharging the obligations of the state, which, in every instance, but that of the American claims, had uniformly distinguished his government.

I request your excellency to accept the reiterated assurances of the distinguished consideration with which I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

*His ex. viscount de Montmorency,
Minister of foreign affairs, &c. &c. &c.*

No. 203.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Gallatin, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to France, to Mr. Adams, secretary of state, dated

Paris, 28th January, 1822.

"I had yesterday a conference with the minister of foreign affairs, on the subject of the Antwerp claims. In the course of it, I referred him to my letters to one of his predecessors, of the 9th November, 1816, and of the 22d of April, 1817; to the first, in order that he might have a general view of the nature and extent of our claims; to the other for the purpose of showing both the cause of the delay which had taken place on that subject, and that we had always considered the reclamations for property sequestered and not condemned, to be of such a nature that the claims ought to be liquidated and paid in the ordinary course of business, and did not require any diplomatic transaction. I then stated, that, although our commercial difficulties might have justly claimed the more immediate attention of the two governments, yet there was this difference between the two subjects, that the last was only one of mutual convenience, each party being, after all, at liberty, though at the risk of encountering countervailing measures, to regulate his own commerce as he pleased; whilst the question of indemnity for injuries sustained, was one of right. In this case we demanded justice, and I was sorry to be obliged to say, that, notwithstanding my repeated applications, during a period of near six years, I had not been able to obtain redress in one single instance for my fellow-citizens; an observation, which applied, not only to cases which had arisen under the former government of France, but also to wrongs sustained under that of his majesty. Such result could not escape the notice of my government, and had, accordingly, been complained of, in the most pointed manner, in the instructions I had, from time to time, received. There was, indeed, an aggravating and most extraordinary circumstance, with respect to the applications relative to injuries sustained under Bonaparte's government: Not only had I failed in obtaining redress, but I have not even been honored with an answer. It could not be concealed, that such a course of proceeding on the part of France, had a tendency to impair the friendly relations between the two countries, and might have an unfavorable effect, even in the discussion of other subjects. I therefore earnestly requested, that he would immediately attend to the reclamation now before him, and no longer delay the decision which we had a right to expect."

"Viscount Montmorency at once answered, that he had read the papers relative to the Antwerp sequestrations, and that he was struck with the justice of the claim: He regretted, he added, that the settlement of this reclamation should have fallen on the present ministry; that a decision had not taken place in the year 1819; that such an objection as that complained of, had, at that time, been raised by the minister of finances. This candid declaration was made, he said, in full confidence, that I would understand it as an opinion formed on a first impression, and as being only his individual opinion: he had not yet conferred on the subject with the ministers of finances or his other colleagues, which he promised to do without delay, and to lay the subject before the king as soon as possible. Speaking of our claims generally, he alluded to the hardship that the king's government should be made responsible for all the misdeeds of Bonaparte: an observation, to which I did not think necessary to answer, as he spoke only of the hardships of the case, and did not assert that the obligation did not exist."

[To be continued.]

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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For miscellaneous articles, &c. see page 215.

[NEGOTIATIONS WITH FRANCE—CONCLUDED.]

No. 208.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Gallatin to Mr. Adams, dated Paris, April 23, 1824.

"In several conversations I had with viscount de Montmorency, on the subject of the Antwerp cases, he always evinced a sense of the justice of the claim, and a disposition that indemnity should be made, but I have not yet been able to obtain an official answer; and finding that objections, which were not distinctly stated, were still made by the department of finances, I asked Mr. Montmorency's permission to confer on the subject with Mr. de Villele, in order that I might clearly understand what prospect there was of obtaining justice. This was readily assented to, and I had accordingly an interview yesterday with that minister.

"I found that Mr. de Villele had only a general knowledge of the subject, and had not read my note of 10th January last, to which I referred him, and which he promised to peruse with attention. It appeared, however, to me, that, although he was cautious not to commit himself, he was already satisfied, from the inspection of the papers in his department, and without having seen my argument, that the claim was just, and that the ground assumed by Baron Louis, in his letter to Mr. Parish, was untenable.

"His objections to a payment of the claim at this time, supposing that, on a thorough investigation, it proved to be just, were the following:

"1st. There were no funds, at his disposal, from which the payment could be made; and it was absolutely necessary that an application should be made to the chambers for that purpose: a demand which would be very ill received, as it had been generally supposed that France was relieved from every foreign claim of that description.

"2d. Such was the amount of wrongs committed by Bonaparte, and the acknowledged impossibility that France could repair them all, that all the European powers, although with arms in their hands, and occupying a part of the country, had consented to receive, as a payment in full, a stipulated sum, which fell very short of the amount of their claims. The payments thus made by France, had therefore been, in every instance, the result of an agreement, (d'une transaction), founded on equitable principles, and on an abandonment, on the part of the foreign powers, of a considerable part of their claims. It appeared, to him, impossible, that an application for funds could be made to the chambers, for the purpose of satisfying American claims, unless it was also the result of a transaction of a similar nature.

"3d. Even in that case, the engagement to pay any sum, at this time, for that object, would, for the reasons already stated, and for many others arising from the change of government, appear extremely hard. The only way to render it palatable was, that it should be accompanied by the grateful information, that our commercial difficulties were arranged in a satisfactory manner. He regretted, therefore, extremely, that the discussion of the two subjects had been separated, one being treated in the United States, and the other here; and he asked whether it was probable that the result of the negotiation at Washington would be known at Paris before the next session of the chambers, which is to take place in June next.

"I must say, that these observations did not appear to be made with an intention of throwing new obstacles in the way of an adjustment of our claims, but for the purpose of stating the difficulties which the government would have to encounter, in any attempt to effect that object. It was not the less necessary to reply to the suggestions thus made: and I observed, with respect to the delays which had taken place, that they were to be ascribed solely to the French government. It was in consequence of the determination of the duke of Richelieu, and I referred to my letter to him of the 22d of April, 1817; it was against my opinion, and notwithstanding my strong remonstrances, that the subject had been postponed, and that provision was not made for our claims at the same time as for those of subjects of the European powers. But I had taken care to remind the duke of Richelieu, when the communication for the last object was made to the legislative body, that the American claims were not included in the settlement; and he had accordingly expressly stated in that communication, that the sum, to be voted, would discharge France from all demands, on the part of the subjects of the European powers. This was so well understood, that a subsequent grant of seven millions had been voted for the purpose of discharging the Algerine claims. Ours, alone, remained unsettled; and the chambers must have expected, and could not, therefore, be astonished, that an application for that object should also be made to them.

"As to the propriety of a convention, for the general adjustment of the claims of American citizens, I informed Mr. de Villele, that this was precisely what the United States had asked; and I referred him to my note of the 9th of November, 1815, which, to this day, remained unanswered. The extraordinary silence of the French government was, at least, a proof of its reluctance to adopt that mode of settlement, and there was an intrinsic difficulty in what he called a transaction. The United States could have no objection to a partial admission and reimbursement of the claims of their citizens; but they would not, in order to obtain that object, sacrifice other reclamations equally just, and give that general release, which France was desirous to obtain, in consideration of that partial payment. Under these circumstances, it was a natural, and, perhaps, the most practicable course, to press a settlement of those claims which, it might be presumed, she intended, ultimately, to pay: To repel this, on a plea that a convention, embracing the whole, was a preferable mode, was an untenable position, so long as our overture, having the last object in view, remained unanswered.

"After having expressed my sincere wishes, that an arrangement of our commercial difficulties might soon be effected, and having shown, from a recapitulation of what had taken place at the time, that the transfer of the negotiations, for that object, to Washington, was owing to the French government, I stated that there was no connection, whatever, between that and the subject of our claims, and that, even when discussed at the same place, they had always been treated distinctly. Our reclamations were of much older date, and, not to speak of the former government of this country, they had, since the restoration, been pending near four years, before any discussion of our commercial relations had commenced. I was ready to acknowledge, that it would be, at any time, an unpleasant duty for his majesty's minister to be oblig-

ed to ask funds for the purpose of repairing the injuries sustained, during a former period, by the citizens of a foreign nation; and I was sensible that the task would be more easy after the settlement, than during the existence of other difficulties. But justice, and our perseverance, on which he might rely, required that the duty, however unpleasant, should, at some time, be performed; and I was the less disposed to acquiesce in new and vexatious delays, on the ground alluded to, because the result of the negotiations was very uncertain: The delays, in that respect, was solely due to the French government: they had thrown great obstacles in the way of an arrangement, by blending other subjects with that immediately to be attended to; afterwards they became sensible, in the latter end of September last, that it was necessary to send new instructions to Mr. de Neuville. I had, in the month of October, made every representation, and given all the explanations which could be necessary; yet the instructions to Mr. de Neuville, were not, as I understood, sent till late in January, and had not yet, I believed, been received on the 12th of March. The success of the negotiation depended on the nature of those instructions, with which I was not acquainted. If they produced no favorable result, the consequence would only be, that the commerce between the two countries would be lessened, and flow through indirect channels; probably, to our mutual loss, and to the profit of the British manufacturers and navigation: But, however this might be lamented, it was only a question of policy; each of the two nations had a right to regulate her commerce, as in her opinion best suited her interest. But, with respect to our claims, it was a question of right, the consideration of which, ought not, and could not be abandoned or postponed, even if the commercial relations should continue to be less extensive and less advantageous than they had formerly been, or might again become, in case a satisfactory arrangement, respecting the discriminating duties, was made; whether the result of the negotiation would be known here in June, it was, of course, impossible for me to say.

Mr. de Villele, having taken memoranda, and promised to read the notes to which I had alluded, asked me whether there was any difference between Mr. Parish's claim, (meaning the three vessels consigned to his house), and that for the four other Antwerp ships? to which I answered, most decidedly, in the negative. He then, having the decree of the 22d of July, 1810, before him, inquired, in what consisted the difference between the Antwerp claims and those for other property sequestered and embraced by the same decree, viz: the St. Sebastian seizures, and the vessels given up by Holland. I answered, none whatever, in substance, and that the reason why a specific application was made for the Antwerp claims, alone, in my letter of the 10th January last, was, that having already demanded indemnity for all the claims, particularly in my note of the 9th November, 1816, the claimants, who relied on the exertions of the government to obtain redress, had generally thought it unnecessary to make separate applications: Mr. Parish, however, being on the spot, had urged a special decision in his case, and my government having, for the reasons already stated, acquiesced in that course, the Antwerp claims were, in that manner, first presented to the consideration of that of France. But I had expressly stated in my note, that this was not, in any way, to be construed as an abandonment of their claims, equally just, although their features might not, in every respect, be precisely the same. Between the Antwerp and the other claims for property sequestered and not condemned, I knew none but merely nominal differences. The St. Sebastian vessels and cargoes, had been seized and sold under an untenable and frivolous pretence, that of retain-

tion, to which a retrospective effect had been given: The Antwerp cargoes had been seized and sold, without any pretence whatever being assigned for it: In neither case had a condemnation taken place: In both cases we had always claimed restitution, or trial, before the ordinary competent tribunal. The right to ask for such trial was, in both cases, derived from the law of nations, and it was for the Antwerp cargoes, also founded on positive treaty stipulations."

No. 212.

Mr. Gallatin to the secretary of State.

Paris, May 13, 1822.

Sir: I have the honor to enclose the copy of a letter I wrote on the 3d instant, to viscount Montmorency, on the subject of the Antwerp claims. He has promised an answer: but, as he spoke, though in vague terms, of objections, which it would be better to prevent rather than to answer, I asked him an interview, which is to take place on Saturday next.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

Mr. Gallatin to the viscount Montmorency.

Paris, May 3, 1822.

Sir: I had the honor, on the 10th of January last, to address to your excellency a note, relative to the American cargoes sequestered at Antwerp. But, although the conversations I had since the honor to have with your excellency, on that subject, had led me to hope that there was a disposition to render a tardy justice to the claimants, the note still remains unanswered.

It is my duty to remind, also, your excellency, that all the former notes which I had the honor to address to his majesty's ministers, either with respect to that reclamation, or generally on the subject of the American claims, and particularly the note of the 9th of November, 1816, have shared the same fate. That, on a subject so important, no official answer should, for such length of time, have been given to the earnest and repeated applications of a friendly power; that, where favors are not asked, but justice is demanded, there should have been such a tacit perseverance in avoiding even to discuss the question, must be allowed a most uncommon proceeding in the intercourse between independent nations.

To these considerations I beg leave to add, that two American citizens, with powers from the owners of the Antwerp cargoes, have been here for a length of time, one of them a year, for the sole purpose of pursuing and liquidating that claim; and that they both unite in requesting that they may be no longer detained, and that, at all events, a decision may be made in that case.

Permit me, therefore, most earnestly to request from your excellency, that no further delays may take place, and to ask that official answer, which I have never doubted, would, when made, prove satisfactory to the just expectation of the parties interested.

I request your excellency to accept the renewed assurance of the distinguished consideration with which, &c.
ALBERT GALLATIN.

Extracts of a letter from Mr. Gallatin to the secretary of state. No. 216, dated Paris, June 13, 1822.

"The conference I had, on the 15th ultimo, with viscount de Montmorency, on the subject of the American claims, turned principally on the difficulties which this government would find in effecting an arrangement with us. The result of a free conversation on what was practicable, seemed to be, that a definitive agreement was preferable to a partial payment, and that the choice must, in that respect, be between the two following modes: either the payment of a stipulated sum, in full discharge of the de-

mands of the United States for spoiliations, and to be distributed by their government; or, the reference of the whole case to a joint commission, which, in case of disagreement, would refer the disputed points to a sovereign, chosen by the two governments."

"Although Mr de Montmorency appeared to continue to be personally well disposed, he did not conceal that there were objections in the council of ministers; and he stated, a few days after, that they were inclined to postpone the subject, until the result of the negotiation at Washington was ascertained. I concluded, nevertheless, to insist for an answer to my last note, being satisfied that it would not amount to a rejection, which would have committed hereafter this government, and that there would be some advantage in obtaining, at least, something more than verbal from them. The answer of the 1st instant, was accordingly received, a copy of which is herewith enclosed. We had so many accounts, of a near prospect of an arrangement being on the eve of being concluded between you and Mr. de Neuville, that I waited a few days before I made a reply: but, having now heard of the adjournment of congress, without any convention having been made, I this day have made the answer, of which I have the honor to enclose a copy."

[TRANSLATION.]

Viscount Montmorency to Mr. Gallatin.
Paris, June 1, 1822.

Sir: I have received the letter which you did me the honor to write me on the 3d of May, relative to the American cargoes sequestered in the port of Anvers, and to the other claims which you have already heretofore laid before the ministers of the king.

I could have wished, sir, to have been able to answer you sooner, and, especially, to have been able to welcome your demands; but I was under the necessity of first submitting them to the king, who is engaged in council; his majesty having nothing more at heart, than to see adjusted, in a proper and satisfactory manner, the affairs of mutual interest for both countries, and thus to multiply between them useful and amicable relations.

The object of your claims is, without doubt, interesting to a great number of individuals; and we have, also, individual claims to make, which are likewise of great interest to the subjects of the king, whom they concern. I would be first to wish that the government could be engaged with them; but you are not ignorant, sir, that there is, at this moment, at Washington, a negotiation which embraces general interests of the highest importance to the navigation of France and of America.

The king's council has judged that it was better to put off the examination of the individual claims until the negotiations upon the general interests was concluded; and, as soon as that shall take place, I shall hasten, sir, to move, in the king's council, the examination of the claims which form the object of your letter of the 3d of May. I have the honor, &c.

MONTMORENCY.

Mr. Gallatin to the viscount Montmorency.

Paris, June 13, 1822.

Sir: I had the honor to receive your excellency's letter of the 1st inst. in answer to mine of the 3d of May, relative to the American reclamations.

It is satisfactory to find, that the unfavorable suggestions heretofore made on that subject are no longer alluded to, and that the only reason assigned for its postponement is foreign to the merits of the claim. I had expected no less from the justice of his majesty's government. But this new delay is as vexatious as unexpected; and the grounds on which it is placed appear altogether untenable.

It will appear, by my letter of the 22d April, 1817, to his excellency the duke of Richelieu, that the magnitude of the claims made upon France by subjects of European powers, was the reason alleged, at that time, for postponing, to a more favorable moment, the discussion of the American claims in question. The government of the United States, from the most friendly motives, though with great reluctance, acquiesced so far in that delay, as to have abstained from pressing again the subject, until the European claims had been arranged in a satisfactory manner. I made, at that time, as will appear by my letter to the duke of Richelieu, of the 3d April, 1818, an unavailing effort to obtain a simultaneous and definitive arrangement of American claims, as most consistent both with common justice and sound policy. And now, when the original cause of the postponement has ceased to exist, when the prosperous situation of the finances of France leaves no ground for the primitive objection, a new cause for delay is sought in circumstances of a subsequent date, and which are wholly unconnected with the subject in question. The consideration of American claims was adjourned on a presumed plea of temporary inability, or inconvenience, early in 1817; and the commercial difficulties, which it is the object of the negotiation pending at Washington to arrange, did not arise till the year 1819. That the question of indemnity ought not to be made to depend on the fate of that negotiation, is equally evident.

An arrangement, which will restore to the navigation of America and France those advantages now enjoyed, to the exclusion of both, by foreign vessels, and which will have a tendency to extend the commercial and friendly relations between the two countries, is undoubtedly a most desirable object, and of the highest importance. But it is, after all, a question not of right, but of policy. Either of the two governments may, on that subject, take an erroneous determination: but each of them, should they not, unfortunately, be able to agree on that point, has, ultimately, the right to make its own commercial regulations; exposing itself, without doubt, to countervailing measures, but without giving thereby any just ground of complaint, or disturbing, in other respects, the harmony subsisting between the two nations. In fact, that state of things exist, to a much greater extent, between France and many European powers, particularly with Great Britain. The commerce between America and France, and which may be estimated to amount in value to about eighty millions of francs a year, may still be carried on in foreign vessels, or through indirect channels. Neither country has prohibited the importation of the products of the soil or industry of the other. The only question under discussion, and on which they may happen not to agree, is that of the navigation, that is to say, of the freight of the articles of exchange, which may, in the whole, be worth about three millions a year. But, from the respective prohibitions existing in France and England, it is not merely the navigation, but the commerce itself, between the two countries, which is so nearly annihilated as not to exceed twelve or fifteen millions a year. It has, certainly, in this case, never been suggested that, because each government follows, in that respect, its own views, the other questions of right or general policy should, on that account, be suspended; that because a treaty of commerce may appear injurious to either of them, the other would, for that reason, be justified in refusing to do justice in other respects. The question of the indemnity claimed by the United States from France, is one not merely of policy, but of right. It will again revert, and with the same force, in case there should be no arrangement of the commercial difficulties. The foundation on which the demand rests cannot be affected by that result. France must still

acknowledge or deny, the justice of the claim. She is bound, in the first case, to grant the indemnity; in the other, to adduce satisfactory reasons for her denial.

I must beg leave to observe, that the object of these reclamations cannot be, and is not considered by the government of the United States, as only affecting the interests of private individuals, but as an important subject of public concern. It is not for private contracts voluntarily entered into, or other claims of a similar nature; it is for numerous spoliations, committed, not only contrary to every principle of common justice, but in violation of the acknowledged law of nations, and of positive treaty stipulations; it is for the most flagrant and continued infractions of their rights, as a neutral and independent nation, that the United States demand that, at least, a satisfactory indemnity should be made to her citizens for the losses thus suffered. The whole series of their public acts, at home and abroad, when those outrageous proceedings took place, and the peculiar circumstances (arising from simultaneous aggressions on the part of England), which alone prevented a resort to war, are facts of such notoriety, as to render it difficult to conceive how the subject can be viewed as of an inferior importance, and as only affecting private interests. If any further proof was required, in that respect, the 10th article of the treaty of the 16th of March, 1810, between France and Holland, might be quoted. Certain American cargoes, which make part of our reclamations, were, by that treaty, put at the disposal of France, "in order," according to the said article, "that the same may be dealt with according to circumstances, and to the political relations between France and the United States."

Not knowing to what reclamations, by subjects of France against the United States, your excellency alludes, I can only observe that, if there are any, respecting which a stipulation should be deemed necessary, it must of course be understood that every such stipulation will, in every respect, be reciprocal and embrace, on both sides, all reclamations of a similar nature, and for the same period of time.

I request your excellency to accept the assurances, &c.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

*His excellency viscount de Montmorency,
minister of foreign affairs, &c. &c.*

No. 230.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Gallatin to the secretary of state, dated Paris, Sept. 8, 1822.

"I had, on the 17th ultimo, written to viscount Montmorency, and again on the 31st, to Mr. de Villele, on the subject of our reclamations, only to remind them, that the late convention had removed the sole cause assigned for delay. I received, last night, Mr. de Villele's note of the 3d, of which copy is enclosed."

Mr. Gallatin to Mr. de Montmorency, dated 17th August, 1822.

I beg leave to call again your excellency's attention to the American claims for sequestrations and spoliations. The cause assigned by your excellency, in your letter of the first of June last, for suspending their consideration, being happily removed by the late commercial arrangement, I trust that no further delay will take place, and that, in conformity with the tenor of that letter, your excellency will be pleased to bring that important subject before the king's council. I request your excellency to accept, &c.

[TRANSLATION.]

Extract of a letter from Mr. Gallatin to Mr. de Villele, dated Paris, August 31, 1822.

"Permit me to remind your excellency, that the three last letters which I had the honor of addressing to his excellency, the viscount de Montmorency,

are still unanswered. The first, under the date of the 17th current, had, for its object, the different claims of citizens of the United States. The second, of the 20th, contained my observations on the project of an ordinance necessary that the execution of the convention of the 24th of June may commence on the 1st of October next. The last, of the 27th, remonstrated against the conduct pursued by the local authorities, in regard to the American vessel the General Hamilton, thrown upon the coast, near Montreuil, on the sea."

"I eagerly seize this occasion to beg your excellency to be pleased to accept the assurance," &c.

[TRANSLATION.]

Mr. de Villele to Mr. Gallatin, dated Sept. 3, 1822.

You did me the honor, on the 31st of August last, to remind me of several American claims, of which you had formerly apprised the viscount de Montmorency. It is necessary for me to collect some documents respecting this affair, in order to judge of what consequences they may be susceptible. Be pleased to believe, sir, that I shall attend to them with a good deal of interest and attention. Accept, sir, the assurances, &c.

No. 233.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Gallatin, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to France, to Mr. Adams, secretary of state, dated Paris, 21th September, 1822.

"I had yesterday a conference with Mr. Villele, on the subject of our claims. He expressed his wish that a general arrangement might take place, embracing all the subjects of discussion between the two countries; stated those to be, the reclamation of the United States for spoliations on their trade, those of France, on account of Beaumarchais' claim, and of the vessels captured on the coast of Africa, and the question arising under the Louisiana treaty; and asked, whether I was prepared to negotiate upon all those points? I answered that I was ready to discuss them all, but that I must object to uniting the Louisiana question to that of claims for indemnity, as they were essentially distinct; and, as I thought that, after all that had passed, we had a right to expect that no further obstacle should be thrown in the discussion of our claims, by connecting it with subjects foreign to them."

No. 236.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Gallatin, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to France, to Mr. Adams, secretary of state, dated Paris, 13th November, 1822.

"I received, on the 18th instant, a letter from Mr. de Villele, of the 6th—copy of which is enclosed, together with that of my answer of the 12th."

[TRANSLATION.]

Mr. de Villele to Mr. Gallatin.

Paris, 6th Nov. 1822.

SIR: The convention, concluded at Washington, on the 24th of June last, has removed the obstacles which have, momentarily, impeded the relations of commerce between France and the United States. Although this convention is only temporary, it holds out the expectation of a treaty more extensive and more durable. It has left leisure proper for discussing and establishing this treaty, upon bases the most conformable to the interest of the two states. Already the communications are re-opened, on both sides, on the most amicable footing: His majesty has seen, with satisfaction, this happy effect of the arrangement concluded in his name, and in that of the United States.

If any partial difficulties still remain to be removed, they will be easily arranged between two powers, who sincerely wish to establish their relations upon the most perfect equity.

In this spirit of reciprocal justice, I have received the claims which you have done me the honor to transmit to me, and without prejudging any thing in their regard, I must, first of all, sir, remark to you, that France has also claims pending, or to be produced, to the government of the United States. It would appear agreeable to the interest of the two parties, and to the reciprocity of justice and of protection, to which the subjects of the two states have equally a right, that these affairs should be examined and arranged, unanimously, by way of negotiation.

His majesty's intention would be, that these claims and the other points in dispute, upon which the convention, of 24th of June, has not been able to pronounce, should be the object of this negotiation, in order to terminate simultaneously, and in a definitive manner, every dispute between the two states, especially in what concerns the duties received in Louisiana, on the French commerce, contrary to the tenor of the 8th article of the treaty of cession.

You will only perceive, sir, in this intention of his majesty, the most firm desire of leaving, in future, no cause or pretext of misunderstanding, or of complaints between the two states, and on the part of their respective subjects.

If you are authorized, sir, to follow this march, I pray you let me know, and I will hasten to demand of the king the necessary powers to a negotiator, charged with treating with you.

If you were also authorized to sign a consular convention, the same plenipotentiary would receive powers, *ad hoc*, for also pursuing the negotiation.

Accept, sir, the assurance of the high consideration, &c.

The minister of finance, charged, ad-interim, with the port folio of foreign affairs.

JH. DE VILLELE.

Paris, 12th November, 1822.

SIR: I had the honor to receive your excellency's letter of the 6th instant.

I have special powers to negotiate a convention providing for the just claims of the citizens of the United States against France; as, also, for the like claims of French subjects against the United States, with such person or persons as may have a like authority from his most christian majesty.

As minister of the United States I am authorized to discuss the question respecting the construction of the 8th article of the Louisiana treaty, and to give and receive explanations on that subject. But the negotiation on that point having been transferred to Washington, no special powers in that respect have been transmitted to me. I had understood, in the course of the conference I had the honor to have with your excellency on the 23d of September, and had, accordingly, written to my government, that it was not intended to insist that that subject should be blended with that of private claims. It is, indeed, obvious, that it would be utterly unjust to make the admission of these to depend on the result of a negotiation on a subject with which they have no connection whatever, and the difficulties respecting which, are of a date posterior to that of the claims.

All the representations which his majesty's government has made to that of the United States, whether on private or on public subjects, have uniformly been taken into consideration, and received that attention to which they were so justly entitled. In no instance has the government of the United States declined to open a discussion on any subject thus offered to their consideration by France, or made it a preliminary condition that the discussion

should also embrace some other subject in which they might happen to take a greater interest. The question respecting the 8th article of the Louisiana treaty, has, in particular, been the subject of a voluminous correspondence, in the course of which, the arguments in support of the construction insisted on by each party, respectively, were made known to the other. I have, in the mean while, for six years, made unceasing application to his majesty's government for the settlement of claims, to a vast amount, affecting the interest of numerous individuals, and arising from flagrant violations of the law of nations and of the rights of the United States, without having ever been able to obtain, to this day, satisfaction, in a single instance, or even that the subject should be taken into consideration and discussed. After so many vexatious delays, for which different causes have, at different times, been assigned, it cannot now be intended again to postpone the investigation of that subject, by insisting that it should be treated in connection with one foreign to it, and which has already been discussed. The United States have, at least, the right to ask that their demands should also be examined and discussed, and I trust that, since I am authorized to treat, as well concerning the claims of French subjects against the United States as respecting those of American citizens against France, a distinct negotiation to that effect will be opened without any further delay.

Permit me, at the same time, to renew to your excellency the assurances that the United States have the most earnest desire that every subject of difference between the two countries should be amicably arranged, and their commercial and political relations placed on the most friendly and solid footing. They will be ready to open again negotiations on the subject of the 8th article of the Louisiana treaty, and on every other which remains to be adjusted, and will have no objection that the seat of those negotiations should be transferred from Washington to this place.

Although my powers to treat, respecting every subject connected with the commerce of the two countries, may embrace that of a consular convention, yet, as this had not been contemplated by my government, I am not, at this time, prepared to conclude an arrangement for that purpose.

I request your excellency to accept the assurances, &c.

His excellency count de Villele,

Charged with the department of foreign affairs, &c.

No. 237.

Mr. Gallatin to the secretary of state.

Paris, 19th November, 1822.

SIR: I received last night, and have the honor to enclose a copy of Mr. de Villele's answer, (dated 15th instant), to my letter of the 12th. You will perceive that, without taking any notice of the reasons I had urged, why a distinct negotiation should be immediately opened on the subject of the claims against both governments; he insists that this shall be treated in connection with the question respecting the construction of the 8th article of the Louisiana treaty. The object is too obvious to require any comments on my part, and this final decision leaves me no other course than to refer the whole to my government.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

ALBERT GALLATIN

[TRANSLATION.]

Mr. de Villele to Mr. Gallatin.

Paris, 15th November, 1822.

SIR: You did me the honor to announce to me, on the 12th of this month, that you were authorized to

negotiate a convention, relative to the claims of Americans against France, and to those of France against the United States; but that you had no power to enter upon a negotiation concerning the interpretation of the 8th article of the Louisiana treaty.

The discussions which have arisen upon this last point, between your government and the king's minister plenipotentiary to the United States, having had no result, and this question being thus left undecided, it is both proper and just to resume the examination of it: it touches upon too great interests not to be treated of with renewed attention, or to be abandoned.

If a new arrangement takes place for the claims which are still in controversy, it ought to comprehend the whole, and the desire of the king's government is not to leave any difficulty, any indecision remaining in the relations of the two countries.

It is for the same reason, sir, that I demanded, in the letter which I had the honor to address to you on the 6th of this month, that the negotiation to be opened on the respective claims, should also include a consular convention.

If your powers for discussing these difficult points should not appear to you sufficiently extensive to make it the object of a negotiation, I think, sir, that you will deem it fit to ask of your government supplementary authority, to come at an arrangement which cannot be of the utility proposed by the two governments, unless it shall embrace all the questions and the claims which are still in dispute.

I can only refer, sir, on this subject, to the communication which I had the honor to make to you on the 6th of this month, and with which you have, doubtless, acquainted your government.

Accept, sir, the assurances of, &c.
The minister of finances, charged, ad-interim,
with the port folio of foreign affairs.

J. DE VILLELE.

No. 250.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Gallatin, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to France, to Mr. Adams, secretary of state, dated Paris, 27th February, 1823.

"The more I have reflected on the ground assumed by this government, on the subject of our claims, and on the attempt to connect their discussion with the question arising under the 8th article of the Louisiana treaty, the more I have felt satisfied that it was impossible that the U. States should depart from the true construction of that article, and acquiesce in that contended for by France, and that the renewed discussion on that subject would be unprofitable, and lead to no result whatever. As a last, but I believed unavailing effort, I have concluded to express that conviction to the French government, and have accordingly addressed, this day, to Mr. Chateaubriand, the letter of which I have the honor to enclose a copy.

Paris, 27th February, 1823.

SIR: I had the honor to receive his excellency count de Villele's letter, of the 15th of November last, by which, notwithstanding the remonstrances contained in mine of the 13th, his excellency, being at that time charged with the department of foreign affairs, still insisted that the discussion of the claims of individuals of both nations upon the two governments, respectively, should not take place, unless it was connected with a renewed negotiation on the 8th article of the Louisiana treaty.

A conversation I had the honor to have with his excellency the duke de Montmorency, after his return from Verona, induced me to hope, although he did not encourage any expectations of a different result, that he would, however, again lay the subject before his majesty's council of ministers. This circumstance, the subsequent change in the department of

foreign affairs, and the objects of primary importance which have hitherto necessarily engrossed your excellency's attention, have prevented an earlier official answer to his excellency count de Villele's letter.

It has, together with the others on the same subject, as he had naturally anticipated, been of course transmitted to my government. But, on a review of the correspondence of Mr. Adams with Mr. Hyde de Neuville, and with myself, I must express my perfect conviction, that the subject, having been maturely examined and thoroughly discussed, there cannot be the least expectation that the U. States will alter their view of it, or acquiesce in the construction put by his majesty's minister on the 8th article of the Louisiana treaty.

It is not my intention, at this moment, to renew a discussion which seems to have been already exhausted; but I will beg leave, simply, to state the question to your excellency.

It was agreed, by the article abovementioned, that the ships of France should forever be treated upon the footing of the most favored nation in the ports of Louisiana.

Vessels of certain foreign nations being now treated in the ports of the United States, including those of Louisiana, on the same footing with American vessels, in consideration of the American vessels being treated in the ports of those nations on the same footing with their own vessels, France has required that French vessels should, by virtue of the said article, be treated in the ports of Louisiana, on the same footing with the vessels of those nations, without allowing, on her part, the consideration, or reciprocal condition, by virtue of which those vessels are thus treated.

The United States contend, that the right to be treated upon the footing of the most favored nation, when not otherwise defined, and when expressed only in those words, is that, and can only be that, of being entitled to that treatment gratuitously, if such nation enjoys it gratuitously, and on paying the same equivalent, if it has been granted in consideration of an equivalent. Setting aside every collateral matter and subsidiary argument, they say that the article in question, expressed as it is, can have no other meaning, is susceptible of no other construction, for this plain and incontrovertible reason: that, if the French vessels were allowed to receive, gratuitously, the same treatment which those of certain other nations receive, only in consideration of an equivalent, they would not be treated as the most favored nation, but more favorably than any other nation. And, since the article must necessarily have the meaning contended for by the United States, and no other, the omission or insertion of words to define it, is wholly immaterial, a definition being necessary only when the expressions used are of doubtful import, and the insertion of words to that effect in some other treaties, belonging to that class of explanatory but superfluous phrases, of which instances are to be found in so many treaties.

It might, indeed, have, perhaps, been sufficient to say, that, in point of fact, there was no most favored nation in the United States, the right enjoyed by the vessels of certain foreign nations to be treated in the ports of the United States as American vessels, in consideration of American vessels receiving a similar treatment in the ports of these nations, not being a favor, but a mere act of reciprocity.

Let me also observe, that the pretension of France would, if admitted, leave no alternative to the United States, than either to suffer the whole commerce between France and Louisiana to be carried exclusively in French vessels, or to renounce the right of making arrangements with other nations deemed essential to our prosperity, and having for object not to lay re-

restrictions on commerce, but to remove them. If the meaning of the 8th article of the Louisiana treaty was such, indeed, as has been contended for on the part of France, the United States, bound to fulfil their engagements, must submit to the consequences, whatever these might be: but this having been proven not to be the case, the observation is made only to show that the United States never can, either for the sake of obtaining indemnities for her citizens, or from their anxious desire to settle, by conciliatory arrangements, all their differences with France, be brought to acquiesce in the erroneous construction put upon the article in question.

The proposal made by his excellency Mr. de Villele, in his letter of the 6th of November, and reiterated in that of the 15th, can, therefore, have no other effect than to produce unnecessary delays, and would, if persisted in, be tantamount to an indefinite postponement of the examination and settlement of the claims of the citizens of the United States. It will remain for his majesty's government to decide whether this determination be consistent with justice, whether the reclamations of private individuals should be thus adjourned, because the two governments happen to differ in opinion on a subject altogether foreign to these claims. Having nothing to add to my reiterated and unavailing applications on that subject, my only object, at this moment, has been to show that I cannot expect any instructions from my government that will alter the state of the question. I request your excellency to accept the assurances, &c. ALBERT GALLATIN.

His ex. viscount de Chateaubriand,
Minister of foreign affairs, &c. &c.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The following shews the probable force of the several candidates, according to the best information that has reached us. If the various accounts are to be relied on, and the electors shall vote, in every instance, as it is expected that they will, Messrs. Clay and Crawford may have an equal vote, which will have the effect to exclude them both from the house of representatives; for the constitution says that out of the highest in vote, "not exceeding three," the choice shall be made.

STATES.	Electors	Adams.	Clay.	Crawford.	Jackson.
Maine	9	9	0	0	0
New Hampshire	9	8	0	0	0
Massachusetts	15	15	0	0	0
Rhode-Island	4	4	0	0	0
Connecticut	3	3	0	0	0
Vermont	7	7	0	0	0
New-York	36	25	7	4	0
New-Jersey	8	0	0	0	8
Pennsylvania	28	0	0	0	28
Delaware	3	1	0	2	0
Maryland	11	3	0	1	7
Virginia	24	0	0	21	0
North Carolina	15	0	0	0	15
South Carolina	11*	0	0	0	11
Georgia	9	0	0	9	0
Kentucky	14	0	14	0	0
Tennessee	11	0	0	0	11
Ohio	16	0	16	0	0
Indiana	5*	0	0	0	5
Illinois	3*	1	0	0	2
Missouri	3*	0	3	0	0
Mississippi	3*	0	0	0	3
Louisiana	5*	0	0	0	5
Alabama	5*	0	0	0	5
	261	81	40	40	100

Those marked thus () not fully ascertained.

The electors of president and vice president of the United States, met in the several states on Wednesday last, the first day and the "first Wednesday" of the month,—and, so far as it depends on them, have settled the question which has so long agitated us. The returns shall be published as fast as they reach us. Unless some strange and unexpected turn shall take place, an election by the electors cannot be expected, and the great probability is, that Messrs. Jackson, Adams and Clay will be returned to the house of representatives for president; but it is believed that Mr. Calhoun will be elected vice president.

The electoral college of Maryland has given 7 votes to A. Jackson, 3 to J. Q. Adams, and 1 to William H. Crawford, as president; and 10 votes to John C. Calhoun, and 1 to Andrew Jackson, as vice president of the United States.

Maine.

Only 12,349 votes were taken in this state for electors of president—of these the electors for the state "at large" had 9,269. The rest were chosen by districts—the following will shew the state of the polls

Districts.	Whole no. of votes.	The Adams elector had
York	2141	1642
Cumberland	2905	1536
Lincoln	1732	1511
Kennebeck	1547	1357
Oxford	1200	1093
Hancock & Washington	1797	1396
Somerset & Penobscot	2069	1764

There was nothing like a contest except in Cumberland,—and yet we have seen calculations in which every vote of Maine was given to Mr. Crawford! They are all for Mr. Adams.

Rhode Island.

The number of votes taken at the election of electors was very small, because there was no regular opposition to the Adams ticket. The return shews 2,145 for that ticket, and 200 for the opposition.

Connecticut.

The remark made as to the election in Rhode Island, applies also to Connecticut. The people, confident in the success of the Adams ticket, were careless about attending the polls. The votes were, for the highest on the Adams ticket 7,569, lowest 7,401; highest on the opposition 1,978, lowest 1,911. Aggregate of scattering votes 1,168.

Virginia.

The returns from all the counties, except three, give the following results—for the Crawford ticket 8469; Adams 3383; Jackson 2850; Clay 416.

The legislature of this state convened on Monday last, instead of its usual time on the 1st Monday of December. It is intimated, that it was to have an opportunity of counselling the electors of president and vice president, in the "event of a difficulty." But it is not easy to discover why the electors should be "counselled" in this way. They are responsible to the people, and not to the legislature.

Kentucky

We learn, generally, that electors favorable to Mr. Clay have been chosen in every district.

Indiana.

State of the polls for electors of president and vice president, according to the latest advices—For the Jackson ticket 3,404; Clay do. 2043; Adams do. 1,756.

It appears that very few votes were taken on the occasion. The weather is said to have been very bad.

It has been intimated as very possible, that some of the electors, friendly to one of the two candidates which every body supposes will go into the house, will vote for Mr. Clay, for the purpose of giving a complete defeat to the caucus of 66. This intimation is mentioned, however, simply as a report, that seems to have some little foundation. But it is said, that Mr. C. will have one vote in Illinois.

Tennessee.

Nashville, November 13. State of the polls for an elector in the district of Nashville, &c.

Counties	Sublett.	Shelton,	Wade.
Nashville	816	38	22
Exum's	93	40	1
Lanier's	62	90	5
Shelton's	44	3	4
Williamson,	687	162	00
Rutherford,	891	69	168
	3,593	312	200

Sublett, for Jackson—Shelton, for Crawford; Wade, for Adams.

At this election about two-fifths of the voters appeared at the polls. Such was the confidence entertained of the success of the Jackson candidate, that it led to this great and culpable negligence on the part of his friends; we have no doubt, that the full strength of the opposition was brought out, and to speak plainly, it was much stronger than we expected.

[It is not worth while to proceed with any further details of the state of the polls.]

Missouri.

St. Louis, November 3. "In this town the votes for presidential electors were first for the candidate pledged to support Mr. Clay, next for the Adams candidate, and Jackson third. In the precincts in the county, Mr. Clay was entirely ahead. In St. Charles, also, Mr. Clay was foremost. The choice of Clay electors is beyond all doubt."

Mississippi.

A letter from Columbus says, that the Jackson ticket obtained, in Monroe county, six votes to one given to the other two tickets. Returns—

	Jackson.	Adams.	Crawford.
Adams county,	323	239	3
Wilkinson,	322	227	28
Clairborne,	316	254	00
Greenville,	114	52	00

Louisiana.

It is spoken of as a matter perfectly understood, that a large majority of the legislature, (which has appointed the electors), is favorable to gen. Jackson.

Alabama.

Returns of votes for electors of president and vice president of the United States, so far as received:

	Jackson.	Adams.	Crawford.	Clay.
Madison county	1,294	194	155	21
Limestone	416	20	53	9
Morgan, (in part)	280	23	5	1
Mobile, (city)	187	155	47	0
Lauderdale county	530	142	7	0
Franklin, (in part)	186	30	00	0
Lawrence, do.	240	43	40	0
Montgomery county	452	163	335	0

Alabama, to a moral certainty, has elected electors favorable to general Jackson, by a very large majority—yet the New York "National Advocate" of the 29th ult. gives the state to Mr. Crawford, because there is no "union ticket" in it. He says, "the friends of Jackson, Adams and Crawford, are each fighting their own battles; and Alabama is too near Georgia to vote against Crawford."

THE NAVAL COURT MARTIAL, at New-York, for the trial of lieut. Weaver, it is said "has cashiered" him. The president, we learn, has approved of the sentence.

Another court is to be organized to inquire into the conduct of commodore Stewart, as connected with the transactions for which lieut. Weaver has been tried and found guilty.

THE SOUTHERN INDIANS. It appears from certain papers published in the present sheet, that the Creeks, like the Cherokees, &c. have resolved not to sell any

more of their land. The governor of Georgia, Mr. Troup, in his late message to the legislature of that state, prefers some heavy complaints against the government of the United States, because the Indians have not been induced, or compelled, to yield up certain portions of their territory; but if it shall seem best to them to retain the whole that is yet left, we cannot imagine any *rightful* power that can be used to dispossess them of it—and it is not to be presumed that any other will be exerted. As they proceed in the acquisition of knowledge, which they do rapidly, they will become more and more fitted for an incorporation into the great American family, and, without a resort to any other means, soon cease to exist as a separated race, provided only some general laws shall be passed by which they may become possessed of the rights and privileges of citizens. The Cherokees, as a body of individuals, in what is called civilization, are not much, if any, inferior to other clans or classes of the people in other countries, said to be civilized—and the prospect of Mr. Crawford, when secretary of war, may yet be realized in respect to the southern tribes.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA. A meeting of the congregation, worshipping in this church, has lately been held to attempt to bring about an arrangement that may be so far acceded to by bishop Conwell, as to cause a restoration of peace, until the principle, on which the bishop and the congregation are at issue, shall be settled by the competent tribunal—which is to appoint a pastor *pro tem.* that shall be agreeable to both parties. The congregation, however, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That, although this meeting is desirous of peace, upon such terms as will cordially unite them to those of their brethren, from whom they are mischievously and unnecessarily sundered; yet they are fully and firmly determined not to sacrifice, to that desire, their rights as freemen, and their privileges as catholics. On the contrary, they are resolved to use every honorable means, in asserting and maintaining the principle for which they contend, namely, that the congregation shall have some control in the selection of those clergymen whom they are called upon to support; and in whom, as their pastors, they are called upon to repose an unlimited and a sacred confidence.

[It may be necessary to mention, that the bishops of the Roman catholic church assume, and generally exercise as a right in themselves, the appointment of pastors of the several congregations under their charge. Hence the dissensions that have prevailed at Philadelphia and elsewhere; the congregations maintaining that they ought to have "some control in the selection."]

NEW-YORK. The legislature of this state adjourned last Saturday. Some account of the proceedings in relation to the Chemical bank, shall be inserted for preservation.

The following are the returns of votes for governor and lieutenant governor, from all the counties in this state, except Cattaraugus:

Clinton	102,865
Young	86,932
Majority	15,936
Tallmadge	110,020
Root	77,653

Majority 32,367
The votes given for Messrs. Tallmadge and Root, shew the real majority of the state, as opposed to the proceedings of the late dominant party in New York. Mr. Clinton's majority, though large, was much affected by various considerations.

Members of the present and next congress, from the state of New York:

Dist. 18th Congress.

- 1 Silas Wood
- 2 Jacob Tyson
- 3 John I. Morgan
- Peter Sharpe
- C. C. Cambreleng
- 4 Joel Frost
- 5 W. Van Wyck
- 6 Hector Craig
- 7 L. Jenkins
- 8 James Strong
- 9 J. L. Hogeboom
- 10 S. Van Rensselaer
- 11 Charles A. Foote
- 12 Lewis Eaton
- 13 Isaac Williams
- 14 Henry R. Storrs.
- 15 John Herkimer
- 16 John W. Cady
- 17 John W. Taylor
- 18 H. C. Martindale
- 19 Henry H. Ross
- 20 Egbert Ten Eyck
- Ela Collins
- 21 Lot Clark
- 22 Justin Dwinell
- 23 Elisha Litchfield
- 24 Rowland Day
- 25 Samuel Lawrence
- 26 Dudley Marvin
- Robert S. Rose
- 27 Moses Hayden
- 28 W. Woods
- 29 Parmenio Adams
- 30 Albert H. Tracy

19th Congress.

- Silas Wood
- Joshua Sands
- Gul. C. Verplanck
- Jeronomus Johnson
- C. C. Cambreleng
- Aaron Ward
- Barto White
- John Hallock
- A. B. Hasbrouck
- James Strong
- W. McManus
- S. Van Rensselaer
- Henry Ashley
- William Deitz
- Wm. S. Angell
- Henry R. Storrs
- Michael Hoffman
- Henry Markell
- John W. Taylor
- H. C. Martindale
- Henry H. Ross
- Egbert Ten Eyck
- Nicholl Postdick
- Elias Whitmore
- John Miller
- Luther Badger
- Charles Kellogg
- Charles Humphrey
- Dudley Marvin
- Robert S. Rose
- Moses Hayden
- Timothy H. Porter
- Parmenio Adams
- Daniel G. Garnsey

☞ The New York "Statesman" has the following remarks on the preceding list of members, which are well entitled to the consideration of the people of every state; for the moral force acquired in congress, by a knowledge of business alone, is much greater than, perhaps, one out of an hundred has supposed; and, with the opportunity that is afforded of reviewing the conduct of our representatives every second year, there is no great danger likely to result from at least three or four re-elections; and, in many particular cases, it is not a state only, but the nation at large, which suffers by changes resulting from other causes than the disapproved acts of individual members.

Rotation in office.—It would appear that, of our thirty-four representatives in congress, twelve have been re-elected. As far as this change arises from dissatisfaction with the conduct of the representative, it is exactly right. In many, perhaps most of the cases, however, we believe, it happens from another cause, that is, from an arrangement, by which it is stipulated, that, after a given time, one aspirant for office is to succeed another. This course is full of evils. It is, indeed, miserable policy for this state. Even Pennsylvania has grown wiser than this. Virginia was always greatly wiser. How can New York, while she pursues this system, expect to produce political characters, qualified by knowledge, discipline, and experience, to take a lead in the national councils? These twenty-two gentlemen, who are not now elected, were mostly new members last session. As new members, their knowledge of the business of the house must have been small, and their influence consequently the less considerable. Before a second session comes round, a new election takes place, and they are omitted. They will, therefore, take no great further pains to procure information, proper for a situation which they are so soon to leave. Their thoughts are already turned to their several objects and pursuits after the third of March. How is it possible, in this way, that real statesmen can be educated, and disci-

plined? As we have already said, Virginia is much wiser than this; and so are some of the other states. What is it that gives influence and consideration in the house, not only to such men as Randolph and Mr. Clay, but to those of a much lower rate of natural talent and liberal accomplishment? Simply, experience and practice. Look at the heads of several of the standing committees. *How came such men there?* The answer is, they have been some time in congress. They have become acquainted with the details of business. If they can do little else, they can yet do, and do well, the ordinary drudgery of public affairs. Or, if we look to him who holds the highest seat, is it brilliant talent, or long employment, and patient toil, that has reached that elevation?

Let us not deceive ourselves. If we will have able public men, they must be like men destined for other employments, fitted for high trust by experience, and advanced by just degrees. We would not trust our estates with a green lawyer, of however brilliant natural faculties. Let us not be content, then, with green statesmen. We might learn this salutary lesson by looking at an individual exception to the general practice of the state, which happens to exist. We allude to the worthy gentleman, the member from Saratoga, now one of the oldest and one of the most respected members of congress. We hope the time is at hand, when the citizens of New York will think of these things. We have population, and population is power. We have wealth, and wealth is power. We have enterprise, and enterprise is power. Let us remember, also, that character is power; and that well informed, able, experienced and faithful public men, are the greatest treasures of a state. And now, that personal wealth and weight of individual character has achieved, in our state government, such a triumph over machinery and horse power, let us learn to rely on the same quality, in those whom we constitute our agents in the general government. Let number be forgotten. Effectual political power does not go always according to the arithmetic. Let us rather imitate the proud reply of a distinguished member of the British parliament, when he was tauntingly told, that he and his political friends constituted but a dozen or two in the house of commons: "*Powderum,*" said he, "*non enumeramur*."—Let us be weighed, not numbered.

PENNSYLVANIA. The following little paragraph should afford a useful lesson to the politicians of Pennsylvania, who have hitherto so much suffered their domestic quarrels to operate against the rightful strength of the commonwealth, in the proscription of individuals whose talents would honor it and them. A moderate portion of the clamminess that prevails in several other states, would be of no small service to the people of this.

Three governors of western states are, as we are informed by the Harrisburgh Chronicle, natives of Pennsylvania, to wit—governor Desha, of Kentucky, who was born in Northampton county; governor Morrow, of Ohio, who was born in Adams; and governor McNair, of Missouri, who was born in Millin.

ALABAMA. "The Democrat" says—We are informed, by a letter from Cahawba, that col. Pickens, the president of the state bank, has returned from New York: that the six per cent. stock, created at the last session, has been sold, at par, in N. York, and the \$100,000 obtained in specie, United States coin, insured and shipped to Mobile—that one of the vessels had arrived with a part of it. The notes sealed, &c. are also expected in a few days.

The bank will go into operation with upwards of \$200,000 capital on hand, the prayers and predictions of the *Shylocks*, the *shavers*, the skin-flints and screw-drivers, to the contrary notwithstanding.

[Now, I sincerely hope that the state bank may not increase the offensive breeds of which the editor of the "Democrat" speaks; but, generally speaking, the business of banking is the hot-bed that produces them.]

The population of Madison county, Alabama, in 1824, is thus given:

White males over 21 years	2,544
Ditto under 21 years	3,405
White females over 21 years	1,944
Ditto under 21 years	3,348
Total white population	11,241
Total free negroes and mulattoes,	35
Total slaves	10,789
Total inhabitants	22,066

THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS. France has been playing a game which has not succeeded. Some time ago the governor of Martinique sent an agent to Mexico, with assurances that France was desirous of cultivating a good understanding, and recognizing the republic. Another agent, with similar instructions, proceeded to Colombia. Both governments have declared them to be spies and prohibited their admission to the cities of Mexico and Bagota, from which it appears that they are wide awake on this subject.

PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC. The Caracas papers say that there are points at which, by a canal of *four miles* only, an easy communication may be made between those oceans. The spot is not mentioned; but, under the liberal governments of Mexico and South America, it is to be hoped that an object so magnificent, and so much to be desired by the whole world, as a junction of those vast bodies of water, will soon be effected. But who can count the "revolutions of empires" that may follow it?

DE WITT CLINTON has arrived at Trenton, at the request of the Morris canal commissioners, to aid them with his advice, &c. and the vice president of the council presented him with the following address.

The honorable De Witt Clinton.—The legislature of New Jersey, now in session, have instructed us, (the vice president of the council, and speaker of the house of assembly,) to hail you welcome to our seat of legislation—to express their admiration of your public character, and profound respect for your talents. They feel a peculiar pleasure to witness, that the *former* is proclaimed from the eminences of our happy country, and that the *latter* hath not been hid in the earth.

Sir, may you long live to exult in the great things you have so happily conceived, and may our common country continue to progress in the march of improvement till she has reached that elevated point, which you, sir, with every patriot, so ardently desire.

To which Mr. Clinton made the following answer:—

Gentlemen,—The honor conferred on me by the two houses of the legislature over which you so worthily preside, has excited feelings of gratitude in my bosom, which no time can obliterate.

The approbation of the wise and virtuous, has always been considered by me a sufficient reward for any services that I may have rendered to our country; and the expression of that sentiment by the respectable legislature of the state of New-Jersey, is cherished by me with peculiar gratification.

Connected as New-Jersey and New York are, by contiguity of territory, by identity of interest, by reciprocity of communication, and by the blood shed in the revolution, it is to be hoped that the most cordial friendship will prevail between the states and their citizens; and I assure you that no effort shall be

omitted on my part to promote the most kind and amicable relations.

With the vast facilities afforded by the Dispenser of all good, for promoting the prosperity of your state, I perceive with the truest satisfaction, the disposition which you have manifested to extend, by the operations of art, the endowments of nature; and, I am persuaded that New Jersey will be as much distinguished by the wisdom of her policy, as she was by her heroism in the times that tried men's souls.

Accept, gentlemen, for yourselves personally, and, for the houses over which you preside, the assurance of my distinguished respect, and my most sincere thanks for the condescending kindness which has this day been manifested to me, with a cordial reciprocation of the good wishes so courteously expressed and conveyed.

In the afternoon, Mr. Clinton dined at the City Tavern, with a large number of the members of the legislature.

LA FAYETTE AND THE SONS OF THE FOREST. On Wednesday, last week, the delegation of Choctaw chiefs, at present in Washington city, repaired, from their residence at Tennison's hotel, to the quarters of general La Fayette, at Gadsby's hotel. Major John Pitchlynn, their interpreter, having been introduced to judge Brooke, was, by the judge, introduced to the general, when the several chiefs were, by name and title, successively presented by the major to the guest of the nation.

The chief, Mushalattubbee, then spoke as follows: "You are one of our fathers that fought in the war with general Washington. We take you here by the hand as a friend and a father. We have always walked in the white paths of peace; and, in those paths we have travelled to visit you. We offer you pure hands, which have never been stained with the blood of Americans. We live in the south, where the sun shines hot upon us. We have been neighbors to the French, neighbors to the Spaniards, and neighbors to the English: but now our only neighbors are the Americans, in the midst of whom we live as friends and brothers."

Pushmata, a superior chief, next addressed general La Fayette, in the following manner:

"About fifty years ago you drew your sword, the companion of general Washington. With him you travelled and warred against the enemies of America. In spilling the blood of your foes, you generously shed your own, thereby consecrating your devotion to the cause in which you were engaged. After the termination of the war, you returned to your country, and now you revisit this land, blessed by the benedictions and honored with the grateful attentions of a numerous and powerful people. You see every where around you, crowding to your presence, and clasping your hands with filial affection, the children of those with whom you fought in the defence of their country. We had heard of these things even in our remote habitations, and our bosoms were depressed with anxiety to see you. We have come. We take you by the hand, and are satisfied. It is the first and the last time. We shall meet no more. We part, on earth, forever. This is all I have to say."

Col. Cole then spoke to the following effect:

"I am a man of mixed blood. I consider all white men as my fathers. You come from a far distant land. I salute you as my father, because you are a white man and the old and constant friend of America."

During these addresses from the Indian chiefs, general La Fayette was agitated by strong emotions, and was evidently much affected at the marks of respect which they shewed him. He several times cordially pressed their hands.

The chiefs accompanied the general, on his departure from Gadsby's, beyond the capitol, on the road to Baltimore, when, mutually bowing farewell, they parted.

At the same time that the Choctaw chiefs waited on general La Fayette, the chiefs of the Chickasaw nation, a kindred tribe, also paid him a visit and shook hands. They had previously had an interview with him at Monticello, the residence of Mr. Jefferson, on their way to Washington. [Gaz.

TRIAL OF THE OSAGES. Report of the trial of five Osage Indians for murder—from the Arkansas Gazette, published at Little Rock, Oct. 16:

At the late term of the superior court of the territory of Arkansas, five chiefs or head-men of the Osage nation of Indians, viz:

Cha-to-kuh-wa-she-pe-she, (Mad Buffalo,)
Wa-na-sha-shinger, (Little Eagle,)
Wa-sa-ba-shinger, (Little Bear,)
Sha-ku-shinger, (Little Rattle Snake,) and
He-sha-ke-he-ree, (Caddo Killer,)

were indicted and arraigned for the murder, on the 17th of November last, of maj. Curtis Welborn, a citizen of this territory, who was engaged in hunting on the De la Blue, or Blue river, a tributary of Red river, lying west of the territory of Arkansas, and within the tract of country ceded by the United States to the Choctaw Indians.

It was clearly proven on the trial, that the prisoners composed part of the chiefs or head-men of a party of Osage warriors, who started from the north fork of the Canadian, a branch of the Arkansas, with the avowed intention of making war upon the Caddo Indians. That, some ten days subsequent to their departure, an attack was made, by a party of Osages, on a camp of American, French, and half-breed Quapaw hunters, who were hunting on the De la Blue, a country to which the Osages have no claim. That, in that attack, maj. Welborn, and three other white men, named Sloan, Lester and Deterline, and a negro man, named Ben, belonging to Mr. Antoine Barraque, were killed, their heads cut off, and their bodies shockingly mangled and disfigured. That those of the hunting party who escaped, were dispersed, and found their way, by different routes, to the settlements on the Arkansas. After their return, some of them went up to the trading house in the Osage nation, for the purpose of recovering the horses that had been taken from them during the attack; and they there found them in the possession of the prisoners—some of whom readily gave them up, while others refused to do so.

It was also proven, that, shortly after the return of the war party to which the prisoners belonged, from their campaign against the Caddo Indians, a council was held at the camp of Clermore, the principal chief of the Osage nation, at which Mad Buffalo, (the only one of the prisoners who spoke on the subject), admitted that white men had been killed by his party, but said it had been done through mistake, they having taken them for Caddoes or other Indians, with whom they were at war. Little Eagle, also, when the horses that he had taken were demanded of him, stated that he had himself killed a white man.

And it was farther shown in evidence, that the usual custom of the Osage Indians, when going into battle, is, for the chiefs or head men of the war party to remain a short distance in the rear, where they employ themselves in smoking their pipes and invoking the Great Spirit to give success to their warriors.

Mad Buffalo, as stated in our last, was tried separate from his companions, and convicted.

The remaining four were tried together on Tuesday last. After the cause was submitted to the jury, they retired for a short time, and returned with a verdict of guilty against Little Eagle. The remainder

of the prisoners, Little Bear, Little Rattle Snake and Caddo Killer, were acquitted, and accordingly immediately discharged from confinement by the court.

On Thursday last, *Cha-to-kuh-wa-she-pe-she*, (or Mad Buffalo), and *Wa-na-sha-shinger*, (or Little Eagle), were again brought into court to receive sentence of death, which was pronounced in a very impressive manner by judge Johnson. They are to be hanged on Tuesday, the 21st day of December next.

When Mad Buffalo was asked, what cause he had to show why sentence of death should not be passed upon him? he made a long and sensible speech to the court; in the course of which, he admitted that he belonged to the party who committed the murder; but denied having any agency in it himself. He said that he was some distance off, in a cave, at the time of the attack, and that he had remonstrated against it—that he was friendly to the Americans, and wished to preserve peace and harmony with them.

This chief appears to be considerably advanced in years; is large and well-proportioned, of fine and commanding mien, and shows, from his interesting countenance and manner, that he possesses a superior mind and great intelligence, for one of his race. The sentence of death he received with the greatest composure, and without betraying the slightest emotion of fear. The mode of his death is all that he objects to; and, we understand, he declared to the interpreter, that he would kill himself before the day appointed for his execution arrives. Indeed, so determined is he to avoid the ignominious death that awaits him, that, on Friday evening last, he made an attempt on his life, by stabbing himself with a small pen-knife, (which had been given to him for the purpose of cutting tobacco), in his left breast, opposite his heart. The blade of the knife, however, was too short to effect the object which he evidently intended, and only inflicted a pretty deep wound, which is not considered dangerous.

Little Eagle, is also an elderly man, but of less prepossessing appearance than his fellow prisoner. When asked for his defence previous to receiving sentence, he replied that he was a poor man—meaning, as was explained by the interpreter, that he was no orator, and, therefore, unable to make a speech in his own defence. He says but little, and received his sentence in sullen silence.

The prosecution was conducted by Sam'l C. Roane, esq. U. S. district attorney, assisted by A. H. Sevier, esq.—and the defence by Robert C. Ogden and T. Dickinson, esqrs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, November 22, 1824. Notice is hereby given to the proprietors of the seven per cent. stock, issued in pursuance of the act of congress, passed on the 24th February, 1815, that the principal of the said stock, and the interest which may be due thereon at the time, will be paid to the said proprietors, or to their attorneys duly authorized, on the first day of January, 1825, at the treasury in Washington, or at such loan office on the books whereof any portion of said stock may stand.

Information is further given, that a surrender of the certificates of said seven per cent. stock will be required at the time of redemption, and that the interest thereon will cease and determine on the 31st day of December, 1824. Wm. H. CRAWFORD,
 Secretary of the treasury.

THE SAME—Nov. 24, 1824. Pursuant to the provisions of an act of congress, approved on the 26th day of May, 1824, by which the president of the United States is authorized to borrow five millions of dollars—Notice is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at the treasury at Washington, until the 12th day of December next, inclusive, for lending the same.

It is required that the proposals shall state the sum which the parties proposing are willing to give for every hundred dollars of stock, bearing an interest payable quarter yearly of four and one half per cent. per annum, and reimbursable at the pleasure of the government, at any time after the 31st day of December, 1831. One half of the money to be deposited to the credit of the treasurer of the United States, in the office of the bank of the United States, at Boston, on the 31st day of December next; and the remaining half, to the credit of the treasurer, on the 31st day of March next, in the office of the bank of the United States at New York. On the production of the cashier's receipt for the first instalment, certificates of stock, of the description before mentioned, bearing interest from the date of the deposit, will be issued by the commissioner of loans at Boston; but, in order to secure to the United States the punctual payment of the second instalment, a portion thereof, equal to two dollars in each hundred dollars, is required to be paid with the first instalment, and for this portion a script certificate will be issued by the cashier of the office at Boston; and, on the completion of the second instalment, the same will be endorsed on the said certificate, and on the production of such script certificates, so endorsed, certificates of stock, of the description before mentioned, will be issued by the commissioner of loans at New York. The script certificates will be assignable by endorsement and delivery; but, on failure to complete the payment of the second instalment, at the time stipulated, the portion thereof, previously paid, will be forfeited to the United States, and the script certificate granted therefor will be null and void.

No proposal for a less sum than ten thousand dollars will be received, nor will any offer at less than par be received.

Wm. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of the treasury.

[The object of the loan of five millions of dollars, is merely to convert stock to that amount, now bearing an interest of six per cent. into a stock bearing an interest of four and a half per cent.]

POPULATION OF BOHEMIA. The following returns for the year 1823, have been published:—

In the country.

Births,	144,682
Deaths,	97,812
Among these were, besides, 1,788 still born.	
From the birth to the age of one year,	35,953
From one to four,	13,936
From four to twenty,	8,054
From twenty to forty,	3,535
From forty to sixty-five,	146,625
From sixty-five to one hundred,	15,153
Above one hundred,	153

In the capital—Prague.

Births,	4,037
Deaths,	4,435
Of the latter, 1,633 under a year old, besides	
162 still born,	
Suicides,	105

FOREIGN NEWS.

Great Britain and Ireland. Mr. John Randolph was to have left England for the United States in a ship that has arrived at New York; but, by the upsetting of a stage between London and Liverpool, he was so much injured as to be unable to proceed.

American Stocks on the 14th of Oct.—Bank shares 124 17 6. Sixes for 1813, 92; for 1814, 95; for 1815, 100 a 101. Threes, 80. New York Fives, 100 1/2 a 102.

British Stocks on the 19th of Oct.—Red. three per cents. 95 3-8 ex. div. Cons. three per cents. 96. Four per cents. 107 7-8. Consols for account, 96 3-8.

Spain, it is stated, has negotiated a loan of eight millions sterling, with certain Paris bankers. The cortes bonds are not mentioned in the transaction. It is believed that the French army must remain in Spain for the "preservation of order" beyond the time limited. The kingdom is in a horrible state of persecution, proscription, rapine and murder.

The Greeks, it is reported, have attacked and defeated the Egyptian fleet. It is said that they destroyed three frigates by fire, and captured 80 transports. But another account says that the united Egyptian and Turkish squadrons have obtained a victory over the Greeks, after a desperately contested battle, in which the last lost thirteen ships. The probability is, that neither of these reports is true, though a severe engagement between the fleets was expected soon to take place. The Greeks are said to be full of confidence and courage. There is no longer a doubt that they obtained a splendid victory at Samos, as has been heretofore stated.

The state of affairs at Constantinople was unsettled. The grand visier had been suddenly deposed, and other great changes in the ministry had taken place. The Persians were powerfully assailing the Turks in the east.

Colombia. "The *Gazetta de Colombia* of the 10th Oct. published at Bogota, contains the following article:

"We have the pleasure to announce, that on the 3d of the present month, October, a treaty or general convention of peace, amity, navigation and commerce between the republic of Colombia and the United States of America, was signed, on the one part, by Pedro Gaul, the secretary for foreign relations, and on the other, by B. Anderson, minister plenipotentiary of the said states. It will be submitted to the next congress, in due time, and will, we hope, obtain its approbation, at the same time, that it may be ratified by the senate of the United States; and then will be presented to the world the first treaty concluded between one of the new states of old Spanish America, and an established nation which occupies so distinguished a rank in the commonwealth of nations. The policy of the Colombian government will be more distinctly known, and we are sure that it will deserve the applause of all philosophical minds, for its humanity and justice, not less than for the principle of conceding no privileges nor special favors to any power."

The treasury department in the Colombian government has been organized anew. *Nat. Gaz.*

Mexico. General Guadalupe Victoria has been elected president of the *United Mexican States*, and general Nicholas Bravo, vice president.

The different provinces or states appear to be quiet, and measures have been taken to restore the public credit and confidence. A loan of sixteen millions of dollars has been authorised, and it was believed that the money would be obtained of the English bankers.

To the Cotton Planters of the U. S.

Fellow citizens: The rejection of the advices of American writers on the necessity of creating a domestic market, as stated in my last, is not very extraordinary, considering how liable mankind are to be led astray by prejudice. But, that admissions of a similar character, coming from the Liverpool merchants, who are, in this case, the most unexceptionable evidences that can be desired, should have been equally-unavailing, is truly wonderful. The circulars from that quarter have for years abounded with pointed reproofs of the impolicy of our planters and merchants. I have at least thirty such in my possession, from a few of which I offer quotations.

"While this excess of supply continues, prices must be very low, and it is natural to expect that a reduction

"will take place in the United States, corresponding with the rates paid in this country."—Yates, Brothers & Co. Jan. 30, 1821.

"While the imports continue to exceed the consumption, great as it is, the prices must continue to decline; and will no doubt become so low as to cease to remunerate the planter for the expenses of production, and thereby to diminish the future growth."—Bolton, Ogden & Co. Liverpool, Jan. 13, 1821.

"As each succeeding arrival from this country will furnish worse and worse accounts of our markets, it is to be hoped that the prices on your side will decline in the course of the season, so as to render the shipments safe, and perhaps profitable."—John M'Adam & Co. Liverpool, Jan. 30, 1821.

"It has been a matter of considerable astonishment to us, that American cottons have continued to arrive in such quantities, bought at high prices, compared with what they will bring here, and in the face of the reiterated discouraging accounts from this during the whole of the year. We are decidedly of opinion, that we cannot look for any permanent or considerable improvement in this article, until the prices get so low with you that the planters have no further encouragement to extend their cultivation."—W. & James Brown & Co. Liverpool, August 8, 1822.

"Any further improvement in price, depends much on the continuance of a favorable opinion of the article on the part of the public; the present reports, as to the extent of the American crop, having a repressing influence on that opinion."—Cropper, Benson & Co. Liverpool, 11th month 1st, 1822.

"If your growth cannot be increased beyond the produce of the last crop, the consumption will, in all probability, so far as American cotton is concerned, soon overtake the supply: in which event an important advance might be reasonably calculated on."—Curwen & Magerty, Liverpool, Nov. 1, 1822.

"We are aware that discouraging advices are not well received in the United States; but when prospects appear so gloomy as they do to us at present, we feel on all occasions constrained to furnish them."—Archibald Gracie, jun. Liverpool, January, 1st, 1824.

"A diminution of import, real or anticipated, or further reduction in the prices, seems to be the only ground upon which the interference of the speculators can again be expected."—Bolton, Ogden & Co. Liverpool, 8th January, 1824.

These are all strong and conclusive, and might be multiplied ten-fold. The Liverpool merchants, faithful to the interests of their consignors, continued for four years to bear testimony against the ruinous policy of this country. To all their cogent representations no attention whatever was paid. The miserable fear of "taxing the many for the benefit of the few," rendered the cotton planters deaf to all their expostulations. The most striking admonition was given by Cropper, Benson & Co. who in a long and elaborate circular, dated Sept. 27, 1822, explicitly stated that if more of the staple was consumed at home, our planters might sell their surplus cotton at any price. Two years have elapsed since this important suggestion was urged on them; but, far from profiting by it—far from adopting any governmental measure to increase the domestic consumption, except the insignificant change in the tariff last session, wrung from congress with extreme difficulty, our system has constantly and invariably tended to increase the production of the article, by converting hundreds of farmers in Virginia and North Carolina, and every other quarter suited to the culture, into cotton planters, and, further, by the depression of farming and manufactures, forcing the citizens of the Atlantic portion of the union to emigrate from their native states, and settle in the cotton-growing countries.

When individuals, bodies of men, or nations pursue measures calculated to destroy their prosperity,

it rarely happens that they fail of success. Indeed when the means are well adapted to the end, the failure would be matter of extreme astonishment. It cannot, therefore, excite surprise, that the system so zealously and pertinaciously pursued by the cotton planters, of which the inevitable effects were, by increasing production immoderately, to glut the foreign markets, and lower the price of their staple, at the same time to circumscribe the domestic market, (thus, like a two-edged sword, cutting both ways at once,) has overspread their quarter of the country with desolation. They have sowed a plentiful seed of stagnation and depression in a fertile soil, and have reaped, and will continue to reap an abundant harvest of calamity and distress.

I have stated that the recent accounts from Liverpool, are of a more alarming character than those heretofore received. This remains to be proved.

Formerly the stagnation of the markets and the depression of prices in Europe, arose from the excess of exportation from this country, beyond the current demand: and it was reasonable to believe, that a considerable diminution of exportation would naturally produce a rise of price. But this theory, however plausible, is falsified by the fact; as it is proved by the importation into Great Britain the last and present year.

Importation of cotton into Great Britain.

		American.	Total.
		bales	bales
First eight months	1823	- 345,300	- 435,800
	1824	- 227,200	- 345,500
Diminution	- - - -	118,100	90,300

Notwithstanding this diminution, an extraordinary languor prevails in the British markets, and the prices have gradually declined. The speculators, whose purchases have heretofore generally maintained high prices, have so frequently suffered heavy loss, in consequence of the glutted markets, that they no longer choose to adventure. The foreign markets, moreover, are overstocked with British cottons, so that the manufacture in some degree languishes.

A circumstance, which has recently occurred here, sheds strong light on the depressed situation of the cotton trade. One of the Liverpool packets has recently sailed from this port without a single bale of cotton on board—a novelty in our commercial history. This, however, is not very extraordinary—for I venture to assert, and challenge contradiction, that there is not a market in Europe, to which our cotton can be shipped, at the price it commands in our seaports, without a loss of from 15 to 25 per cent. It is an all-important truth, which shews clearly the unwise policy of this country, that the prices here are maintained solely by the demands of our manufacturers, who afford a steady market for about a fifth part of the whole crop—a market which many of the cotton planters affect to despise, but the want of which would be destructive to their interests. If the quantity consumed in this country were shipped to Europe, the price would sink there to 5d. or 6d. sterling.

The latest accounts from New Orleans wear a sombre appearance. Louisiana cotton of fine quality, which sold freely last June for 17 to 19 cents, is now offered at 14 to 15, without finding a purchaser. This is obviously the result of the state of the British markets.

But the gloominess of the prospect is greatly enhanced by the appearance on the stage of a more formidable rival than our cotton planters have hitherto had to compete with. The pacha of Egypt, a Musulmanic Bonaparte, who employs his industry and his splendid talents in revolutionizing and civilizing that fertile country, has entered the lists, and bids fair, without a radical change in our policy, to lay

the southern section of the country as low as the policy hitherto advocated by that section, laid Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Tennessee in 1818, 1819 and 1820.

It is but a few years, two or three, I believe, since the cultivation of cotton on a very extensive scale commenced in Egypt—and already we are assured that 90,000 bales have been shipped to Great Britain and France this year—and 100,000 are expected in the latter country next year. The quality is about equal to that of New Orleans, and it bears the same price.

The productive capacity of Egypt is almost boundless, and the power of the pacha unlimited. Having tasted the sweets of the cultivation of an article which commands a ready sale and cash in all the markets of Europe, there is no doubt but he will drive it to its utmost extent. It is therefore highly probable that the crops will for some time be doubled annually so as to overwhelm all the markets of Europe. Some idea may be formed of the power and energy of this wonderful man from the unparalleled fact, that he lately cut a canal of 48 miles long, 90 feet wide, and 15 to 18 feet deep, in six weeks, having employed 250,000 men for the purpose.

I am far, fellow citizens, from pretending to the spirit of prophecy; but it requires very little skill in the 'signs of the times,' to foresee that your views and opinions are destined to undergo a radical change; and the sooner the better for your interest—the longer delayed the more intense will be your sufferings. You will find with Alexander Hamilton—

1. That as

"Europe will not take from us the products of our soil, on terms consistent with our interest, [a fortiori, if she refuses some of the most important, altogether] the natural remedy is, to contract as just as possible our wants of her."

2. With Thomas Jefferson, that

"Where a nation imposes high duties on our productions, or prohibits them altogether, it may be proper for us to do the same by theirs—first burdening or excluding those productions which they bring here in competition with our own of the same kind; selecting next such manufactures as we take from them in greatest quantity, and which at the same time we could the soonest furnish to ourselves."

3. That the policy you have supported has been of the most suicidal character, and that those who have advocated that policy, have been your most dangerous enemies, although their motives were undoubtedly friendly.

4. That the domestic market, in point of steadiness and security, is far superior to the foreign, and alone supports the present prices of your staple, which, but for this market, would sink to 5d. or 6d. sterling in Europe.

5. That this market may be readily increased to double, treble, quadruple, or to quintuple its present extent.

6. That this increase can only take place by a great increase of the minimum rate of duty on cotton goods.

7. That the attempt to propitiate the pacha of Egypt, or the government of Brazil, by the rejection of any modification of the tariff, so as to prevent the extension of the culture of cotton, is just as hopeless an undertaking as that of the Danaides, or as it would be to attempt to arrest the headlong career of the majestic Mississippi by a mound of sand.

8. That the pacha of Egypt will go on increasing the culture of cotton from year to year, so that unless you diminish the production and increase the domestic consumption, your staple will sink in the foreign markets to 5d. or 6d. per lb. which, with exchange at 9 per cent. advance, will net 6 11-16 to 83-8 cent-1 !!

9. That for every dollar you save by the depression

of manufactures, and the ruin of manufactures, you lose five in the price of your staple.

10. And finally, with Adam Smith, your great oracle—

That "whatever tends to diminish in any country the number of artificers and manufacturers, tends to diminish the home market, the most important of all markets for the rude produce of the land; and thereby still farther to discourage agriculture."

From a full view of the case, I fondly flatter myself that within a very few years the protection of American industry will be as warmly advocated in the southern as it is now in the middle section of the union.

HAMILTON.

Philadelphia, November 10, 1824.

Creek Indians.

[FROM THE MONTGOMERY, (ALABAMA), REPUBLICAN.]

Creek Indians. The two following pieces were sent to us from the Creek nation for publication, and we can vouch that they are authentic. The first, we presume, was not, at the time it was enacted, intended to be made public; and it appears to be an edict of some of the chiefs of the nation, for the direction of their own people. The second is the deliberate act of a meeting called by the chiefs for the purpose of ascertaining if it was the wish of the nation to dispose of any more of their lands. It will be seen by their talks, or laws, or by whatever name it may be proper to call them, that there exists, at present, a fixed determination not to part with one foot more of their land. Report says, that McIntosh is favorably disposed towards a cession; but that all the other influential chiefs are opposed. We sincerely hope some means may be found to induce them to change their opinions. There are many of the Indians who, although entirely without education, well deserve to rank with the great men of the age. The Big Warrior, in particular, is a man with a mind as colossal as his body; and, had heaven granted him the light of education, he would, no doubt, have advanced his people in civilization further than our government can do for centuries. He must see—reason must teach him, that, to exist as a people, the Creeks must retire to the west. It is impossible for the great mass of them to find the means of subsistence by agriculture; and as the white population around them becomes more dense, their privations will increase, and the commission by them of the most trifling depredation will be the signal for their removal, *per fas aut nefas*.

"We, the chiefs of the Upper Towns of the Creek nation, met in council, at the Tuekebachee town, 25th of May, 1824; and, after mature reflection and much counciling about our former condition, and, at the same time, taking a view of our present—think very much about the progress and prosperity of our rising generation. In times of our forefathers we had a large bound of country, and went through the woods after the game as if there never was to be an end to that mode of life; and our fathers were not so sufficiently taught as to ever spend a thought on what was to be their end, or what was to become of their offspring. The Choektaws, Chickasaws, Cherokeees, and this, our Muscogee tribe, have, in our early acquaintance, had many wars and battles; but, after we became better acquainted with each other and made peace, we formed ourselves into one government, and ever since we have remained in harmony and friendship. We find that a great alteration has taken place. Our nation was strong; and never met a nation that was equal to us in warfare; but our crazy young men made a war with the white people and, general Jackson was compelled to raise an army, and come in and break them down. They now find that they can be conquered. In the settle-

ment of that difficulty, we were bound to give up our country on the north and west of us. We have since given up a tract of country, extending to the Flint River, to the state of Georgia, which now makes our bounds but very small. When we had a large bound of country, we were careless about it; but now we have only a sufficiency to support ourselves upon, should we even resort to the greatest economy. When we had a large bound of hunting ground, we were careless about any thing but the gun; but now we have no game, there is only the one alternative left us; the cultivation of the soil, which is hereby recommended to our red brethren. We have found great advantage from the implements of husbandry already afforded us; and the wheels, cards, looms, check, reels and stays furnished us, have been of peculiar advantage. Our women are daily improving in the manufacturing arts. We are happy to say, that we are making advances towards civilization to an extent that gives us encouragement, that our posterity may yet flourish, when we are where our forefathers are who are dead and gone before us. We have heard that the Cherokees have been asked for land, and have been to see our father, the president, about it. They have been guided by the Master of the Breath, and have made a solemn protest against it. We wish them prosperity in all their national efforts. When our venerable and much loved Washington was at war with the white people over the big water, they called on our warriors, and made us great promises of presents, and many great things that they would do for us, if we would help them in the war. We were foolish and believed them, and fought against the United States; but we found they were telling us lies, and only wanted to make mischief between us. We then made peace with our father, Washington, and we hold fast to that talk. They are our neighbors and as such we ought to treat them well. We never want to see the face of a man from over the big water. We hold fast to the talk of our father, the president of the United States. We, therefore, hope, and cherish the belief, that our father, the president, will not ask us for land. We love him; we think he is a good man; and we cannot believe he would wish to destroy his red children for the benefit of his white children. Nor do we want any of our white brethren to ask us for land. This is the land of our fathers; we love it. It is where we have been born and raised; our fathers' bones lay here. And only having a sufficiency, as we may increase in the arts of agriculture and civilization. For these and many other reasons we do not want to sell our land; and, on a deep and solemn reflection, we have, with one voice, to follow the pattern of the Cherokees, and on no account whatever will we consent to sell one foot of our land, neither by exchange or otherwise. This talk is not only to last during the life of the present chiefs, but to their descendants after them. The land now only being sufficient to raise their children and families upon. Perhaps some person may tell us, that it would be best to survey our land, and to divide it out; but we want the talk to be straight, that the land is to remain as it is, in common, and as it always has been. The day is never to come that such an arrangement is to be resorted to; for in our situation we might as well surrender the land at once, as to let it come into the hands of individuals. This is to descend to our children, and them that come after us; and it is hereby decreed, that this is to remain for our rising generation to see, that they may know what their fathers said before them. We do most earnestly enjoin it on our rising generation to be honest and to do harm to no person whatsoever, but to remain in honesty and in industry. We recommend that our laws may be kept in writing, in order that our chiefs may keep in mind what laws have been passed. We are

Creeks; we have a great many chiefs and head men but, be they ever so great, they must all abide by the laws. We have guns and ropes: and if any of our people should break these laws, those guns and ropes are to be their end. These laws are not made for any person in particular, but for all. We hope it will be for our advantage.

"We have a great many young people and children. We hope they may none of them be misled by the British as they have been in times of old. The British have been giving them powder and balls, and other implements of war, to go against the United States; but this is never to be the case again. We will live in peace with the president of the United States. The red men are the native aborigines of the woods. We were here before there was the face of a white man seen on this island: for when they came, we were here, the peaceable possessors of the soil, and in the full and ample possession and enjoyment of the whole island, or as much as we knew of it; and, consequently, no title can be equal to ours. This, we think, no person of reason will deny. We have not the advantage of learning as the white people; and, of course, are not great in knowledge. Our situation is not a desirable one; but, on the contrary, it is a very deplorable one. We were created by the same God, and are daily under the same protecting hand. The only difference is the color of our skin, for we are of the same shape; but we have been born in the woods, and, in great degree, wild, and are in a low and inferior situation. We, therefore, earnestly admonish our white brethren not to take advantage of our weak and unlearned situation; but treat us with tenderness and justice.

[Signed.] Little Prince, Big Warrior, Hohi Hajo, Abeco Tustenugga, Yahoo Mico, Mad Wolf, Tustenugga Mallo, Tuskenaha, George Anson, Poochache Fixeco, Powes Hajo, Mad Town, Young King, Jahaha Hajo."

Polc-Cat Spring, Creek Nation,)
October 29, 1824.)

The chiefs and head men of the said nation, in council convened, pursuant to previous appointment, having received of the United States agent notice to assemble at Broken Arrow on the first day of December next, there to meet commissioners on the part of the United States, to demand of us a new cession of land; therefore, we, the undersigned, chiefs, head men and warriors present, being aware of considerable increase of the population of the Creek nation during the last few years; and being already confined in too small bounds, taking into consideration the vast quantity of barren soil which is within the limits we occupy; for there are other reasons equally important, we deem it impolitic and contrary to the true interest of this nation to dispose of any more of our country: and any authority heretofore given to any individual, either written or verbal, has long since been revoked and done away. Therefore, it is resolved by the chiefs in council, that a copy of this be transmitted to some editor of a public newspaper in the United States for publication. Confiding in the magnanimous disposition of the citizens of the United States, to render justice to those of their fellow-creatures who have not the full means within themselves of communicating their resolves, or of defending their just rights against the malevolent designs of those who seek to entrap them to ruin and destruction; it is confidently hoped, that this publication will become general through the press, so that it may be known to the world, that the Creek people are not disposed to sell one foot more of their lands. That we are fast progressing in the arts of civilization, cannot be doubted. Take, for instance, a correct estimate of the quantities of homespun manufactured by the Upper Creeks, i. e. only those inhabiting the

waters of the Coosa and Talapoosa, which has been kept from the annuity of 1823 to that of 1824. This amounts to upwards of thirty thousand yards. And we are happy to say, that agriculture and other arts of civilization are equally fast improving. The benevolent societies now in operation in our country, by whose care a number of our children are now under tuition, promise to do well; and under their system of education, we hope to ascend the hill of science, where happiness and virtue are to be found; and, in the attainment of these blessings, we are determined to remain on the soil which gave us birth, and in our own native land, where rest the remains of our ancestors; there also shall our bones moulder with the dust of our forefathers; and there shall our children rise in prosperity and happiness, or sink in adversity. We acknowledge we are weak, and reduced to a handful; and we know that our white brothers are strong and numerous, as the trees of our forest: yet may we not hope to receive that justice which our important case requires? Our father, the president, loves us, and is now doing much to improve the condition of us his red children. Under his fostering hand we hope we have nothing to fear. He views with delight our rapid improvement in civilization; and we now leave it to our christian brothers, the white people, to say, if it would not be hard and painful to see us driven from our houses, our fields, our country, and from the privileges we now enjoy, to a land where the temptation would be great to lay aside the axe, the plough, the wheel, and the loom, and betake themselves again to the unfortunate employment of hunting.

Therefore, we again repeat, that we have no desire to dispose of our lands. And, being perfectly aware that our feelings are drawn from a proper source, we have a right to expect justice from our white and christian brethren, and nothing more do we ask or require.

[Signed.] Little Prince, Big Warrior, Hohi Hajo, Tomma Tustenugga, Whata Mico, Poethla Halo, Tuskenaha Tustenugga Hajo, Mad Wolf, Poshatchee Fico, Mico Pico, Tuskega Tustenugga, Alec Hajo, Soakate Mala, Talase Tustenugga, Young King, Wm. McGilvery, Charles Cornells.

CHRONICLE.

The U. S. schooner Shark, Lieut. com. Gallagher, has arrived at New York from a cruise in the West Indies—officers and crew all well. There had not been a single case of yellow fever on board this vessel since her departure from the United States.

The sloop Neptune. It is ascertained that twenty three persons were drowned, by the upsetting of this vessel in the Hudson river, near Newburg, as mentioned in our last.—Of whom ten were women and three children.

North Carolina. The venerable Nathaniel Macon has been re-elected a senator from this state for four years, from the 4th of March next, without opposition.

The annual report of the treasurer of North Carolina, shows a balance remaining in the treasury of that state, on the 1st inst. of \$137,041 6½.

Georgia. The report made to the Georgia legislature, by the treasurer of the state, shows that, on the 31st of October, there was a balance in the treasury of \$598,003 65.

A neat majority. Mr. Green, of the senate of New York, one of "the seventeen," was opposed by Mr. John C. Spencer, and the vote in Ontario county stood as follows—for Mr. Green 601, for Mr. Spencer 3,476.

Corn. A letter, dated at Mount Carmel, Edwards county, Illinois, Oct. 29, 1824, and addressed to the editor of the REGISTER, states the following facts, which, from the manner in which they are given, we are bound to believe—that one hundred and fifty-four bushels of shelled corn were produced, in the present season, on one acre of ground, belonging to Scooby Stewart, esq. The same letter adds, that the same gentleman has raised at the rate of eight hundred bushels of Ruta Baga to the acre.

Wm. Penn. The anniversary of the landing of William Penn on the shores of America, was commemorated, for the first time, at Philadelphia, on the 4th ult. This event was celebrated in Latitia court, at the house once the property and residence of that illustrious law-giver. An address was delivered on the occasion by Mr. Duponceau, abounding with patriotic sentiments and incidents, in allusion to the memorable circumstance.

Interesting relic. The three-cornered cocked hat of the illustrious Washington, has been presented to the museum of South Carolina, by gen. Thos. Pinckney.

Debt. Only four persons are said to be at present confined in the jail of New York, for debt; and only three in that of Boston, on the same account.

Newspaper thieves. Three persons have been fined, by the Boston police court, for stealing newspapers from the doors of some of the citizens.

The slave trade. It is stated that there are, at least, twenty sail of vessels fitting out at St. Thomas, for the purpose of being employed in the slave trade. A great number of them are said to be American vessels, under Dutch colors!!!

The west. The party of major Henry, who has himself lately returned to St. Louis, discovered a passage south of the route explored by Lewis and Clarke, by means of which loaded wagons can reach the waters of the Columbia river from St. Louis.

The Niger. Mr. Dupuis, in his work upon Ashantee, lately published in England, gives the opinion that the great flow of water of the Niger is eastwardly to the Egyptian Nile. The river takes its rise among a cluster of lofty and partly inaccessible mountains, 500 miles from Coomassy, the capital of Ashantee.

Mildness of English laws—The following article is taken from the Suffolk Chronicle:—"Letitia Hewitt, of Sudbourn, single woman, was convicted before Chas. Brooke, clerk, and Wm. Carthew, esq. at the sessions-hall, Woodbridge, on Wednesday, upon the oath of two witnesses, of having spoiled four *pheasant's eggs* in the nest; and, being unable to pay the penalty of 4l. being 20s. for each egg, was committed to Woodbridge Bridewell for three months, unless the penalty should be sooner paid. Ann Chatten, of Sudbourn, single woman, was also convicted, before the same magistrates, upon the oath of the same witnesses, of having spoiled five *partridge's eggs*, and being unable to pay the penalty of 5l. being 20s. for each egg, was also committed to Woodbridge Bridewell for three months, unless the penalty be sooner paid." *Three months!* A pretty good sousing for treading upon four *pheasant's eggs!* I should like to know whom the eggs belonged to. [Cobbett's Register.]

Prices of stocks at New-York on Saturday last U. States, six per cents of 1812, 101½, sales; 1813, 103½ asked, 103½ offered; 1814, 107½ asked, 107½ offered; 1815, 112½ asked, 112 offered. Threes, 89½ asked, 89 offered. Four and a half, 105 asked, 104½ offered. Fives and sevens, none. Canal sixes, 122½ asked, 122 offered. Fives, 111½ asked, 110½ offered. Bank U. States, 3 118½, sales. Bills on London, 109½, doublebous, 15 86 asked, 15 75 offered. Dollars, 1 per cent. prem. asked, ¾ offered.

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.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. A tabular statement, with a few explanatory notes, shewing the progress of the election of a president and vice president of the United States, by the colleges, is given below.

In addition to what has been hitherto urged in favor of an alteration of the constitution to bring about uniformity in the manner of electing electors, which every one now begins to believe ought to be accomplished, we have these facts—the vacancies in the college of New York were supplied by the electors present; that in New Jersey by the governor; that in Virginia by the legislature. "Order is heaven's first law."

[Actual vote of the electoral colleges.]

STATES.	FOR PRESIDENT.				VICE-PRESIDENT.					
	Adams.	Clay.	Crawford.	Jackson.	Callhoun.	Jackson.	Mason.	Sanford.	Clay.	
Maine	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	
Massachusetts	15	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	
Rhode Island*	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	
Connecticut	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	
Vermont	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	
New York†	26	4	5	1	99	0	0	0	0	
New Jersey‡	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	7	0	
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	28	28	0	0	0	0	
Delaware	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	
Maryland	3	0	1	7	10	1	0	0	0	
Virginia§	0	0	24	0	0	0	24	0	0	
North Carolina	0	0	0	15	15	0	0	0	0	
South Carolina										
Georgia										
Kentucky										
Tennessee										
Ohio										
Indiana										
Illinois										
Mississippi										
Louisiana										
Alabama										
Missouri										

Indiana.

The following is given as a complete return of the votes taken in this state—for the Jackson ticket 7,343; Clay do. 5,315; Adams do. 3,095.

Missouri has elected three electors favorable to Mr. Clay. The only state yet to be heard from is Louisiana, and we cannot expect any certain account from thence for about a couple of weeks. Unless its vote should be for Mr. Clay, (though it is strongly counted upon for general Jackson), Mr. Crawford will be returned to the house as one of the three highest. Mr. Callhoun is elected vice president by a majority of the whole number of the electors.

*One blank for the vice presidency in Rhode Island.

†Two of the electors appointed by the legislature were absent, and their places were supplied by the college. The absentees were Mr. Sage, of Suffolk, and Mr. Potter, of Cattaraugus. Their places were supplied by John Taylor, of Albany, and William Mann, of Schoharie.

‡In New Jersey it was discovered that one of the electors chosen by the people was disqualified because that he was a postmaster. A substitute was chosen by the governor.

§One of the electors, elected by the people, was absent from indisposition—his place was supplied by the legislature, according to the provisions of the

MAINE. Messrs. Burlough, Lincoln, O'Brien and Kidder have been re-elected to congress from this state. Mr. John Anderson succeeds Mr. Longfellow; and in the district represented by Messrs. Herrick and Cushman there has been no choice.

MASSACHUSETTS. Another trial, perhaps the 6th or 8th, has been made in Norfolk district, Massachusetts, to elect a representative to congress, in the place of Mr. Bailey, who, it must be recollected, was deprived of his seat at the last session, as not being an inhabitant of the district at the time of his election. Mr. Bailey, now an actual resident, has, on every occasion, had a large plurality of the votes, but wanted, as he now does, a few votes to give him a majority of the whole. Three candidates were run, and there were also some scattering votes.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE. The official canvass for representatives to congress, from this state, gives the following result:

Whole number of votes,	72,066
Necessary for a choice,	6,006
Bartlett has	11,603 and is chosen.
Miller -	6,923 do. do.
Eastman -	6,523 do. do.
Whipple -	3,690 do. do.
Harvey -	6,105 do. do.

There is one vacancy. The unsuccessful candidates are Messrs. Webster, having 5,923 votes; Healy, 5,479; Handerson, 5,296; Brown, 5,222; Atkinson, 4,670; Livermore, 3,554; Evans, 672; scattering, 801. A plurality only of votes is requisite to a choice in a second election.

GREECE. As well to give an account of what is going on as to preserve a record of the heroism and devotion of the Greeks, the official reports of the late events off Samos are inserted under the foreign head. Surely, this people deserve to be free; and no one can fail to lament that such is the present system for the enslavement of the European nations, brought about by the "holy alliance" of their kings, and their jealousy of the progress of liberal principles, that no efficient hand can be stretched forth to aid them in their glorious struggle to shake off the yoke of the barbarians, and build up for themselves a government suited to their civil and religious condition. Indeed, the gloomy fact appears, that, if the Christian powers take any part in this contest, it is on the side of the Crescent and against the Cross. Such is the doctrine of "legitimacy." While the people of Great Britain, for example, are expending hundreds of thousands of dollars for the publication and dissemination of the Bible among the heathen, their government looks calmly on the extermination of a generous Christian people by the most inveterate enemy of the Christian name, and maintains a minister of the highest grade at the court from whence emanates the decrees for havoc and desolation. It

act of assembly. Before the electors had disposed of the business before them, they passed the following resolution, unanimously:

Resolved, That the electors of Virginia entertain the highest opinion of the talents, patriotism and republican principles of Albert Gallatin, of Pennsylvania, and regret that, by his withdrawal, they are deprived of the satisfaction of voting for him as vice president of the United States.

is due to truth to say, that the British government, in this respect, is not worse than others, but we expect more from it; and, besides, it has been the practice of it, for nearly thirty years past, to interfere in the quarrels of foreigners, and even to fatten the dried plains of Spain with the best blood of Englishmen, that such a thing as Ferdinand might reign! Justice, however, requires us to add, that the sympathies of the British people are with the Greeks. The policy of regal governments is too often opposed to public opinion; which latter always prefers that which is *right* to the *expedient*, and will not sanction the sufferance of a general wrong to bring about a partial good.

The accounts from Greece are every way interesting. The campaign must have nearly closed at the latest dates, and, if so, it has closed in a *blaze of glory*, through the desperate courage and wonderful skill of the conductors of the *fire-ships*, by which it is manifest that the Turkish and Egyptian fleets have been terribly assailed. And the horror which their effects have very naturally inspired, has had a most powerful operation on the minds of their enemies, who were happy enough to be out of the range of the destruction caused by them.

What result will follow the victorious termination of the campaign, is yet to be seen. A treaty of peace between the Greeks and the Turks, while the latter have a foot-hold in Europe, cannot be expected to last, and the expulsion of the barbarians, on account of the jealousy between Great Britain, Russia and Austria, is a matter that cannot be easily agreed on, admitting that the Greeks, themselves, should ultimately acquire the honor to effect it.

The design of the Turks, if they succeed in the reduction of the Greeks, is well known. Allgemeine Zeitung, of the 11th October, has the following remarks on it—

"The plan of the divan to people Greece with Arabs and Moors, and to remove to Egypt all that remain of the Greek population, that is, the women and children, (for the men would either not surrender or would be put to death), is entirely worthy of the ancient policy of despotism. Nobody had carried it to a higher degree of perfection than Darius, of whom Herodotus relates half a dozen instances. He removed the inhabitants of Cyrenean Barea, to the extreme east of his empire, viz. to Bactria (iv. 204); the Ionians to Phoenicia, and the Phoenicians to Ionia, (vi. 1); the Carians to Myletos (vi. 20); the Eretrians to Sarsa (vi. 99). The ancient Persians, therefore, transplanted nations like trees, and always to countries the most remote from their own. Faithful to this principle of *Asiatic human agriculture*, the Turkish emperor, MURAD I, conqueror of Constantinople and Greece, transplanted Asiatics to Europe, to Scopi, Philippopolis, Zahara, &c. as may be read at length in Chaleococondylas H. Mahomet II. conqueror of Constantinople, was a still greater master in this art; he brought the noblest children, of both sexes, to Constantinople, which was peopled with Caramanians, Illyrians, &c. from no less than twelve conquered cities; and he was also no stranger to the grand idea of uniting Greek women with negroes, and *vice versa*.

"To have mulatto slaves, the tyrant compelled Greek women to unite with negroes, and Greeks with negroes, and for that purpose imprisoned them in Marmora, and the other islands lying on the right of the capital. Perhaps some European agents, who visit, in the summer, these beautiful islands, will acquaint the public, through the medium of the journals, with the results of this new experiment. But as there is little doubt of the intention of the divan, we only wish that the expedition of the viceroy of Egypt may, by some means or other, be averted in its object."

HAVI. The following passage is from the late message of gov. Holmes to the legislature of North Carolina: every one must regret even the apparent necessity for such a suggestion—

"The great number of slaves recently emancipated in the United States, and thrown on the community, without property or regular employment, has constrained a considerable portion of these miserable people to emigrate to the island of *Haiti* for protection and the blessings of equality. Also, many free persons of color, who have never tasted the bitter cup of slavery, have visited that island. It is suggested, with much diffidence, whether it would not be expedient to prevent a return of those emigrants to our state, as a view of our own safety and tranquility seems to require this prohibitory measure."

COM. PORTER, AT PORTO RICO. *Extract of a letter from an American officer on board U. S. ship John Adams, to his friend in Baltimore, dated*

"Passage island, Nov. 10th, 1824.

You will, no doubt, hear a great noise about com. Porter taking a Spanish town in Porto Rico—the circumstances are briefly these:—The governor imprisoned the commander of one of the small schooners under his command and allowed him to be grossly insulted. As soon as he heard of it, com. Porter proceeded there with two schooners and the boats, and part of the crew of this ship—he took two of their batteries, spiked the guns, and marched with two hundred men to the town, (Foxanda), about two miles in the interior—he there found the Spaniards drawn up to give him battle, halted his men within pistol shot of their forces, sent a flag ordering the governor and the captain of the port, the two principal offenders, to come to him and make atonement, or have their town burnt—they chose the first, and, in presence of all our officers, begged pardon of the officer insulted, expressed great penitence, and promised, in future, to respect all American officers, who might hereafter visit the place.

"The commodore then marched into the town, merely to show them he had them in his power, and then returned to the boats and left the place. No disturbance took place, and not a man left the ranks from the time they landed until they embarked, having been more than three hours from their vessels. Self-defence rendered it necessary to spike their guns, and this is all they can complain of—they had, by some means, been apprised of our intention of visiting them. The population of the place is about two thousand—the country very thickly settled. Before we left them, a force of three times our number, with a field piece, had assembled; and in presence of, and within pistol shot of this force, our commodore made them humble themselves."

FOREIGN NEWS.

Greece and Turkey. The following is a summary of the latest news from these countries—

The London papers contain reports of the total destruction of the Egyptian fleet by the Greeks on the 5th of September. But the accounts direct from Smyrna are to October 1, and they state only the partial destruction of that fleet. One thing, however, is certain, that the Greeks obtained a continued series of important advantages and triumphs over the Turks, from the middle of August to the first of October. The intelligence of the victory of the 5th September, is stated in the London Packet to have been received through various channels, and is, in substance, "that the great fleet of the viceroy of Egypt, combined with the remnant of capt. Pacha's force, was totally defeated on the 5th of September, with the loss of one cut down ship of the line, two frigates, three corvettes, and five brigs burned; and three corvettes, six brigs,

forty gunboats, and fifty transports taken. The engagement took place between Cos and Rhodes. The battle lasted for nearly seven hours. The captain Pacha lost his rear admiral ship, and two others.—The remaining ships of the Egyptian fleet were pursued by the Greeks. Most of them took the direction of Alexandria. Some transports, overtaken in the waters of Rhodes, were destroyed. A small number of Egyptian vessels sought for safety in the port of Suda, in Candia. More than a fourth of the troops destined for the Morea died in the midst of the flames or the waves, and the rest had become a prey to a contagious disease. After this new defeat, the captain Pacha took flight, and sought safety in the port of Oliver, in the island of Mitylene. Admiral Miaulis went in pursuit of him." These multiplied defeats have produced a terrible impression at Constantinople, and it is reported that the Jannissaries were in a violent insurrection on the 18th, which even penetrated to the seraglio, and they tore the young prince who succeeds to the throne from the arms of the sultana; but we must observe that other letters, of the same date, do not speak of what happened to the young prince; therefore, it is prudent to wait for other details.

A letter from Genoa, received subsequently, states that the son of the Pacha of Egypt had been captured by the Greeks.

Some explanations have been had between the Greek government and the British lord high commissioner of the Ionian islands, in consequence of which, the latter has withdrawn his outrageous proclamation, inserted in page 200.

Greek naval victory. Official report of the vice admiral of the Greek fleet, Geo. Sactouri, to the Greek government.

Off Samos, 5 (17) August, 1824, 11 o'clock, P. M.

Participate in our joy, dearest fellow citizens; this has been, for the Greek navy, a day of glory and exultation. We will relate to you very satisfactory intelligence. Besides the action which took place yesterday, the result of which was as disadvantageous to the enemy as it was glorious for us, our fire ships have this day destroyed a frigate and corvette of Tripoli, of the first rank, and a brig of Tunis, in full sail between the capes of San Maria and Colona, with several transports, which the enemy had previously prepared for the transporting of his troops. The action took place as follows:—

After we had compelled the enemy to retreat in a shameful manner in the two first attempts to approach us, he yesterday made a third attempt, with all his ships of war to the number of twenty-two. The combat commenced at half past 10, A. M. The enemy first approached with all his large vessels, and then with his smaller ones. As we had not yet prepared our fire ships, we ordered only sixteen vessels, of Hydra and Spezia, which had just arrived with an Hydriot fire ship, and a vessel of captain Canaris, which had also just arrived, to oppose them. The combat was obstinate on both sides, and the tactics of our Hydriots and Speziots were displayed in a most brilliant manner. Our fire ships, accompanied by our vessels, sailed against the ships of the enemy and threw them into complete disorder, obliged them to retire with disgrace, much farther than in their two former attempts.

You may easily conceive with what courage this happy result inspired our men, and, on the contrary, how discouraging it was for the enemy, and principally for those troops which had been collected on the mountains of Asia Minor, and were now witnesses to the defeat of their fleet.

But a more signal victory awaited the Greek fleet! This morning we saw the enemy make an approach towards us with the wind in his favor. We immediately ordered all our fire ships to set sail, accom-

panied by different ships of war. About 10, A. M. the fire ship, commanded by captain Demetrius Zapli, approached a frigate of the first rank, off cape Saint Maria, and grappled her. There was a slight breeze, and the frigate, helped in some manner by it, and towed by four galleys, escaped the danger which threatened her, and our fire ship did not succeed; but it afforded an opportunity to the brave captain Canaris to go against the same frigate, in the fire ships which he himself commanded, and he succeeded towards eleven o'clock, A. M. in grappling her whilst in full sail. In a short time she was all in flames, and the fire having penetrated to the powder magazine, soon blew her up, and the sparks and pieces of wood, which flew on all sides, not only destroyed all who were on board, to the number of 600, but several on the neighboring coasts, and burned nearly twenty transports, which were in readiness to transport the troops to Samos.

Towards 10 o'clock, capt. Geo. Batiqiuottis went against a brig of Tunis with his fire ship, and succeeded in burning it: and at 11 o'clock, capt. Demetrius Rafalias went against a corvette of Tripoli, with his fire ship, and at the same time another fire ship went against the same corvette, so that in a short time it was all in flames. Captain Romposi went also against a frigate with his fire ship; he grappled her well; but the wind, and the galleys which towed her, assisted her in escaping the danger, and consequently the fire ship was lost. If captain Romposi had not attacked the frigate, he would, without doubt, have burned a brig, which was nearer, and which would have been an easy prey. His courage was unexam-pled.

My duty obliges me to recommend to your benevolence all the captains and seamen of our fire ships, since all, without exception, displayed most astonishing energy and bravery, exposing themselves to the heavy fire of the enemy's vessels, and succeeding in destroying them whilst in full sail and open day light.

You can easily imagine what terror must have taken possession of the enemy, and of Topal Pacha himself, to whose eyes the conflagration and destruction were doubtless no pleasant sight, and his courage was not so great as to induce him to assist them.

We hope, therefore, that the plans of the enemy against Samos have failed, since, when he had lost nearly 3,000 men in the vessels which were burned, we saw that the troops which were on the continent had taken to flight; and we are fully persuaded, that none of those who witnessed this engagement would dare to embark. During these two days, which will be forever memorable in our naval history, a French schooner was present, which, we trust, will relate all that occurred. We should have wished that other Europeans had also been present at that time, but not on board of the Turkish vessels, like those whom we saw fall into the sea from the vessels which we destroyed; a worthy recompense for their praise-worthy sentiments and their Christian feelings!—May all those who seek to injure our unfortunate country experience a similar fate! We have burned all our fire ships—we, therefore, request you to send us others without delay! We are also in want of powder, which we beg may be sent immediately.

Worthy fellow-citizens!—We have several times experienced that our fire ships are our best weapons, and by their means we hope to effect still more signal triumphs during this campaign. Our seamen are inspired with the greatest energy, and possess considerable abilities; every one of them is at present a lion; whilst, on the contrary, our enemy are filled with fear and discouragement. We only lost two men on board of captain Canaris's vessel, and one on board of captain Romposi's; captain Demetrius Zapli was burned in the face, but he will be easily cured.

The rest of the Turkish fleet is become a prey to terror, and we hope that this night will witness its flight.

There arrived here yesterday, nine vessels from Spezzia and one from Ipsara, and there are just arrived three more from Spezzia and four from Ipsara.

We have just been honored with your esteemed despatches of the 30th ult. in which you order us to send seven vessels to cape Coloni, and to leave here eighteen others. We shall execute your commands; but we take the liberty most respectfully to suggest to you that it seems advisable to assemble here as many vessels as possible, and all the fire ships, to attack and entirely destroy the fleet of Constantinople—now that fear has seized it; and afterwards we will proceed with all our vessels to encounter the Egyptian fleet. I have the honor to be your most obedient and respectful servant. (Signed)

GEORGE SACTOURI, *vice-admiral.*

Napoli di Romania, 12th, (24th) August, 1824.

(Copy, agreeable to the original.)

(Signed) P. G. RODIOS, *secretary-general.*

Second report of the vice admiral, George Sactouri, to the Greek government, dated

Straits of Dar Bogasi, off Samos, Aug. 11, (23), 1824.

I wrote to you yesterday, by the way of Syra, and I transmit you the present by express from the schooner of capt. Leutheri, to inform you of the following occurrences:—

On the 9th (21st) inst. we dispersed 40 transports of the enemy, laden with troops, with which they intended to have effected a landing on that part of the island of Samos called Karlovasi. We succeeded in gaining possession of four, and in sinking six; and the rest, being closely pursued by us, were obliged, to avoid striking, to run aground on the coast of Asia. Yesterday we sailed towards the straits of Dar Bogasi, and cast anchor in the channel. The enemy's fleet, composed of 13 vessels of the first rank, and other smaller ones, about 100, was anchored on the opposite coast of Asia, called St. Maria, ready to embark troops to land them on the island. More than 4,000 of their troops were on the strand about to go on board. The enemy had hardly perceived us when he set sail with the greater part of his vessels, and about 3 o'clock in the morning he approached us, and began to fire. Their cannonading did not excite the least fear in any of our vessels, and we remained at anchor with the greatest contempt of them; but we did not allow them to approach nearer. We thought this, however, a convenient time, and sent off two of our fire ships. The wind was N. N. E. and, consequently, contrary for the enemy; our fire ships proceeded against them, and obliged them to tack about and sail away with all haste.

What a disgrace for these fine and large frigates of the sultan, which he boasted so much about, to be put to flight by two of our fire ships! It was then that the Samiots, who, from the land, were spectators of our movements, lifted up their hands to Heaven, imploring our God to shower down his blessings on our vessels. We continue in this strait, and we will not quit it on any consideration, although we are aware that it is a very dangerous position, for we desire to be able to know all the movements of the enemy, and to prevent his approaching the island. On all sides of the island the Samiots are firmly determined to conquer or to perish. They have had the prudence to transport to the highest mountains, their children, wives, and aged, with the necessary provisions. As the enemy continued to sail from us, we despatched four more fire-ships to attack him: but, as he had the wind in his favor, they did not succeed in reaching him; and it seems that he has abandoned his project, as all the rest of the fleet have also taken flight, inspired with an invincible fear of our fire ships.

(Signed)

GEORGE SACTOURI.

The following official reports detail further advantages gained by the Greek corps over the Turkish forces, at Ampliani, in the neighborhood of Salona and Marathon:

Report of general Panourias, commandant of Salona, to the executive body, dated

Salona, 15th, (27th) July.

At length the enemy made yesterday an attack upon us. The combat began at half past 8, A. M. at Ampliani, and ended at six o'clock, P. M. It was long and terrific, and without ceasing. Towards five o'clock, the Greeks rushed on the enemy, killed a great number, and took several prisoners, after having pursued them as the wolf pursues the lamb; and, on this occasion, was verified the saying, "one pursues a hundred, and the hundred thousands." The soldiers took much booty; and, at present, we have in our possession a great quantity of arms, cannon, tents, standards, horses, and a part of their ammunition. Blood flowed in streams, and this victory may be compared to that of Bairam Pacha, near Veslicia. Success to Greece! Your obedient fellow citizen,

(Signed)

PANOURIAS.

Napoli di Romania, 12th (24th) August.

Copy, agreeable to the original.

(Signed)

P. G. RODIOS, *Sec. Gen.*

Report of general Joannes Gouras, commander of the fortress of Athens, addressed to the president of the executive body, dated

St. Luc, (near Athens), 7th (19th) July, 1814.

For some days I have been endeavoring to provoke Omer Pacha to risk a general engagement; but I did not succeed, and, on that account, I returned to the town, with an intention to alter my plan, and to adopt different measures. I took up my quarters in the neighborhood of Marathon, at about two hours distance from the Turkish army, and fortified them well, as it was absolutely requisite; and, after having annoyed the enemy with skirmishing during two days, I saw him on the 2d inst. at about 3 o'clock in the morning, coming towards us, with 1500 infantry and 500 cavalry. Their impetuosity was very great; but the courage of the Greeks was still more so. We were encamped on an eminence, at about an hour's distance from the sea, and close to the village of Marathon, and were also in possession of a small tower. In two hours the enemy received fresh reinforcements, to the number of two thousand men, and attempted many times to dislodge us, but in vain. The combat was obstinate, and ably contested on both sides. Omer Pacha, in person, fired several times at us, taking different positions, and leaving an open passage, as if to invite the Greeks to flee. After a continued engagement of two hours, we felt the need of reinforcements, but saw none likely to come, and, what was worse, our ammunition began to decrease. The perseverance of the Turks, who had nearly come up to our entrenchments, and who seemed as if they intended to confine us to our position during the whole night, obliged us to call a council of war towards 7 o'clock of the same day, in which we determined to sally out on the enemy; but about 9 o'clock we saw the brave colonel Demourphopolos approaching with 250 men, and having, after an hour's trial, effected a union, we marched with 550 men against the enemy, who were to the number of 4000, and succeeded in routing him completely, and in vanquishing him, on the 6th instant, to the full extent of the term, for we were Greeks and at Marathon, after an obstinate contest of 12 hours. The enemy had 700 killed, and an immense number wounded, (for during the combat they were continually occupied in removing them from the field of battle). He also lost four standards. Our soldiers made that day a considerable booty. We had 3 men killed and 6 wounded.

All the Greeks showed extraordinary courage in that engagement, but I think it my duty to name

those who contributed most especially to our victory; they were the Chiliarchs, Joannes Ruschi, and Joannes Mamoni, and the Pentacosarchs Mitro Prevesaqui and Diacono Catzuri. Inclined by their courage, and obliged by their position, they determined to conquer or die. None deserted; all called to mind their immortal ancestors and the spot on which they stood; and they fought in the name, and for the consolidation of their beloved and revered government, for which alone all must combat, who really love and desire true liberty. Your obedient fellow citizen.

(Signed) "JOANNES GOURAS.

"Napoli di Romania, 12 (24) August, 1824.

"Copy, agreeable to the original.

(Signed) "P. G. RORIOS."

Hayti. The Paria papers, of the 21st of October, had been received in London. There was every prospect of a speedy agreement between France and Hayti. One great difficulty in the way of it arose out of the demand of a place of strength in the island, as a security for the payment of the indemnification to be agreed on. This difficulty has been got rid of by the offer of the Haytian government to pay the whole sum at once. We understand that a house in London has offered to procure the requisite sum for that purpose.

University of Virginia.

To the president and directors of the literary fund.

In obedience to the law requiring that the rector and visitors of the university of Virginia should make report annually to the president and directors of the literary fund, (to be laid before the legislature at their next succeeding session), embracing a full account of the disbursements, the funds on hand, and a general statement of the condition of the said university, the said rector and visitors make the following REPORT:

In that of the preceding year it was stated that the buildings, for the accommodation of the professors and students, were in readiness for their occupation, and that the walls of the larger building, intended for a library and other purposes, were completed. In the course of the present session this building has received its roof, and will be put into a condition for preservation and use, although its interior cannot be completed. It was then also stated, that, without awaiting that completion, the institution might be put into operation at the close of this present year, were its funds liberated from the incumbrances with which they were charged. This obstacle was removed by the act of the legislature of January 27, of the present year, concerning the university of Virginia.

In consequence of this liberation, the board of visitors, at their ensuing meeting on the 5th of April last, proceeded to take such preparatory measures as could be taken at that time, to carry the views of the legislature into effect with as little delay as practicable. From the accounts and estimates then rendered by the bursar and proctor, it appeared that, on the last day of the preceding year, 1823, the funds in hand and due to the university, of the last loan, and of the arrearages of subscriptions, would be sufficient, when received, to pay all debts then existing on any account, and to leave a sum of about \$21,000, applicable to the building of the library; which, with the sum of \$19,370 40 $\frac{3}{4}$, already paid or provided for that edifice, would put it into a state of safety and of some uses, until other and more pressing objects should have been accomplished. They considered the university, therefore, as having had in hand, on the first day of the present year, 1824, the annuity of this year, (clear of all prior claims), as a fund for defraying the current expenses of the year, for meeting those necessary towards procuring professors, paying any commencement of salaries, which might be in-

curred to the end of the year, and to leave a small surplus for contingencies.

They found, from a view of the future income, consisting of the annuity and such rents for buildings as may be reasonably required, that it would not be adequate to the full establishment of the ten professorships contemplated by the legislature in their act of January 25, 1819, for establishing the university; but that it might suffice for instituting eight professorships for the present, and that the branches of sciences proposed to be taught in the university, might be arranged within the competence of that number for a time, and until future and favorable circumstances might enable them to add the others, and to lighten duly the professorships thus overcharged with duties. They proceeded, therefore, to settle the organization of the schools, and the distribution of the sciences among them, and they concluded on the same as follows:

In the university of Virginia shall be instituted eight professorships, to wit: 1. Of ancient languages. 2. Modern languages. 3. Mathematics. 4. Natural philosophy. 5. Natural history. 6. Anatomy and medicine. 7. Moral philosophy. 8. Law.

In the school of the ancient languages are to be taught the higher grade of the Latin and Greek languages, the Hebrew, rhetoric, belles lettres, ancient history and ancient geography.

In the school of modern languages, are to be taught French, Spanish, Italian, German, and the English language in its Anglo-Saxon form, also modern history and modern geography.

In the school of mathematics are to be taught mathematics generally, including the higher branches of numerical arithmetic, algebra, trigonometry, plane and spherical; geometry, mensuration, navigation, conic sections, fluxions or differentials, military and civil architecture.

In the school of natural philosophy; are to be taught the laws and properties of bodies generally, including mechanics, statics, hydrostatics, hydraulics, pneumatics, acoustics, optics and astronomy.

In the school of natural history, are to be taught botany, zoology, mineralogy, chemistry, geology and rural economy.

In the school of anatomy and medicine, are to be taught anatomy, surgery, the history of the progress and theories of medicine, physiology, pathology, materia medica, and pharmacy.

In the school of moral philosophy, are to be taught mental science generally, including ideology, general grammar and ethics.

In the school of law, are to be taught the common and statute law, that of the chancery, the laws, feudal, civil, mercatorial, maritime, and of nature and nations, and also the principles of government, and political economy.

But it was meant that this distribution should give way to occasional interchanges of particular branches of science among the professors, in accommodation of their respective qualifications.

The visitors were sensible that there might be found, in the different seminaries of the United States, persons qualified to conduct these several schools with entire competence; but it was neither probable that they would leave the situations in which they then were, nor honorable or moral to endeavor to seduce them from their stations: and to have filled the professional chairs with unemployed and secondary characters, would not have fulfilled the object or satisfied the expectations of our country in this institution. It was, moreover, believed that to advance in science, we must avail ourselves of the lights of countries already advanced before us. It was, therefore, deemed most advisable to resort to Europe for some of the professors, and, of preference, to the countries which speak the same language, in order to obtain

characters of the first grade of science in their respective lines; and to make the selection with proper information, caution and advisement, it was necessary to send an agent of science and confidence. Francis W. Gilmer, a learned and trust-worthy citizen of this state, was appointed, and has proceeded on the mission, and should his objects be accomplished as early as expected, we count on opening the institution on the 1st February next.

Could the donation of the last legislature, out of the debt due to this state from the United States, have been obtained for the purposes of procuring a library, and the apparatus necessary for the several schools, the opportunity would have been highly advantageous of having them chosen by this agent, while in Europe, with the advice and assistance of the respective professors. But the application was not in time to be acted on before the adjournment of the late congress. Yet some books were indispensable, and some apparatus to make even an imperfect commencement. To procure these articles, therefore, and to defray the expenses necessary for the other objects of the mission, the board was under the necessity of applying to these purposes a sum of \$10,500 of the annuity of the present year, and to leave the internal finishing of the library, however much to be regretted, until some opportunity of greater convenience should occur.

There is some reason to doubt, from the information received, whether our agent will be able to effect his objects at as early a day as we had expected. But of this, more will be known in time for its communication by the rector with this report. Were it still possible to obtain from the United States a settlement of so much of the claim on them as was appropriated to this institution, in time to find our agent and professors yet in a place to invest it, our university would open under auspices highly propitious, in comparison with those to which it will be subjected by this unfortunate delay.

The success of our collector, in his applications for the arrearages due from subscribers, has not been as great as it has been in further securing the sums which had not yet been secured. The receipts from this resource, since the date of our last report, have amounted to \$2,069 88½, and the sums deemed separate and still to be received, amount to \$7,468 92½.

The accounts of the receipts, disbursements, and funds on hand, for the year, ending with the last month of September, as rendered by the bursar and proctor, are given with this report, as is required by law. THOS. JEFFERSON, Rector.

October 5, 1824.

MONTICELLO, Nov. 24, 1824.

James Pleasants, governor of Virginia.

SIR: The report of the rector and visitors of the university of Virginia, which accompanies this letter, expressing a doubt, from the information then possessed, whether our agent would be able to effect the purposes of his mission to Europe, at as early a day as we had expected, observed that, "of this, more would be known in time for its communication by the rector with the report." I have to give the additional information, that, since the date of that report, Mr. Gilmer, our agent, is arrived at New York, and informs me, by letters of November 12 and 13, from thence, (being detained there by sickness himself), and also, by a letter of September 15, from London, just received, that he has engaged five professors for the university, to wit:

Messrs. *George Long*, for ancient languages,
George Blaellerman, for modern languages,
Thomas H. Ken, for mathematics,
Charles Bonycastle, for natural philosophy,
Dr. Hobley Daignon, for anatomy and medicine.

That these professors might be expected to arrive within ten days from the date of his last letter, and that we may confidently say, that the university will be opened on the first day of February, as had been proposed. The other professors will be appointed from among the citizens of our own country.

Accept the assurance of my high consideration.
TH. JEFFERSON, Rector.

Eighteenth Congress—2d Session.

SENATE.

December 6. The president pro. tem. of the senate, Mr. Gaillard, took the chair at 12 o'clock, and it appeared that a quorum was present, consisting of the following members:

Maine—John Holmes.
New Hampshire—Samuel Bell, John F. Parrott.
Massachusetts—James Lloyd, Elijah Hunt Mills.
Connecticut—Henry W. Edwards, James Lanman.
Rhode Island—Nehemiah R. Knight.
Vermont—William A. Palmer.
New York—Rufus King, Martin Van Buren.
New Jersey—Mahlon Dickerson, Joseph M'Ilvaine.
Pennsylvania—Walter Lowrie, William Findlay.
Delaware—Nicholas Van Dyke, Thomas Clayton.
Maryland—Samuel Smith.
Virginia—James Barbour.
North Carolina—Nathaniel Macon.
South Carolina—John Gaillard.
Georgia—John Elliott, Thomas W. Cobb.
Kentucky—Richard M. Johnson, Isham Talbot.
Tennessee—None.
Ohio—Benjamin Ruggles, Ethan A. Brown.
Louisiana—Josiah S. Johnston.
Indiana—James Noble, Waller Taylor.
Mississippi—Thomas H. Williams.
Illinois—Jesse B. Thomas.
Alabama—William R. King.
Missouri—David Barton, Thomas H. Benton.

On motion, by Mr. Smith, of Md. it was

Ordered, That the secretary acquaint the house of representatives that a quorum of the senate is assembled, and ready to proceed to business.

A message was received from the house of representatives, announcing to the senate, that a quorum was assembled—on the receipt of which, on motion by Mr. Smith, it was

Ordered, That a committee be appointed, on the part of the senate, jointly with such committee as may be appointed by the house, to wait on the president of the United States, and notify him that a quorum of the two houses is assembled, and ready to receive from him any communications he may be pleased to make them.

Messrs. Smith and Macon were appointed the committee, of which the house of representatives were duly notified.

On motion, by Mr. Knight, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed for enrolled bills, jointly with such committee as may be appointed by the house of representatives.

On motion, by Mr. Ruggles, it was

Resolved, That each senator be supplied, during the present session, with as many such newspapers as he may choose, as shall not exceed the price of three daily papers.

On motion, by Mr. Lanman, it was

Resolved, That two chaplains, of different denominations, be appointed to congress during the present session, one by each house, who shall interchange weekly.

The senate then adjourned.

December 7. Messrs. Jackson and Eaton of Tenn. Seymour of Vermont, Branch of North Carolina, and Chandler of Maine, appeared this day, and took their seats.

At 12 o'clock the annual message from the president of the United States was communicated, by Mr. Everett, his secretary. It was read, and, with the accompanying documents, was ordered to be printed. [See page 232.]

A message was received from the house, announcing the passage of a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to consider and report what respectful mode it may be proper for congress to adopt, to receive general LA FAYETTE, and requesting the concurrence of the senate. The resolution was concurred in; and Mr. Barbour, Mr. King, of N. Y. Mr. Smith, Mr. Macon, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Ruggles, were appointed on the committee, on the part of the senate.

The president communicated a letter from the secretary of the senate, with statements, showing the amount of disbursements from the contingent fund during the last year; which was read.

Mr. Dickerson submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That a committee of three members be appointed who, with three members of the house of representatives, to be appointed by that house, shall have the direction of the money appropriated to the purchase of books and maps for the use of the two houses of congress. [Agreed to next day.]

Mr. Barbour presented a memorial of James Leander Cathcart, praying to be reimbursed for certain deductions made from the amount of the award in his favor, of the commissioners under the Florida treaty; and that his account for salary and other items, whilst consul general at Algiers, may be admitted and liquidated. The memorial was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, gave notice that, to-morrow, he should ask leave to introduce a bill "to abolish imprisonment for debt."

The senate then adjourned.

December 8. The hon. R. Y. Hayne, a senator from South Carolina, appeared this day, and took his seat.

Mr. Barbour, from the joint committee on the resolution respecting the reception of gen. La Fayette, made the following report:

The committee propose that each house shall adopt its own method, in receiving general La Fayette.

The committee on the part of the senate recommend, that the president of the senate invite gen. La Fayette to take a seat, such as he shall designate, in the senate chamber: that the committee deliver the invitation to the general, and introduce him into the senate: the members will receive the general standing.

On motion of Mr. Barbour, the report was agreed to, unanimously.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 6. At 12 o'clock the speaker took the chair.

The roll was then called, when the following members, 176 in number, were found to be present.

Maine. William Burleigh, Joshua Cushman, Ebenezer Herricks, David Kidder, Enoch Lincoln, Jeremiah O'Brien.

New-Hampshire. Ichabod Bartlett, Matthew Harvey, Aaron Matson, William Plumer, jr. Thomas Whipple, jr.

Massachusetts. Samuel C. Allen, Francis Baylies, Benjamin W. Crowninshield, Henry W. Dwight, Timothy Fuller, Aaron Hobart, Samuel Lathrop, John Locke, Jeremiah Nelson, John Reed, Jonas Sibley, Daniel Webster.

Rhode-Island. Job Durfee, Samuel Eddy.

Connecticut. Noyes Barber, Samuel A. Foot, Ansel Sterling, Ebenezer Stoddard, Gideon Tomlinson.

Vermont. William C. Bradley, Daniel A. A. Buck, Rollin C. Mallary.

New-York. Parmenio Adams, John W. Cady, Churchill C. Cambreleng, Lot Clark, Ela Collins, Rowland Day, Justin Dwinell, Lewis Eaton, Joel Frost, John Herkimer, Lemuel Jenkins, Samuel Lawrence, Elisha Litchfield, Dudley Marvin, Henry C. Martindale, John J. Morgan, John Richards, Robert R. Rose, Peter Sharpe, Henry R. Storrs, James Strong, John W. Taylor, Egbert Ten Eyck, Albert H.

Tracy, Jacob Tyson, William Van Wyck, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Isaac Williams, Silas Wood, William Woods.

New-Jersey. George Cassedy, Lewis Condict, Daniel Garrison, James Matalack, Samuel Swan.

Pennsylvania. James Allison, Samuel Breck, James Buchanan, Samuel Edwards, Patrick Farrelly, John Findlay, Walter Forward, Robert Harris, Joseph Hemphill, Samuel D. Ingham, George Kramer, Samuel M'Kean, Philip S. Markley, Daniel H. Miller, James S. Mitchell, Thomas Patterson, George Plumer, Andrew Stewart, Daniel Udree, Isaac Wayne, James Wilson.

Delaware. Louis M'Lane.

Maryland. William Hayward, jr. Joseph Kent, Isaac M'Kim, George E. Mitchell, Henry R. Warfield.

Virginia. Mark Alexander, William S. Archer, Philip P. Barbour, John S. Barbour, Burwell Bassett, Robert S. Garnett, Joseph Johnson, Jabez Leflitch, William M'Coy, Thomas Newton, William C. Rives, William Smith, Alexander Smyth, Andrew Stevenson, James Stephenson, John Taliaferro, Jared Williams.

North-Carolina. Henry Conner, John Culpeper, Welden N. Edwards, Alfred M. Gatlin, Thomas H. Hall, Charles Hooks, John Long, Willie P. Mangum, Richard D. Spaight, Robert B. Vance, Lewis Williams.

South-Carolina. Robert Campbell, John Carter, Joseph Gist, Andrew R. Govan, James Hamilton, jr. George M'Duffie, Joel R. Poinsett, Starling Tucker.

Georgia. Joel Abbot, George Cary, John Forsyth, Wiley Thompson.

Kentucky. Henry Clay, (*speaker*), Richard Buckner, Robert P. Henry, John T. Johnson, Thomas Metcalfe, Thomas Moore, Philip Thompson, David Trimble, David White, Charles Wickliffe.

Tennessee. Adam R. Alexander, Robert Allen, John Blair, John Cocke, Samuel Houston, Jacob C. Isacks, James B. Reynolds, James T. Sanford, James Standefer.

Ohio. Mordcai Bartley, Philemon Beecher, John W. Campbell, James W. Gazlay, Duncan M'Arthur, William M'Lean, John Patterson, Thomas R. Ross, John Sloane, Joseph Vance, Samuel T. Vinton, Elisha Whittlesey, William Wilson, John C. Wright.

Louisiana. William L. Brent, H. H. Gurley.

Mississippi. Christopher Rankin.

Indiana. Jonathan Jennings, John Test.

Alabama. John M'Kee, Gabriel P. Moore.

Missouri. John Scott.

DELEGATES.

Michigan territory. Gabriel Richard.

Arkansas territory. Henry W. Conway.

Florida territory. Richard K. Call.

On motion of Mr. J. W. Taylor, the clerk of the house was sent to the senate, with a message stating that a quorum of the house was present, and that the house was ready to proceed to business.

A message was received from the senate, stating that a quorum of that body had assembled, and that the senate was ready to commence business.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, a committee was then appointed, on the part of the house, to join such committee as should be appointed by the senate, to wait on the president, and inform him that the two houses had assembled, and were ready to receive any communications he might be pleased to make; and the following persons were appointed: Messrs. Taylor and Rankin.

A similar resolution was received from the senate, and concurred in by the house.

Mr. A. Thompson, a new member from Pennsylvania, in the room of Mr. Tod, appeared, and was qualified.

Mr. Mitchell offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the hon. the speaker invite our distinguished guest and benefactor, gen. La Fayette, to a seat within the hall of this house, and that he direct the manner of his reception.

Mr. *Storrs* had hoped, that before this resolution had been offered, some consultation would have been had on the subject; and, in order that such consultation should take place, he moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. *Mercer* hoped the motion of his friend from New York would be withdrawn.

Mr. *Storrs* then withdrew his motion.

Mr. *Forsyth* said that the resolution did not appear to him to go far enough. It only went to give gen. La Fayette the usual privilege of any privileged visitor. He thought some further favor should be offered to our distinguished benefactor. He renewed the motion to lay the resolution on the table—ayes 90, noes 86.

On motion of Mr. *Taylor*, a resolution relative to the appointment of a chaplain was agreed to.

Mr. *Forsyth* stated that he had conversed with several members on the subject of the resolution relative to gen. La Fayette, and, as he understood it was the intention of the original mover to refer the resolution to a committee, he would move to consider the resolution.

The resolution was then taken up for consideration.

Mr. *A. Stevenson* moved the following resolution, as a substitute for the one offered by the gentleman from Maryland.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, on the part of the house, to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the senate, to consider and report what respectful mode it may be proper for congress to adopt to receive general La Fayette, and to testify the very high gratification which he has afforded to it by his present visit to the United States, made in pursuance of the invitation given to him by congress, during its last session.

Mr. *Mitchell* then withdrew his resolution, and accepted the substitute proposed by the gentleman from Virginia; which was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. *Warfield*, the committee was ordered to consist of thirteen; and the resolution, on motion of Mr. *Mercer*, was ordered to be recorded as having passed unanimously.

The house then proceeded to the election of a sergeant-at-arms, in the room of the late Thomas Dunn.

On the first ballot, no choice was made, the highest number of votes given for any one of the numerous candidates being 81 for Mr. John Oswald Dunn—91 being necessary to a choice.

On the second ballot, Mr. Dunn received 115 votes.

Mr. Dunn was then declared duly elected, and was introduced and took the oath accordingly.

Mr. *Taylor*, from the joint committee, reported that the president had been waited upon, and had stated that to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, he would be prepared to make a communication to the house.

On motion of Mr. *Ingham*, the usual resolution respecting newspapers was adopted.

A communication was received from the department of war, which was laid on the table.

The house then adjourned till to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Tuesday, December 7. This day, at 12 o'clock, the president of the United States communicated to both houses of congress the following

MESSAGE:

Fellow citizens of the senate, and of the house of representatives—

The view which I have now to present to you of our affairs, foreign and domestic, realizes the most sanguine anticipations, which have been entertained of the public prosperity. If we look to the whole, our growth, as a nation, continues to be rapid beyond example; if to the states which compose it, the same gratifying spectacle is exhibited. Our expansion over the vast territory within our limits, has been great, without indicating any decline in those sections from which the emigration has been most

conspicuous. We have daily gained strength by a native population in every quarter—a population devoted to our happy system of government, and cherishing the bond of union with fraternal affection. Experience has already shown, that the difference of climate, and of industry, proceeding from that cause, inseparable from such vast domains, and which, under other systems, might have a repulsive tendency, cannot fail to produce, with us, under wise regulations, the opposite effect. What one portion wants, the other may supply, and this will be most sensibly felt by the parts most distant from each other, forming, thereby, a domestic market, and an active intercourse between the extremes, and throughout every portion of our union. Thus, by a happy distribution of power between the national and state governments; governments which rest exclusively on the sovereignty of the people, and are fully adequate to the great purposes for which they were respectively instituted, causes which might otherwise lead to dismemberment, operate powerfully to draw us closer together. In every other circumstance, a correct view of the actual state of our union, must be equally gratifying to our constituents. Our relations with foreign powers are of a friendly character, although certain interesting differences remain unsettled with some. Our revenue, under the mild system of impost and tonnage, continues to be adequate to all the purposes of the government. Our agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and navigation, flourish. Our fortifications are advancing in the degree authorized by existing appropriations, to maturity; and due progress is made in the augmentation of the navy, to the limit prescribed for it by law. For these blessings we owe to Almighty God, from whom we derive them, and, with profound reverence, our most grateful and unceasing acknowledgments.

In adverting to our relations with foreign powers, which are always an object of the highest importance, I have to remark that, of the subjects which have been brought into discussion with them, during the present administration, some have been satisfactorily terminated; others have been suspended, to be resumed hereafter, under circumstances more favorable to success; and others are still in negotiation, with the hope that they may be adjusted, with mutual accommodation, to the interests and to the satisfaction of the respective parties. It has been the invariable object of this government to cherish the most friendly relations with every power, and on principles and conditions which might make them permanent. A systematic effort has been made to place our commerce, with each power, on a footing of perfect reciprocity; to settle with each, in a spirit of candor and liberality, all existing differences, and to anticipate and remove, so far as it might be practicable, all causes of future variance.

It having been stipulated, by the same article of the convention of navigation and commerce, which was concluded on the 24th of June, 1822, between the United States and France, that the said convention should continue in force for two years from the first of October of that year, and for an indefinite term afterwards, unless one of the parties should declare its intention to renounce it, in which event it should cease to operate at the end of six months from such declaration; and no such intention having been announced, the convention having been found advantageous to both parties, it has since remained, and still remains in full force. At the time when that convention was concluded, many interesting subjects were left unsettled, and particularly our claims to indemnity for spoiliations which were committed on our commerce in the late wars. For these interests and claims, it was in the contemplation of the parties to make provision at a subsequent day, by a more comprehensive and definitive treaty. The object

has been duly attended to since, by the executive, but as yet it has not been accomplished. It is hoped that a favorable opportunity will present itself for opening a negotiation, which may embrace and arrange all existing differences, and every other concern in which they have a common interest, upon the accession of the present king of France, an event which has occurred since the close of the last session of congress.

With Great Britain, our commercial intercourse rests on the same footing that it did at the last session. By the convention of 1815, the commerce between the United States and the British dominions, in Europe, and the East Indies, was arranged on a principle of reciprocity. That convention was confirmed and continued in force, with slight exceptions, by a subsequent treaty, for the term of ten years, from the 20th of October, 1818, the date of the latter. The trade with the British colonies in the West Indies, has not, as yet, been arranged by treaty, or otherwise, to our satisfaction. An approach to that result has been made by legislative acts, whereby many serious impediments which had been raised by the parties, in defence of their respective claims, were removed. An earnest desire exists, and has been manifested, on the part of this government, to place the commerce with the colonies, likewise, on a footing of reciprocal advantage; and it is hoped, that the British government, seeing the justice of the proposal, and its importance to the colonies, will, ere long, accede to it.

The commissioners who were appointed for the adjustment of the boundary, between the territories of the United States and those of Great Britain, specified in the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent having disagreed in their decision; and both governments having agreed to establish that boundary, by amicable negotiation between them, it is hoped that it may be satisfactorily adjusted in that mode. The boundary specified by the sixth article, has been established, by the decision of the commissioners. From the progress made in that provided for by the seventh, according to a report recently received, there is good cause to presume that it will be settled in the course of the ensuing year.

It is a cause of serious regret, that no arrangement has yet been finally concluded between the two governments, to secure, by joint co-operation, the suppression of the slave trade. It was the object of the British government, in the early stages of the negotiation, to adopt a plan for the suppression, which should include the concession of the mutual right of search, by the ships of war of each party, of the vessels of the other, for suspected offenders. This was objected to by this government, on the principle that as the right of search was a right of war, of a belligerent towards a neutral power, it might have an ill effect to extend it, by treaty, to an offence which had been made comparatively mild to a time of peace. Anxious, however, for the suppression of this trade, it was thought advisable, in compliance with a resolution of the house of representatives, founded on an act of congress, to propose to the British government an expedient, which should be free from that objection, and more effectual for the object, by making it piratical. In that mode, the enormity of the crime would place the offenders out of the protection of their government, and involve no question of search or other question, between the parties, touching their respective rights. It was believed, also, that it would completely suppress the trade, in the vessels of both parties, and by their respective citizens and subjects in those of other powers, with whom, it was hoped, that the odium which would thereby be attached to it, would produce a corresponding arrangement, and by means thereof, its entire extirpation forever. A convention to this effect was concluded and signed in

London, on the thirteenth day of March, 1824, by plenipotentiaries duly authorized by both governments, to the ratification of which certain obstacles have arisen, which are not yet entirely removed. The differences between the parties still remaining, has been reduced to a point, not of sufficient magnitude, as is presumed, to be permitted to defeat an object so near to the heart of both nations, and so desirable to the friends of humanity throughout the world. As objections, however, to the principle recommended by the house of representatives, or at least to the consequences inseparable from it, and which are understood to apply to the law, have been raised, which may deserve a reconsideration of the whole subject, I have thought it proper to suspend the conclusion of a new convention until the definitive sentiments of congress may be ascertained. The documents relating to the negotiation, are, with that intent, submitted to your consideration.

Our commerce with Sweden has been placed on a footing of perfect reciprocity by treaty; and with Russia, the Netherlands, Prussia, and free Hansatic cities, the dukedom of Oldenburg and Sardinia, by internal regulations on each side, founded on mutual agreement, between the respective governments.

The principles upon which the commercial policy of the United States is founded, are to be traced to an early period. They are essentially connected with those upon which their independence was declared, and owe their origin to the enlightened men who took the lead in our affairs at that important epoch. They are developed in their first treaty of commerce with France, of the 6th of February, 1778, and by a formal commission which was instituted immediately after the conclusion of their revolutionary struggle, for the purpose of negotiating treaties of commerce with every European power. The first treaty of the United States with Prussia, which was negotiated by that commission, affords a signal illustration of those principles. The act of congress of the 3d of March, 1815, adopted immediately after the return of a general peace, was a new overture to foreign nations, to establish our commercial relations with them, on the basis of free and equal reciprocity. That principle has pervaded all the acts of congress, and all the negotiations of the executive on the subject since.

A convention for the settlement of important questions, in relation to the north west coast of this continent, and its adjoining seas, was concluded and signed at St. Petersburg, on the 1st of last, by the minister plenipotentiary of the United States, and plenipotentiaries of the imperial government of Russia. It will immediately be laid before the senate, for the exercise of the constitutional authority of that body, with reference to its ratification. It is proper to add, that the manner in which this negotiation was invited and conducted, on the part of the emperor, has been very satisfactory.

The great and extraordinary changes which have happened in the governments of Spain and Portugal, within the last two years, without seriously affecting the friendly relations which, under all of them, have been maintained with those powers by the United States, have been obstacles to the adjustment of the particular subjects of discussion which have arisen with each. A resolution of the senate, adopted at their last session, called for information as to the effect produced upon our relations with Spain, by the recognition, on the part of the United States, of the independent South American governments. The papers containing that information are now communicated to congress.

A charge d'affaires has been received from the independent government of Brazil. That country, heretofore a colonial possession of Portugal, had, some years since, been proclaimed, by the sovereign

of Portugal himself, an independent kingdom. Since his return to Lisbon, a revolution in Brazil has established a new government there, with an imperial title, at the head of which is placed a prince, in whom the regency had been vested by the king at the time of his departure. There is reason to expect, that, by amicable negotiation, the independence of Brazil will, ere long, be recognized by Portugal herself.

With the remaining powers of Europe, with those on the coast of Barbary, and with all the new South American states, our relations are of a friendly character. We have ministers plenipotentiary residing with the republics of Colombia and Chili, and have received ministers of the same rank from Colombia, Guatimala, Buenos Ayres, and Mexico. Our commercial relations with all those states are mutually beneficial and increasing. With the republic of Colombia, a treaty of commerce has been formed, of which a copy is received, and the original daily expected. A negotiation for a like treaty would have been commenced with Buenos Ayres, had it not been prevented by the indisposition and lamented decease of Mr. Rodney, our minister there; and to whose memory the most respectful attention has been shown by the government of that republic. An advantageous alteration in our treaty with Tunis, has been obtained by our consular agent residing there; the official documents of which, when received, will be laid before the senate.

The attention of the government has been drawn, with great solicitude, to other subjects, and particularly to that relating to a state of maritime war, involving the relative rights of neutral and belligerent in such wars. Most of the difficulties which we have experienced, and of the losses which we have sustained, since the establishment of our independence, have proceeded from the unsettled state of those rights, and the extent to which the belligerent claim has been carried against the neutral party. It is impossible to look back on the occurrences of the late wars in Europe, and to behold the disregard which was paid to our rights, as a neutral power, and the waste which was made of our commerce by the parties of those wars, by various acts of their respective governments, and under the pretext, by each, that the other had set the example, without great mortification, and a fixed purpose never to submit to the like in future. An attempt to remove those causes of possible variance, by friendly negotiation, and, on just principles which would be applicable to all parties, could, it was presumed, be viewed by none, other than as a proof of an earnest desire to preserve those relations with every power. In the late war between France and Spain, a crisis occurred in which it seemed probable that all the controvertible principles involved in such wars might be brought into discussion, and settled to the satisfaction of all parties. Propositions, having this object in view, have been made to the governments of Great Britain, France, Russia, and of other powers, which have been received in a friendly manner by all, but as yet no treaty has been formed with either for its accomplishment. The policy will, it is presumed, be persevered in, and in the hope that it may be successful.

It will always be recollected, that, with one of the parties to those wars, and from whom we received those injuries, we sought redress by war. From the other, by whose then reigning government our vessels were seized in port, as well as at sea, and their cargoes confiscated, indemnity has been expected, but has not yet been rendered. It was under the influence of the latter that our vessels were likewise seized by the governments of Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Naples, and from whom indemnity has been claimed, and is still expected, with the exception of Spain, by whom it has been rendered. With both parties we had abundant cause of war,

but we had no alternative but to resist that which was most powerful at sea, and pressed us nearest at home. With this all differences were settled by a treaty, founded on conditions fair and honorable to both, and which has been so executed with perfect good faith. It has been earnestly hoped, that the other would, of its own accord, and from a sentiment of justice and conciliation, make to our citizens the indemnity to which they are entitled, and thereby remove, from our relations, any just cause of discontent on our side.

It is estimated that the receipts into the treasury during the current year, exclusive of loans, will exceed \$18,500,000, which, with the sum remaining in the treasury at the end of the last year, amounting to \$9,463,922 31, will, after discharging the current disbursements of the year, the interest on the public debt, and upwards of \$11,633,011 52 of the principal, leave a balance of more than \$3,000,000 in the treasury on the first day of January next.

A larger amount of the debt contracted during the late war, bearing an interest of six per cent, becoming redeemable in the course of the ensuing year, than could be discharged by the ordinary revenue, the act of the 26th of May, authorized a loan of 5,000,000 dollars at 4½ per cent. to meet the same. By this arrangement, an annual saving will accrue to the public, of 75,000 dollars.

Under the act of the 24th May last, a loan of \$5,000,000, was authorized, in order to meet the awards under the Florida treaty, which was negotiated at par with the bank of the United States, at 4½ per cent. the limit of interest fixed by the act. By this provision, the claims of our citizens, who had sustained so great a loss by spoiliations, and from whom indemnity had been so long withheld, were promptly paid. For these advances the public will be amply repaid, at no distant day, by the sale of the lands in Florida. Of the great advantage resulting from the acquisition of the territory, in other respects, too high an estimate cannot be formed.

It is estimated that the receipts into the treasury, during the year 1825, will be sufficient to meet the disbursements of the year, including the sum of \$10,000,000, which is annually appropriated by the act constituting the sinking fund, for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt.

The whole amount of the public debt, on the first day January next, may be estimated at \$86,000,000, inclusive of \$2,500,000 of the loan authorized by the act of the 26th of May last. In this estimate is included a stock of \$7,000,000, issued for the purchase of that amount of the capital stock of the bank of the United States, and which, as the stock of the bank still held by the government, will, at least, be fully equal to its reimbursement, ought not to be considered as constituting a part of the public debt. Estimating, then, the whole amount of the public debt at \$79,000,000, and regarding the annual receipts and expenditures of the government, a well-founded hope may be entertained, that, should no unexpected event occur, the whole of the public debt may be discharged in the course of ten years, and the government be left at liberty afterwards to apply such portion of the revenue, as may not be necessary for current expenses, to such other objects as may be most conducive to the public security and welfare. That the sums applicable to these objects will be very considerable, may be fairly concluded, when it is recollected that a large amount of the public revenue has been applied, since the late war, to the construction of the public buildings in this city, to the erection of fortifications along the coast, and of arsenals in different parts of the union; to the augmentation of the navy; to the extinguishment of the Indian title to large tracts of fertile territory; to the acquisition of Florida; to pensions to revolutionary officers and soldiers; and to

invalids of the late war. On many of these objects, the expense will annually be diminished, and, at no distant period, cease on most of them. On the first day of January, 1817, the public debt amounted to \$123,491,965 16; and, notwithstanding the large sums which have been applied to these objects, it has been reduced, since then, \$37,446,961 78. The last portion of the public debt will be redeemable on the first day of January, 1835, and while there is the best reason to believe that the resources of the government will be continually adequate to such portion of it as may become due, in the interval, it is recommended to congress to seize every opportunity which may present itself, to reduce the rate of interest upon every part thereof. The high state of the public credit, and the great abundance of money, are, at this time, very favorable to such a result. It must be very gratifying to our fellow citizens, to witness this flourishing state of the public finances, when it is recollected that no burden whatever has been imposed upon them.

The military establishment, in all its branches, in the performance of the various duties assigned to each, justifies the favorable view which was presented of the efficiency of its organization, at the last session. All the appropriations have been regularly applied to the objects intended by congress; and, so far as the disbursements have been made, the accounts have been rendered and settled, without loss to the public. The condition of the army itself, as relates to the officers and men, in science and discipline, is highly respectable. The military academy, on which the army essentially rests, and to which it is much indebted for this state of improvement, has attained, in comparison with any other institution of a like kind, a high degree of perfection. Experience, however, has shown that the dispersed condition of the corps of artillery is unfavorable to the discipline of that important branch of the military establishment. To remedy this inconvenience, eleven companies have been assembled at the fortifications erected at Old Point Comfort, as a school for artillery instruction, with intention as they shall be perfected in the various duties of that service, to order them to other posts, and to supply their places with other companies, for instruction in like manner. In this mode, a complete knowledge of the science and duties of this arm will be extended throughout the whole corps of artillery. But, to carry this object fully into effect, will require the aid of congress; to obtain which, the subject is now submitted to your consideration.

Of the progress which has been made in the construction of fortifications for the permanent defence of our maritime frontier, according to the plan decided on, and to the extent of the existing appropriations, the report of the secretary of war, which is herewith communicated, will give a detailed account. Their final completion cannot fail to give great additional security to that frontier, and to diminish proportionably the expense of defending it in the event of war.

The provisions in the several acts of congress, of the last session, for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi and the Ohio, of the harbor of Presqu'île on Lake Erie, and the repair of the Plymouth beach, are in a course of regular execution; and there is reason to believe that the appropriation, in each instance, will be adequate to the object. To carry these improvements fully into effect, the superintendance of them has been assigned to officers of the corps of engineers.

Under the act of the 30th April last, authorizing the president to cause a survey to be made, with the necessary plans and estimates of such roads and canals, as he might deem of national importance, in a commercial or military point of view, or for the transportation of the mail, a board has been institut-

ed, consisting of two distinguished officers of the corps of engineers and a distinguished civil engineer, with assistants, who have been actively employed in carrying into effect the objects of the act. They have carefully examined the route between the Potomac and the Ohio rivers; between the latter and Lake Erie; between the Alleghany and the Susquehannah; and the routes between the Delaware and the Raritan, Barnstable and Buzzard's bay; and between Boston harbor and Narraganset bay. Such portion of the corps of topographical engineers as could be spared from the survey of the coast, has been employed in surveying the very important route between the Potomac and the Ohio. Considerable progress has been made in it, but the survey cannot be completed until the next season. It is gratifying to add, from the view already taken, that there is good cause to believe that this great national object may be fully accomplished.

It is contemplated to commence early in the next season the execution of the other branch of the act, that which relates to roads, and with the survey of a route from this city through the southern states, to New Orleans, the importance of which cannot be too highly estimated. All the officers of both the corps of engineers, who could be spared from other services, have been employed in exploring and surveying the routes for canals. To digest a plan for both objects for the great purposes specified, will require a thorough knowledge of every part of our union and of the relation of each part to the others, and of all to the seat of the general government. For such a digest, it will be necessary that the information be full, minute and precise. With a view to these important objects, I submit to the consideration of congress, the propriety of enlarging both the corps of engineers, the military and topographical. It need scarcely be remarked, that the more extensively these corps are engaged in the improvement of their country, in the execution of the powers of congress, and in aid of the states in such improvements as lie beyond that limit, when such aid is desired, the happier the effect will be, in many views, of which the subject is susceptible. By profiting of their science, the works will always be well executed; and by giving to the officers such employment, our union will derive all the advantage, in peace as well as in war, from their talents and services, which they can afford. In this mode also, the military will be incorporated with the civil, and unfounded and injurious distinctions and prejudices of every kind be done away. To the corps themselves, this service cannot fail to be equally useful—since, by the knowledge they would thus acquire, they would be eminently better qualified, in the event of war, for the great purposes for which they were instituted.

Our relations with the Indian tribes, within our limits, have not been materially changed during the year. The hostile disposition evinced by certain tribes, on the Missouri, during the last year, still continues and has extended, in some degree, to those on the upper Mississippi, and the upper lakes. Several parties of our citizens have been plundered and murdered by those tribes. In order to establish relations of friendship with them, congress at the last session made an appropriation for treaties with them, and for the employment of a suitable military escort to accompany and attend the commissioners at the places appointed for the negotiations. This object has not been effected. The season was too far advanced when the appropriation was made, and the distance too great to permit it; but measures have been taken, and all the preparations will be completed, to accomplish it at an early period in the next season.

Believing that the hostility of the tribes, particularly on the Upper Mississippi and the lakes, is, in no small degree, owing to the wars which are carried on between the tribes residing in that quarter, measures

have been taken to bring about a general peace among them, which, if successful, will not only tend to the security of our citizens, but be of great advantage to the Indians themselves. With the exception of the tribes referred to, our relations with all the others are on the most friendly footing; and it affords me great satisfaction to add, that they are making steady advances in civilization, and the improvement of their condition. Many of the tribes have already made great progress in the arts of civilized life. This desirable result has been brought about by the humane and persevering policy of the government, and particularly by means of the appropriation for the civilization of the Indians. There have been established, under the provisions of this act, thirty-two schools, containing nine hundred and sixteen scholars, who are well instructed in several branches of literature, and likewise in agriculture and the ordinary arts of life.

Under the appropriation to authorize treaties with the Creek and Quapaw Indians, commissioners have been appointed and negotiations are now pending, but the result is not yet known.

For more full information, respecting the principle which has been adopted for carrying into effect the act of congress authorizing surveys, with plans and estimates for canals and roads, and on every other branch of duty incident to the department of war, I refer you to the report of the secretary.

The squadron in the Mediterranean has been maintained in the extent which was proposed in the report of the secretary of the navy of the last year, and has afforded to our commerce the necessary protection in that sea. Apprehending, however, that the unfriendly relations which have existed between Algiers and some of the powers of Europe, might be extended to us, it has been thought expedient to augment the force there, and, in consequence, the "North Carolina," a ship of the line, has been prepared, and will sail in a few days to join it.

The force employed in the Gulph of Mexico, and in the neighboring seas, for the suppression of piracy, has likewise been preserved essentially in the state in which it was during the last year. A persevering effort has been made for the accomplishment of that object, and much protection has thereby been afforded to our commerce; but still the practice is far from being suppressed. From every view which has been taken of the subject, it is thought that it will be necessary rather to augment than to diminish our force in that quarter. There is reason to believe that the piracies now complained of, are committed by bands of robbers who inhabit the land, and who, by preserving good intelligence with the towns, and seizing favorable opportunities, rush forth and fall on unprotected merchant vessels, of which they make an easy prey. The pillage thus taken, they carry to their lurking places and dispose of afterwards, at prices tending to seduce the neighboring population. This combination is understood to be of great extent, and is the more to be deprecated because the crime of piracy is often attended with the murder of the crews, these robbers knowing, if any survived, their lurking places would be exposed, and they be caught and punished. That this atrocious practice should be carried to such extent, is cause of equal surprise and regret. It is presumed that it must be attributed to the relaxed and feeble state of the local governments, since it is not doubted, from the high character of the governor of Cuba, who is well known and much respected here, that, if he had the power, he would promptly suppress it. Whether these robbers should be pursued on the land, the local authorities be made responsible for these atrocities, or any other measure be resorted to, to suppress them, is submitted to the consideration of congress.

In execution of the laws for the suppression of

the slave trade, a vessel has been occasionally sent from that squadron to the coast of Africa, with orders to return thence by the usual track of the slave ships, and to seize any of our vessels which might be engaged in that trade. None have been found, and it is believed, that none are thus employed. It is well known, however, that the trade still exists under other flags.

The health of our squadron, while at Thompson's Island, has been much better during the present than it was the last season. Some improvements have been made, and others are contemplated there, which it is believed will have a very salutary effect.

On the Pacific, our commerce has much increased, and on that coast, as well as on that sea, the United States have many important interests which require attention and protection. It is thought that all the considerations which suggested the expediency of placing a squadron on that sea, operate with augmented force, for maintaining it there, at least, on equal extent.

For detailed information respecting the state of our maritime force, on each sea, the improvement necessary to be made on either, in the organization of the naval establishment generally, and of the laws for its better government, I refer you to the report of the secretary of the navy, which is herewith communicated.

The revenue of the post office department has received a considerable augmentation in the present year. The current receipts will exceed the expenditures, although the transportation of the mail, within the year, has been much increased. A report of the postmaster general, which is transmitted, will furnish, in detail, the necessary information respecting the administration and present state of this department.

In conformity with a resolution of congress, of the last session, an invitation was given to general La Fayette to visit the United States, with an assurance that a ship of war should attend at any part of France which he might designate, to receive and convey him across the Atlantic, whenever it might be convenient for him to sail. He declined the offer of the public ship, from motives of delicacy, but assured me that he had long intended, and would certainly visit our union in the course of the present year. In August last he arrived at New York, where he was received with the warmth of affection and gratitude to which his very important and disinterested services and sacrifices, in our revolutionary struggle, so eminently entitled him. A corresponding sentiment has since been manifested, in his favor, throughout every portion of our union, and affectionate invitations have been given him to extend his visits to them. To these he has yielded all the accommodation in his power. At every designated point of rendezvous, the whole population of the neighboring country has been assembled to greet him; among whom it has excited, in a peculiar manner, the sensibility of all, to behold the surviving members of our revolutionary contest, civil and military, who had shared with him in the toils and dangers of the war, many of them in a decrepid state. A more interesting spectacle, it is believed, was never witnessed, because, none could be founded on purer principles, none proceed from higher or more disinterested motives. That the feelings of those who had fought and bled with him, in a common cause, should have been much excited, was natural. There are, however, circumstances attending these interviews, which pervaded the whole community, and touched the breasts of every age, even the youngest among us. There was not an individual present, who had not some relative who had not partaken in those scenes, nor an infant who had not heard the relation of them. But the cir-

circumstance which was most sensibly felt, and which his presence brought forcibly to the recollection of all, was the great cause in which we were engaged, and the blessings which we have derived from our success in it. The struggle was for independence and liberty, public and personal, and in this we succeeded. The meeting with one who had borne so distinguished a part in that great struggle, and from such lofty and disinterested motives, could not fail to affect profoundly every individual and of every age. It is natural that we should all take a deep interest in his future welfare as we do. His high claims on our union are felt, and the sentiment universal that they should be met in a generous spirit. Under these impressions, I invite your attention to the subject, with a view, that, regarding his very important services, losses and sacrifices, a provision may be made and tendered to him, which shall correspond with the sentiments and be worthy the character of the American people.

In turning our attention to the condition of the civilized world, in which the United States have always taken a deep interest, it is gratifying to see how large a portion of it is blessed with peace. The only wars which now exist within that limit, are those between Turkey and Greece in Europe, and between Spain and the new governments, our neighbors in this hemisphere. In both these wars, the cause of independence, of liberty and humanity continues to prevail. The success of Greece, when the relative population of the contending parties is considered, commands our admiration and applause, and that it has had a similar effect with the neighboring powers, is obvious. The feeling of the whole civilized world is excited in a high degree in their favor. May we not hope that these sentiments, winning on the hearts of their respective governments, may lead to a more decisive result, that they may produce an accord among them, to replace Greece on the ground which she formerly held, and to which her heroic exertions, at this day, so eminently entitle her?

With respect to the contest, to which our neighbors are a party, it is evident that Spain, as a power is scarcely felt in it. These new states had completely achieved their independence before it was acknowledged by the United States, and they have since maintained it with little foreign pressure. The disturbances which have appeared in certain portions of that vast territory have proceeded from internal causes, which had their origin in their former governments, and have not yet been thoroughly removed. It is manifest that these causes are daily losing their effect, and that these new states are settling down under governments elective and representative in every branch, similar to our own. In this course we ardently wish them to persevere, under a firm conviction that it will promote their happiness. In this, their career, however, we have not interfered, believing that every people have a right to institute for themselves the government which, in their judgment, may suit them best. Our example is before them, of the good effect of which, being our neighbors, they are competent judges, and to their judgment we leave it in the expectation that other powers will pursue the same policy. The deep interest which we take in their independence, which we have acknowledged, and in their enjoyment of all the rights incident thereto, especially in the very important one of instituting their own governments, has been declared, and is known to the world. Separated as we are from Europe by the great Atlantic ocean, we can have no concern in the wars of the European governments nor in the causes which produce them. The balance of power between them, into which ever scale it may turn, in its various vibrations, cannot effect us. It is the interest of the United States to preserve the most friendly relations with every power, and on conditions fair, equal and appli-

cable to all. But in regard to our neighbors, our situation is different. It is impossible for the European governments to interfere in their concerns, especially in those alluded to, which are vital, without affecting us; indeed, the motive which might induce such interference in the present state of the war between the parties, if a war it may be called, would appear to be equally applicable to us. It is gratifying to know that some of the powers with whom we enjoy a very friendly intercourse, and to whom these views have been communicated, have appeared to acquiesce in them.

The augmentation of our population, with the expansion of our union, and increased number of states, have produced effects, in certain branches of our system, which merit the attention of congress. Some of our arrangements, and particularly of the judiciary establishment, were made with a view to the original thirteen states only. Since then the United States have acquired a vast extent of territory; eleven new states have been admitted into the union, and territories have been laid off for three others, which will likewise be admitted at no distant day. An organization of the supreme court, which assigns to the judges any portion of the duties which belong to the inferior, requiring their passage over so vast a space, under any distribution of the states that may now be made, if not impracticable in the execution, must render it impossible for them to discharge the duties of either branch, with advantage to the union. The duties of the supreme court would be of great importance, if its decisions were confined to the ordinary limits of other tribunals; but when it is considered that this court decides, and in the last resort, on all the great questions which arise under our constitution, involving those between the United States, individually, between the states and the United States, and between the latter and foreign powers, too high an estimate of their importance cannot be formed. The great interests of the nation seem to require that the judges of the supreme court should be exempted from every other duty than those which are incident to that high trust. The organization of the inferior courts would, of course, be adapted to circumstances. It is presumed that such a one might be formed as would secure an able and faithful discharge of their duties, and without any material augmentation of expense.

The condition of the aborigines within our limits, and especially those who are within the limits of any of the states, merits likewise particular attention. Experience has shown, that unless the tribes be civilized, they can never be incorporated into our system, in any form whatever. It has likewise shown, that in the regular augmentation of our population, with the extension of our settlements, their situation will become deplorable, if their extinction is not menaced. Some well-digested plan, which will rescue them from such calamities, is due to their rights, to the rights of humanity, and to the honor of the nation. Their civilization is indispensable to their safety, and this can be accomplished only by degrees. The process must commence with the infant state, through whom some effect may be wrought on the parental. Difficulties of the most serious character present themselves to the attainment of this very desirable result, on the territory on which they now reside. To remove them from it by force, even with a view to their own security and happiness, would be revolting to humanity, and utterly unjustifiable. Between the limits of our present states and territories, and the Rocky Mountain, and Mexico, there is a vast territory to which they might be invited, with inducements which might be successful. It is thought, if that territory should be divided into districts, by previous agreement with the tribes now residing there,

and civil governments be established in each, with schools for every branch of instruction in literature, and in the arts of civilized life, that all the tribes now within our limits might gradually be drawn there. The execution of this plan would necessarily be attended with expense, and that not inconsiderable, but it is doubted whether any other can be devised which would be less liable to that objection, or more likely to succeed.

In looking to the interests which the United States have on the Pacific ocean, and on the western coast of this continent, the propriety of establishing a military post at the mouth of Columbia river, or at some other point in that quarter, within our acknowledged limits, is submitted to the consideration of congress. Our commerce and fisheries on that sea and along the coast, have much increased, and are increasing. It is thought that a military post, to which our ships of war might resort, would afford protection to every interest, and have a tendency to conciliate the tribes to the north west, with whom our trade is extensive. It is thought also, that by the establishment of such a post, the intercourse between our western states and territories and the Pacific, and our trade with the tribes residing in the interior, on each side of the Rocky Mountain, would be essentially promoted. To carry this object into effect, the appropriation of an adequate sum to authorize the employment of a frigate, with an officer of the corps of engineers, to explore the mouth of the Columbia river, and the coast contiguous thereto, to enable the executive to make such establishment at the most suitable point, is recommended to congress.

It is thought that attention is also due to the improvement of this city. The communication between the public buildings, and in various other parts and the grounds around those buildings, require it. It is presumed, also, that the completion of the canal from the Tiber to the Eastern Branch, would have a very salutary effect. Great exertions have been made, and expenses incurred, by the citizens, in improvements of various kinds; but those which are suggested belong exclusively to the government, or are of a nature to require expenditures beyond their resources. The public lots which are still for sale, would, it is not doubted, be more than adequate to these purposes.

From the view above presented, it is manifest that the situation of the United States, is, in the highest degree, prosperous and happy. There is no object which, as a people, we can desire, which we do not possess, or which is not within our reach. Blessed with governments the happiest which the world ever knew, with no distinct orders in society, or divided interests in any portion of the vast territory over which their dominion extends, we have every motive to cling together which can animate a virtuous and enlightened people. The great object is to preserve these blessings, and to hand them down to our latest posterity. Our experience ought to satisfy us that our progress, under the most correct and provident policy, will not be exempt from danger. Our institutions form an important epoch in the history of the civilized world. On their preservation, and in their utmost purity, every thing will depend. Extending, as our interests do, to every part of the inhabited globe, and to every sea, to which our citizens are carried by their industry and enterprise, to which they are invited by the wants of others and have a right to go, we must either protect them, in the enjoyment of their rights, or abandon them, in certain events, to waste and desolation. Our attitude is highly interesting, as relates to other powers, and particularly to our southern neighbors. We have duties to perform, with respect to all, to which we must be faithful. To every kind of danger, we should pay the most vigilant and unceasing attention; remove

the cause where it may be practicable, and be prepared to meet it when inevitable.

Against foreign danger the policy of the government seems to be already settled. The events of the late war admonished us to make our maritime frontier impregnable by a well digested chain of fortifications, and to give efficient protection to our commerce by augmenting our navy to a certain extent, which has been steadily pursued, and which it is incumbent upon us to complete, as soon as circumstances will permit. In the event of war, it is on the maritime frontier that we shall be assailed. It is in that quarter, therefore, that we should be prepared to meet the attack. It is there that our whole force will be called into action, to prevent the destruction of our towns, and the desolation and pillage of the interior. To give full effect to this policy, great improvements will be indispensable. Access to those works, by every practicable communication, should be made easy, and in every direction. The intercourse, also, between every part of our union, should be promoted and facilitated by the exercise of those powers which may comport with a faithful regard to the great principles of our constitution. With respect to internal causes, these great principles point out, with equal certainty, the policy to be pursued. Resting on the people, as our governments do, state and national, with well-defined powers, it is of the highest importance that they severally keep within the limits prescribed to them. Fulfilling that sacred duty, it is of equal importance that the movement between them be harmonious, and, in case of any disagreement, should any such occur, a calm appeal be made to the people, and their voice be heard and promptly obeyed. But governments being instituted for the common good, we cannot fail to prosper, while those who made them are attentive to the conduct of their representatives, and control their measures. In the pursuit of these great objects, let a generous spirit and national views and feelings be indulged, and let every part recollect that, by cherishing that spirit, and improving the condition of the others, in what relates to their welfare, the general interest will not only be promoted, but the local advantages be reciprocated.

I cannot conclude this communication, the last of the kind which I shall have to make, without reflecting with great sensibility and heart-felt gratitude, the many instances of the public confidence, and the generous support which I have received from my fellow-citizens, in the various trusts with which I have been honored. Having commenced my service in early youth, and continued it since, with few and short intervals, I have witnessed the great difficulties to which our union has been exposed, and admired the the virtue and courage with which they were surmounted. From the present prosperous and happy state, I derive a gratification which I cannot express. That these blessings may be preserved and perpetuated, will be the object of my fervent and unceasing prayers to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Dec. 7, 1824.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the reading of the documents accompanying the message was dispensed with. The message and documents were referred to a committee of the whole house on the state of the union, and 6,000 copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Storrs offered the following resolution, which was ordered to lie one day on the table:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury department be directed to communicate to this house copies of any instructions which have been issued to the collectors of the customs, or any of them, within the state of New York, relative to the collection of tonnage duties on boats employed in transportation on the canals of that state; and also any information which may exist in that department relative to the execution of such instructions. [Agreed to next day.]

Several petitions were presented, praying for the appointment of sergeant-at-arms, or to any other office, which were laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, the house then proceeded to the election of assistant door keeper, in the room of John Oswald Dunn, appointed sergeant-at-arms.

Nearly thirty persons were then put in nomination. On the first ballot, the whole number of votes given was 172—87 necessary to a choice. Of which Overton Carr had 23, A. B. Lindsley 22, Moses Poor 19, John W. Hunter 17, Samuel Fitzhugh 13, and the rest scattering.

On the second ballot, the whole number of votes given was 184—93 necessary to a choice, of which Overton Carr had 54, A. B. Lindsley 44, Moses Poor 31, and the rest scattering.

On the third ballot, Mr. Overton Carr received 102 votes, and was accordingly elected.

On motion of Mr. Lathrop, it was

Resolved, That the house will, on Thursday next, at 1 o'clock, proceed to the election of a chaplain, on their part.

On motion of Mr. Lathrop, the standing committees were ordered to be appointed.

The house then adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 8. Hector Craig, from New York, Raphael Neale, from Maryland, John Randolph, from Virginia, and Romulus M. Saunders, from North Carolina, appeared to-day, and took their seats.

The speaker called the attention of the house to two bills, which, at the close of the last session, had been ordered to a third reading, and which he would take up to-morrow. The titles of the bills were as follows:

"A bill authorizing re-payment for lands erroneously sold by the United States."

"A bill to authorize the legislature of the state of Ohio to sell and convey certain tracts of land granted to said state, for the use of the people thereof."

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. P. P. Barbour in the chair, in order to take up the consideration of the message of the president.

Mr. Taylor then moved the following resolutions, which were agreed to:

1. *Resolved*, That so much of the message of the president of the United States as concerns our political relations with foreign powers, and the suppression of piracy, be referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

2. *Resolved*, That so much of the president's message, as relates to the suppression of the African slave trade, be referred to a select committee.

3. *Resolved*, That so much of the president's message, as relates to commerce and the improvement of the navigation of our rivers and harbors, be referred to the committee on commerce.

4. *Resolved*, That so much of the president's message, as relates to the army, the military academy and fortifications, be referred to the committee on military affairs.

5. *Resolved*, That so much of the president's message as relates to the navy, be referred to the committee on naval affairs.

6. *Resolved*, That so much of the president's message as relates to the revenue and the redemption of the public debt, be referred to the committee of ways and means.

7. *Resolved*, That so much of the president's message as relates to the post office department, be referred to the committee on the post office and post roads.

8. *Resolved*, That so much of the president's message as concerns our relations with the Indian tribes and their advancement in civilization, be referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

9. *Resolved*, That so much of the president's message as relates to roads and canals, be referred to a select committee.

10. *Resolved*, That so much of the president's message as relates to the services and sacrifices of gen. La Fayette in the cause of our country, be referred to a select committee.

11. *Resolved*, That so much of the president's message as relates to a new organization of the courts of the United States, be referred to the committee on the judiciary.

12. *Resolved*, That so much of the president's message as relates to the establishment of a military post at the mouth of the Columbia river, be referred to a select committee.

13. *Resolved*, That so much of the president's message as relates to the improvement of the city of Washington, be referred to the committee on the District of Columbia.

14. *Resolved*, That the said select committees have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

A few words passed relative to the reference of the resolutions embracing that part of the message which regarded the suppression of piracy, between Messrs. Taylor and Webster: the former, desirous to modify the resolution which had originally referred that subject to the naval committee, so as to make it come within the province of the committee of foreign relations; and the latter considering it of so much importance as to entitle it to a separation from the others, and a distinct reference to a select committee. The resolutions, however, as modified by Mr. Taylor, were agreed to.

The committee rose and reported them, and the house concurred.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the second and ninth resolutions were then referred to select committees of seven each; the tenth to a select committee of thirteen; and the twelfth to a select committee of seven.

Mr. Mitchell, of Maryland, from the committee appointed on the part of the house, to confer with a committee of the senate, on the most proper mode of receiving General La Fayette, made the following report, which was concurred in, and on motion of Mr. Randolph, ordered to be entered as agreed to unanimously.

REPORT:—The committee appointed, on the part of this house, to join such committee as might be appointed on the part of the senate, to consider and report what respectful mode it may be proper for congress to adopt to receive general La Fayette, and to testify the very high gratification which he has afforded by his present visit to the United States, made in pursuance of the invitation given to him by congress during its last session—

Report, That they have met a committee of the senate on that subject, and that the committee have agreed to recommend to their respective houses, that each house receive general La Fayette in such manner as it shall deem most suitable to the occasion; and the committee recommend to the house the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the congratulations of this house be publicly given to general La Fayette on his arrival in the United States, in compliance with the wishes of congress, and that he be assured of the gratitude and deep respect which the house entertains for his signal and illustrious services in the revolution, and the pleasure it feels in being able to welcome him, after an absence of so many years, to the theatre of his early labor, and early renown.

Resolved, That for this purpose, general La Fayette be invited by a committee to attend the house on Friday next, at 1 o'clock; that he be introduced by the committee, and received by the members, standing, uncovered, and addressed by the speaker, in behalf of the house, in pursuance of the foregoing resolution.

The committee to wait on general La Fayette was ordered, on motion of Mr. A. Stevenson, to consist of twenty-four.

The house then adjourned.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Of elections. Messrs. Sloane, Taliaferro, Tucker, of S. C. Hall, of N. C. Standefer, Thompson, of Ken. and Miller.

Ways and means. Messrs. McLane of Del. Ingham, Thompson, of Geo. A. Stevenson, Cambreleng, McDuffie and McKim.

Claims. Messrs. Williams, of N. C. McCoy, Litchfield, Matson, Whittlesey, Isaacks, and Jas. Wilson.

Commerce. Messrs. Newton, Tomlinson, Abbott, Durfee, Dwight, Mangum, and Morgan.

Public lands. Messrs. Rankin, Scott, Gurley, Jennings, Strong, Vinton, and Whipple.

Post office, &c. Messrs. J. T. Johnson, Hooks, Stoddart, McKean, Alexander, Ten. Bartley, and Adams.

District of Columbia. Messrs. Kent, Matlack, Findlay, Alexander, of Va. Gazlay, Blair, and Thompson of Pa.

The judiciary. Messrs. Webster, P. P. Barbour, Plumer, of N. H. Buchanan, Brent, Ross, and Buckner.

Pensions and revolutionary claims. Messrs. Little, Eddy, Allen, of Ten. Win. Smith, Culpeper, Plumer, of Penn. and Udree.

Public expenditures. Messrs. McArthur, Clarke, Gist, Sanford, J. S. Barbour, Allison and Van Wyck.

Private land claims. Messrs. Campbell of Ohio, Moore, of Alab. Sterling, Garrison, Locke, Williams, of N. Y. and Markley.

Manufactures. Messrs. Forward, Condict, Conner, Wright, Craig, Marvin, and Mallary.

Agriculture. Messrs. Van Rensselaer, Baylies, Garnett, Harris, of Penn. Rose, Whitman, and Paterson, of Penn.

Indian affairs. Messrs. Coke, Mitchell of Penn. Williams of Va. McKee, McLean of Ohio, Ten Eyck, and Gatlin.

Military affairs. Messrs. Hamilton, Mitchell of Md. McArthur, Houston, Vance of Ohio, Campbell of S. C. and Tattnall.

Naval affairs. Messrs. Crowninshield, Fuller, Warfield, Cady, Holcombe, Harvey and Bassett.

Foreign affairs. Messrs. Forsyth, Taylor, Storrs, Trimble, Archer, Farrelly and Poinsett.

Revised and unfinished business. Messrs. Lathrop, Foot of Con. and Tracy.

Accounts. Messrs. Allen, of Mass. Swan and Letcher.

The library. Messrs. A. Smyth, Bradley and Poinsett, of the house—Dickerson, Elliott and Williams of the senate.

Roads and canals. Messrs. Hemphill, Stewart, Cuthbert, Sharpe, Henry, Herkimer and Rives.

Enrolled bills. Messrs. Foot and Leftwich of the house—and Mr. Knight of the senate.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS—DEC. 9.

In the senate. Mr. Kelly, of Alabama, appeared this day, and took his seat.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, introduced a bill "to abolish imprisonment for debt."

The usual standing committees are to be appointed on Monday next.

At 1 o'clock the doors were thrown open, and gen. La Fayette appeared, accompanied by the committee on the part of the senate, and, on entering the area, Mr. Barbour, their chairman, addressed the senate in these words—"We present general La Fayette to the senate of the United States."

The general having advanced to the chair of the president of the senate, Mr. Gaillard remarked to him, "On the part of the senate, I invite you to take a seat," pointing to the seat on the right of the chair.

It was then moved, that the senate do now adjourn, for the purpose of allowing the members, individ-

ally, an opportunity of paying their respects to general La Fayette.

And the senate adjourned, accordingly, to Monday.

In the house of representatives—Mr. Wolf, from Pennsylvania, elected in the room of T. J. Rogers, appeared in his place, and took the oath of qualification.

The following members appeared in their places to-day: from New Hampshire, Mr. Livermore; from Pennsylvania, Messrs. Ellis and Brown; from Maryland, Mr. Hayward; from Virginia, Mr. Floyd; from S. Carolina, Mr. Wilson; from Alabama, Mr. Owen, and from Kentucky, Mr. Letcher.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the commissioners appointed to ascertain claims and titles to lands in West Florida, stating their inability to execute their duties within the time prescribed by the act; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. McLane, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making a partial appropriation for the year 1825; which was read twice and committed; and, subsequently, read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Fuller, it was

Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing an additional naval force, and of adopting such additional means, as experience may have suggested, for the suppression of piracy, in the Gulf of Mexico and parts adjacent.

The house then proceeded to the election of a chaplain—The rev. Messrs. McIlvaine, Post, Henry, Elton, Summerfield, Tylee, Little, and Hamilton, were successively put in nomination.

There was two unsuccessful ballots, Mr. Post being the highest in each, but not receiving enough to elect him. On the third ballot, Mr. Post having received 100 votes, out of 155, was declared to be elected.

The following is a list of the committee of 24, chosen, on the part of the house of representatives, to receive general La Fayette—Messrs. Mitchell, of Md. A. Stevenson, Livingston, Storrs, Trimble, McLane, of Del. Webster, Mallary, Ingham, Forsyth, Mangum, McDuffie, Eddy, Tattnall, Test, Scott, M'Lee, Reynolds, Vinton, Holcombe, Plumer, of N. H. Sterling, Rankin, and Lincoln.

The following is a list of the select committees appointed, in pursuance of Mr. Taylor's resolutions of yesterday:

On the suppression of the African slave trade—Messrs. Govan, Herrick, Test, Wayne, Spaight, Eaton, and Herkimer.

On roads and canals. Messrs. Hemphill, Sharpe, Stewart, Henry, Mercer, Rives, and Beecher.

On the establishment of a military post at the mouth of Columbia river. Messrs. A. Smyth, Scott, Metcalfe, Baylies, McLean, of Ohio, Jennings and Houston.

Committee of enrolled bills. Messrs. Harvey and Jenkins.

Committee on the library. Messrs. Rives, Bradley, and Poinsett.

CHRONICLE.

Mr. John Randolph arrived at New York on the 2d inst. from Liverpool.

North Carolina. Hutchins G. Burton, esq. has been elected governor of this state, by the legislature. At the sixth ballot, the vote stood thus: for Mr. Burton 100; Montford Stokes 47; Alfred Moore 27; Isaac Avery 16.

Leather sheathing. Our readers will recollect that we noticed the sheathing of a vessel with leather, at New York. She has returned, after a six month's voyage in the Mediterranean, and the experiment, it is said, has fully equalled the expectations of those who suggested the plan.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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[Vol. XXVII. WHOLE No. 692

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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

Though no great deal of what is called business is transacted, or, indeed, can be done in the early part of a session of congress, the division and reference of different subjects to the various committees, with an account of the resolutions offered, &c. is highly interesting, as indicative of what may be hereafter attended to—and, hence, it has been the practice, in this paper, to go more into detail at the commencement of a session than at any other period of it, except when approaching its close. The first to shew what is proposed—the last to record what may have been done.

The present may well be called the season of documents. Room can be allowed for hardly any thing else, just now; but it is hoped that a little space may soon be spared for the discussion of certain subjects proposed to be taken up in this paper.

place under our constitution, and it is to be hoped that it may be the last. Yet we hardly hope for an amendment to the constitution to give the election more surely to the people.

Mr. Calhoun has certainly been elected vice president. He will have a considerable number of votes over a majority of the whole.

CONGRESS. The reception of gen. La Fayette by the senate and house of representatives of the United States, on the 9th and 10th instant, is among the events that peculiarly belong to the "nation's guest," an appellation now legitimated by the highest authorities known to the constitution of our country. By the president he had been received as never man was before—all the chief officers of the administration, and of their subordinate departments, being present; and he has just been honored, by both houses of congress, as no one ever had been, as it is not probable that any other will be—for, unless the grave should give up its dead, it can hardly be supposed that an individual so worthy of the national gratitude can be presented to receive such manifestations of the national feeling; and congress has done well in performing that which is so acceptable to us all, in a manner that cannot leave a doubt on the mind of posterity as to the sentiments of the people of this day—and every one of us thanks both houses for it.

As a mere spectacle, the general's reception in the chamber of the senate, was nothing. The chairman of the committee who conducted him, simply announced his presence, the members rose, and the president invited him to a seat on the right, a little in advance of his own; when the senate adjourned, that the members might pay their individual or personal respects to the veteran benefactor of the United States, and steady friend of the rights of humanity. But when we call to mind that in the senate was represented the twenty-four sovereignties which make up this great republic—that several of these are as extensive and not less powerful than some of the kingdoms of the old world, and aspire to a condition, as to wealth, population and resources, that will soon cast many of the oldest nations into the shade—the amount of the tribute of respect paid to La Fayette may be partially esteemed. The senate, surely, ought to be regarded as one of the most dignified bodies of men on the earth, charged with matters of as deep interest to the human race, at large, as any other assembly of men whatsoever; and some apprehended that it would lose a portion of its own respectability by thus condescending to receive an individual, however illustrious. It was said, that though the senators, in their private capacities, might feel bound to follow the common lead of the people, in shewing the most delicate attentions to the general, yet that as a body, they ought not to have deviated from their usual course on his account. But we think that the greatest sticklers for the dignity of the senate, (and no one respects that body more than I do myself), will, upon reflection, rather incline to the belief that something more might have been done, without compromising that self-respect for which the senate has always been remarkable—and which it is desirable may be always maintained; not as a matter of pride or for the sake of ceremony, but as shewing the sovereignty of the several states represented therein. In this, the senate is a peculiar body—though the senators, personally, are no more than citizens, coming from and returning to the common stock of population.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. [Actual vote of the electoral colleges.]

STATES.	FOR PRESIDENT.				VICE-PRESIDENT.					
	Adams.	Clay.	Crawford.	Jackson.	Calhoun.	Jackson.	Nacon.	Sandford.	Clay.	Van Buren.
Maine	9	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
N. Hampshire	8	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	15	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island*	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
Vermont	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
New York	26	4	5	1	29	0	0	7	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	28	28	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Maryland	3	0	1	7	10	1	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	24	0	0	0	24	0	0	0
North Carolina	0	0	0	15	15	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	11	11	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Kentucky	0	14	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0
Tennessee										
Ohio	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0
Indiana										
Illinois										
Mississippi										
Louisiana										
Alabama										
Missouri										

The probable result of the votes of the electoral colleges will stand thus—for Jackson 100 or 101; Adams 81 or 82; Crawford 41; Clay 37. Mr. Calhoun will, probably, have about 170 votes for the vice presidency.

Letters from New Orleans give the names of five gentlemen who have been appointed electors of president and vice president. One account says that three would vote for general Jackson and two for Mr. Adams; another, that there would be four for the former and one for the latter; and a third states that the whole will be for the general. Six trials were made before the electors were chosen.

Though there are no returns of the electoral votes, as yet, from the states of Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Missouri, they can be so far calculated upon as to render it all but a certainty, that no choice will be made, and that Messrs. Jackson, Adams and Crawford, being the three highest, will be offered to the house of representatives, by whom a choice will be made, by states. This will be the second time that such an event has taken

*One blank for the vice presidency in Rhode Island
Vol. XXVII:—13.

The house of representatives, however, was the proper theatre wherein to express the sentiments of ten millions of the people. This body, not less honorable than the senate, and certainly not less precious in the estimation of every reflecting man, is, from the nature of its constitution, the centre point of good principles and the asylum of American liberty. Many of the members may be corrupt, the house itself may do wrong, and even wilfully neglect to obey the public will; but still it must be regarded as the *essence* of the people themselves, in their great sovereign capacity as a whole—thus differing from the senate, which mainly represents the federation and equality of the states; and, in general, the house cannot be otherwise guided than by correct principles, unless the people themselves cease to be virtuous—and, quarrel with certain of its proceedings as we may, where shall we find a *sheet-anchor* if not in this house? If we, that *create* it, cannot confide in it, the idea, that "all men are endowed with certain natural and unalienable rights," is farcical—a thing that may sound very pretty in an electioneering speech from a stump, but without practical effect or useful operation. And then, what must we descend to? What *stopping-place* is there until we arrive at the condition of Russian slaves, to whom even the right of *thinking* is denied, so far as absolute rule can refuse it? There are some, it is true, who seemingly affect a superior power even to think for the people of the United States—but we always yet have, and ever will, put down every man, or set of men, who shall put himself, or themselves up, to prescribe the thoughts of the heart, and, as it were, like "holy inquisitors," affecting a power to open or shut the very gates of heaven, at will. It is, then, to the house of representatives that the people must look for the preservation of their rights; and it is their *business* to purge it of corruption, if it shall become filthy. There are sins of omission as well as of commission.

In this body a different course was pursued as to La Fayette. He was waited upon and introduced by a large committee, all the members standing uncovered to receive him; and he was seated, as nearly as it was practicable, in the *centre* of the hall, that he might be in the very midst of the representatives of the people. Mr. Speaker Clay then rose and addressed him, (every one present rising with him), to whom the general made an appropriate reply. What was said, is given in a subsequent page of the present sheet; but the *power* and the *manner* of it cannot be described on paper. It must have been seen and heard to esteem it rightly; and it was the happiness of the writer of this to witness the whole ceremony. The speaker was distinctly heard in the most distant parts of the house, though he spoke not loudly; and even the substance of what the general said reached the ears of most present, notwithstanding the press of the people, male and female. It was a day of honor to all parties—and the dignity and decorum with which the entire matter was conducted, can hardly be rivalled, and certainly not excelled. The order and stillness of the members, the display of fashion and beauty, and the concourse of the people assembled, with the profound attention and perfect quiet that was maintained, caused the blood to circulate through many men's hearts more quickly;—and there were not wanting blessings on La Fayette, and those who labored with him to emancipate our country, that it was within a nation's *power* to shew a nation's gratitude, to one of its greatest benefactors and most revered friends.

When the general had concluded his reply, the house adjourned, and it was indeed a pleasant thing to see with what eagerness the members gathered to the centre of the hall, where the general yet kept his station. In a few minutes, however, he accepted the arm of Mr. Clay and retired, with the evident

impression of feelings that no good man will envy, but such as every one would desire to possess and enjoy.

A DIFFICULT QUESTION is likely to arise between the United States and the state of South Carolina. It will be recollected that the latter, some time since, passed a law to prohibit the arrival of free blacks within the state, and that its provisions extended so far as to direct the *imprisonment* of such persons, if even employed as mariners on board of any vessels coming within the jurisdiction of the state, and that the cost of maintaining them, while so imprisoned, was levied on the master or owner of such vessel; if the same was not paid, the master or owner was made liable to imprisonment and fine, and the blacks were directed to be sold as slaves.

The operation of this law had produced some unhappy collisions among persons of different states, in some of which the free people of color are *citizens*, and, as such, citizens of the United States—but a case has lately occurred that will probably bring the principle of the matter to a full test. A British vessel named the Marmion, had four free blacks on board when she entered the port of Charleston, from a foreign place, and they were seized and confined, as prescribed by the law of the state. The British government, it seems, has made a formal complaint of the proceeding, and it appears that the attorney general of the United States, (on the matter being referred to him), has pronounced the state law to be unconstitutional. This has produced great excitement in South Carolina, as the following extract from an official message of the governor to the legislature, now in session, will shew:

"The law of self-preservation derives its authority from a higher source than any municipal or international law—and it should be the first policy of government to prevent, if possible, such encroachments as eventually would lead to the injury and destruction of all the citizens hold most dear. This necessity of self-preservation is alone to be determined by the power to be preserved; it, therefore, rests with those whose rights are to be affected, to judge how long such laws shall exist, as were enacted for the peace and security of the community."

There is very little doubt but that the right of the state to pass and enforce the law referred to will be maintained by the legislature, and then, let the affair take what course it may, the result must be unpleasant. If the stand assumed by South Carolina can be supported, it may be said to amount to a power to regulate the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States, and forbid the formation of a treaty between the general government and the republic of Hayti, if such a measure should be thought expedient; and it should be further recollected, that many of the *citizens* of Colombia, Mexico, &c. are persons of color. Can these be excluded from our ports, or be imprisoned when they arrive within the jurisdiction of particular states, simply because they are people of color?

The Missouri affair was well called "the distracting question"—and so, also, may this turn out to be, if South Carolina insists on the rightfulness of her law. It would appear to be the duty of her local legislature to prevent the occurrence of any thing that may tend to endanger the public peace, or hazard what is regarded as property—yet it cannot be believed that said legislature can pass and maintain any law opposed to the constitution of the United States, or to forbid the operation of treaties made with foreign powers, which are declared to be the supreme law of the land.

There is one very important effect that results from conflicting cases between the constitution and laws of the United States and of the several states. As yet,

they have been decided and settled by the supreme court—but its decisions, though acquiesced in, have not always satisfied what may be called state pride. This, however, is not the worst of it; for, in the progress of time, the exposition of the constitution of the United States may more depend on the opinions of the supreme court, than on its own very carefully defined powers. It is not in human affairs to hope for perfection; and it is impossible to draw up any instrument, such as the constitution, without leaving some points that will bear different and opposing constructions—but we think it safer that these constructions should, in some degree, be established by the people, through the representatives of the states in the senate, than be made to depend on the opinions of a mere majority of the judges of the supreme court—who, however honorable and learned they may be, cannot be put down as infallible. It would appear essential to the public harmony, that, some plan should be adopted by which the decisions of the judges should be subject to a solemn revision, whenever they undertake to settle constitutional questions; and this revisionary power would, perhaps, be best confided to the senate, which has, or is presumed to have, many of the ablest and the best citizens of the different states among its members, who, certainly, would not dishonor the supreme court, if appointed to its bench.

[The documents belonging to this matter are laid off for insertion in the next number of the REGISTER.]

THE NORTH CAROLINA, 74. This splendid ship, fitted out under the special direction of one of the ablest seamen of the age, com. *Rodgers*, senior officer in the navy of the United States, will move up the Chesapeake to Annapolis, and remain there during the Christmas holidays, for the double purpose of trying her trim, and of giving the members of congress and others, an opportunity of seeing a vessel of the first class, prepared for sea in what is supposed to be the best possible manner—a gratification that many will feel thankful for. She is destined for the Mediterranean, and expected to be absent a long time, under command of the commodore, who has resigned the presidency of the navy board—and intended, as well to protect our commerce in that sea, and make the nations bordering on it more familiar with our means, as for the purpose of a school for the instruction of a large number of young officers, selected on account of their previous good conduct, to partake of this superior opportunity for improvement in their profession.

THE APOCALYPSE. The following singular notice appeared in the National Intelligencer a few days ago. The gentleman whose signature is annexed, is a member of congress from the state of Virginia, who had the command on the Niagara frontier for some time during the late war.

The book of Revelation unveiled

After remaining hidden during many centuries, the meaning of the Apocalypse has been revealed.

I certify, on honor, that I have discovered the meaning of the Apocalypse, which, except that of some passages in the second and third chapters, has never been approached by any expositor.

ALEXANDER SMYTH.

An essay, explaining this wonderful book, will be put to press so soon as a moderate edition shall be subscribed for.

It is requested that every one who shall receive a subscription paper, and may determine to act, will do so without delay; and at the end of ten days, from the time of receiving it, send on to the author, or some other member of congress, at Washington, a list of subscribers, and the money, at their risque.

Orders, with the money enclosed, may be sent on by any one, without subscribing, and copies will be forwarded accordingly.

All copies will be sent by mail, unless otherwise directed.

Price of a copy, in sheets, fifty cents. Those who receive and pay over the price of ten copies, shall have an eleventh copy in lieu of commissions.

NEW PUBLICATION. We have seen an octavo pamphlet, recently issued from the press of the Maine Gazette, reporting to be "*documents relating to violations and evasions of the laws, during the commercial restrictions and late war with Great Britain.*" In this disclosure, which is numbered 1, a series of facts is developed, and, supported upon oath, which, as Americans, we blush to have recorded in our political history. Our national pride is humbled at the acknowledgment we are compelled to make to other nations, that in times of public calamity, when war was impending, or an enemy within our borders, there was found a citizen of the United States, so deplorably lost to all sense of duty towards his country, as to set her laws at defiance, and for paltry motives of pecuniary gain, to supply that enemy with facilities for subverting the government under which he lives.

But our mortification, if possible, is still greater, when we learn that there are such citizens, and that they are men "whom the people have delighted to honor"—citizens in whom we have placed full and unwavering confidence, and who have been elevated to the highest offices in the gift of the people. It is some years since insinuations have been thrown out concerning these unwelcome truths, but we have passed them as machinations devised for electioneering purposes; yet, they were true, it appears, too true. And what adds to the aggravation of circumstances against these men is, that, at the time they were engaged in illicit intercourse with the enemy, they enjoyed not only the confidence of the inhabitants of this state, but also of the president of the United States, and the community at large. And when the British were stationed at Castine, public expectation was, that one of these men would have commanded an expedition for their dislodgment; yet this same man had a vessel trading from Bermuda to that place, whence he was receiving British goods. As these disclosures are before the public, we forbear further comment at this time.—[*Eastern Chron.*]

PROPOSED EXHIBITION AT WASHINGTON. The following account of the primary proceedings had at Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore, on the subject of a grand exhibition of the products of American industry and skill, at the seat of the national government, during the present session of congress, will interest many of our fellow citizens—

At Philadelphia.

At a large and respectable meeting of mechanics, manufacturers, and friends of American manufactures, held at the county court room in Philadelphia, on Thursday afternoon, pursuant to public notice, to take into consideration the formation of a society, and the establishment of a warehouse, for the reception and sale of American manufactures, and making advances on them, and to consider the propriety of having an exhibition at Washington in January or February next.

Mathew Carey was called to the chair, and *Redwood Fisher* appointed secretary.

After a short but luminous statement of the objects of the meeting by *Richard Peters, junior, esq.* the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is expedient to form a company to be called "the Manufacturers and Mechanics' Loan Company," for the purpose of promoting the sale of

articles of American manufacture, by the advance of proportionate sums upon such articles as shall be deposited with the agents of the company for sale; and by their sale for a reasonable and stipulated commission.

Resolved, That the capital stock of the said company be twenty-five thousand dollars with the privilege of extending the same to two hundred thousand dollars, should it be found advantageous to the stockholders, and to the manufacturers and mechanics.

Resolved, That one of the fundamental and unalterable laws of the said company shall be, that the funds of the said company shall be employed for no other purpose whatsoever, than in advances on articles of American manufacture, and in the payment of the expenses of the company with the exception of such part of the capital stock as may not be immediately wanted for the purposes of the company, which, in such an event, may be invested in the stock of the United States, those of the state of Pennsylvania or the city of Philadelphia, and in no other manner.

Resolved, That the capital stock of the said company be divided into shares of fifty dollars each, and that in the arrangements for the subscription thereto, an equal opportunity shall be afforded to all our fellow citizens to subscribe to the same.

Resolved, That a committee, to consist of nine citizens, be appointed to draft a plan for the formation of a company for the purposes and on the principles stated in these resolutions, and report the same to a future meeting.

Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to report accordingly.

Messrs Mathew Carey, J. C. Stocker, Samuel V. Merrick, Redwood Fisher, Mark Richards, George McCalmont, Richard Peters, jr. Gerard Ralston, and James Ronaldson.

The following resolution was then read by Mr. Peters, and, on consideration, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to receive proposals from manufacturers inclined to send goods to an exhibition to be held at Washington in the month of January or February next; and, should a sufficient number of applications be received, to make all the necessary arrangements for the purpose; and that they be directed to open a correspondence with New York, Boston and Baltimore, to ascertain whether or not they will co-operate in the measure.

The following named persons were appointed a committee to carry this resolution into effect; Redwood Fisher, Samuel V. Merrick, Henry Horn, Mark Richards and John Conrad.

MATHEW CAREY, Chairman.

Redwood Fisher, secretary.

At New York.

At a meeting of manufacturers, mechanics, and others, friendly to the promotion of the useful arts, holden at the Shakspeare tavern, in New-York, on the evening of November 26, 1824, Peter H. Schenck, esq. was called to the chair, and Mr. Nicholas Haight, appointed secretary. A communication was then read from a committee of correspondence, appointed at a meeting of manufacturers, holden in Philadelphia, soliciting the co-operation of the manufacturers and mechanics of the state of New-York, in an exhibition of American manufactures, proposed to be made at Washington during the session of the national legislature, which commences the 6th of December next.

Peter H. Schenck, George W. Prentiss and Nicholas Haight, were appointed a committee to take the subject into consideration, and report thereon. The committee reported the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, periodical exhibitions of the productions of national industry have been greatly conducive to

improvement in the art of manufacturing, and have resulted in important benefits to the manufacturers and to the nation, stimulating the genius, the skill, and the enterprise of our citizens, and exhibiting the resources, the power and the means, which the United States possess within themselves of supplying most of the important manufactured articles necessary for the uses of life; and believing that an exhibition of articles of domestic manufacture, and specimens of mechanical skill and ingenuity, near the halls of national legislation at Washington, will afford a gratifying testimonial to the government of the advantages the country has derived from the encouragement and protection hitherto afforded to national industry; and, at the same time, impress upon our rulers the importance of continuing their fostering care of the infant but rapidly increasing manufactures of the nation. Therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting highly approves of the proposition of the manufacturers, mechanics, and friends of domestic industry, at Philadelphia, for having an exhibition in the city of Washington, in February next; and that we recommend to the manufacturers, mechanics and artisans, of the city and state of New-York generally, to unite in this exhibition; and that they make such preparations therefor as they may deem necessary to insure a just representation of the advancement of manufactures and mechanic arts in the state of New-York, and of their importance in promoting the prosperity and increasing the wealth of the nation.

PETER H. SCHENCK, Chairman.

Nicholas Haight, Secretary.

At Baltimore.

At a meeting of the manufacturers, mechanics and friends of national industry of Baltimore and its vicinity, convened on the 23d of November, 1824, at the Washington Hotel, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of joining in the exhibition of American manufactures which it is proposed shall be made at Washington, during the next winter.

Alexander McKim, esq. was appointed chairman, and D. Raymond, secretary.

On motion of Mr. Meeteer,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chairman to consider and report immediately upon the subjects for which this meeting was called, and thereupon Mr. Meeteer, Mr. Gray, Mr. Sykes, Mr. Dennison and Mr. Raymond were appointed said committee.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas it is evident to this meeting that great and salutary effects have resulted, from annual exhibitions of the various productions of national industry; and believing that in no country can such exhibitions be attended with more certain benefits as well as to the nation as to the mechanic arts, than in the United States; and inasmuch as the actual situation of foreign nations appears to have thrown the people of this country upon their own resources, thereby making it a matter of necessity, as well as interest, for us to cultivate, with all possible assiduity, the numerous objects which a bountiful Providence, and the genius of our fellow-citizens, have placed within our reach; therefore,

Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, that we highly approve of the proposition for having an exhibition in the city of Washington in January or February next, (as proposed by the mechanics, manufacturers and friends of domestic industry assembled at Philadelphia); and that we recommend to the artisans and manufacturers of the city of Baltimore and its vicinity, as well as to those of the state of Maryland generally, to unite in such exhibitions, and to make such preparations therefor as they may think

necessary; hoping that none will deem the workmanship of their own hands too insignificant for the occasion, recollecting that the labor of each one is an essential part of the national wealth; and is, therefore, worthy of countenance and encouragement.

[A large committee was appointed to correspond with others who may wish to unite in the contemplated exhibition, and to make such arrangements as they may deem necessary to carry the object of the meeting into effect.

SUGAR. The late crop in Louisiana is estimated at 40,000 hhd's—say 4,000,000 lbs. The duty on foreign sugar, three cents per lb. therefore operates as a bounty to the growers of this article, who are only a few hundred persons, equal to the sum of \$120,000, and really affects the treasury of the United States in nearly that sum, as well as lessens the market for our bread-stuffs abroad, by the substitution of a domestic commodity, to so great amount, for that which we used to receive in exchange for them. The simple notice of these facts is sufficient to lead to a long train of important reflections. But we rejoice that the sugar planters are "protected," and wish that every other class of persons were equally so. We should all be the better for it.

HAYTI. *United States agency, Port-au-Prince, Nov. 5.*—Official notice has been received at this office, from the government of Hayti, that the most rigorous measures will be put in force against vessels detected in the act of carrying away Haytians or emigrants, from the island; and that in the event of the fact not being discovered until after the departure of the vessel, the consignees will be held responsible. The parties interested will please be governed accordingly.

ANDREW ARMSTRONG, U. S. Agent."

The order is supposed to have issued in consequence of the late abortive attempt to negotiate with France. The free blacks who have left the United States, were surely impressed with a belief that they might return, if they pleased, and we must believe that they will yet be allowed to do so; but there will not be much further emigration until this point is settled.

PARAGUAY. The important political events that have taken place in South America, have given a new impulse to inquiries into its resources and history. We have, accordingly, daily some new accounts of regions, till recently, hardly known even in name, which the light of liberty has revealed to us, rich in resources and in the enjoyment of republican independence. Such a country, is Paraguay, of which an account has recently been published in Paris, containing, as the English newspapers say, the following facts:

Paraguay is situated on the rivers Paraguay and Parana, east of Brazil and extends west almost to the Andes. It was formerly a province of Buenos Ayres, or La Plata, and became memorable by the efforts of the Jesuits, who by the religious conversion of its native Indians, were able to introduce among them the arts and improvements of civilized life. In 1810 the province, by its deputies, declared for independence, and elected, as its chief magistrate, Dr. Francia, distinguished for his learning and virtues. Since that period he has executed the duties of his station with ability and success. A council of state has also been appointed, which is consulted by the chief of the government in all matters of importance. It is composed of seven persons—one from each of the departments—who are chosen by electors. The electors are chosen in the parishes by married men, widowers and widows, unmarried men not being allowed to vote. All the public functionaries per-

form their duties without the smallest remuneration.

The population, in 1822, amounted to upwards of 500,000 souls, mostly civilized Indians. The army consists of 8,000 men, besides 30,000 armed militia. The inhabitants are said to be industrious and upright. The country is fertile, its productions various and valuable, and is well stocked with cattle. The city of Assumption, on the river Paraguay, about 1000 miles from the ocean, is its seat of government. Large vessels navigate the Paraguay as far as this city, and a commerce has already been commenced between it and England.

The administration of justice is well established, and an equality of rights maintained, all persons being subject to the operation of the laws, and slavery having been abolished at the institution of the present government. The tithes and property, that formerly belonged to the church, have been appropriated for the public benefit, and the revenue of the country is in a prosperous condition. *Phil. pap.*

Mexico. The following is extracted from a publication which has lately appeared in London, set on foot by the leading Spanish emigrants; and, as they held under the constitutional government situations of great trust, it may reasonably be supposed to be taken from authentic documents. The title of the work is *Ocios de Espanoles Emigrados*.

Statement of the sums remitted from Mexico into the treasuries of the king of Spain, from 1690 to 1807:

		<i>Hard Dollars.</i>
Remitted to treasury of Spain at Madrid,		767,000,000
Do.	do. Havana	151,100,000
Do.	do. Porto Rico	44,368,000
Do.	do. Pensacola	15,211,000
Do.	do. St. Domingo, till 1796,	26,000,000
Do.	do. Trinidad	44,000,000
Do.	do. The Philippine Isles	23,000,000
Do.	Louisiana, while subject to Spain,	12,000,000

Total hard dollars, 1,062,579,000

At 4s. per dollar, 1,219,515,800

That is to say, two millions sterling per annum net, when the money had to pass through the channel of intendants and viceroys, on the one side, and the Spanish public officers on the other, and where the whole trade of Mexico was confined to the merchants of Cadiz.

Documents

Accompanying the message of the president of the United States, to both houses of congress, at the commencement of the second session of the eighteenth congress.

DOCUMENTS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Papers in relation to the convention between the United States and Great Britain, for the suppression of the slave trade, communicated, with the president's message, to congress, on the 7th December, 1824.

1st. Proceedings of the senate at its last session, with copies of the messages, convention and other papers, communicated to that house.

[For the whole of the documents in relation to the suppression of the slave trade, see vol. 26 page 226, &c.]

2d. Mr. Adams to Mr. Rush, 29th May, 1824.

3d. Mr. Rush to Mr. Adams, 28th June, 1824. Extract.

4th. Same to same, July 5, 1824. Extract.

5th. Same to same, August 9, 1824. Extract.

6th. Same to same, August 30, 1824. Copy.

6th. a. Mr. George Canning to Mr. Rush, August 27, 1824. Copy.

6th. b. Mr. Rush to Mr. George Canning, August 30, 1824. Copy.

7th. Mr. Adams to Mr. Rush, 12th November, 1824. Copy.

8th. Mr. Addington to Mr. Adams, 6th November, 1824. Copy.

9th. Mr. Adams to Mr. Addington, 4th December, 1824. Copy.

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No. II.

Mr. Adams to Mr. Rush.

Department of state, Washington, 29th May, 1824.

Sir: The convention between the United States and Great Britain, for the suppression of the African slave trade, is herewith transmitted to you, with the ratification, on the part of the United States, under certain modifications and exceptions, annexed as conditions to the advice and consent of the senate to its ratification.

The participation of the senate of the United States in the final conclusion of all treaties, to which they are parties, is already well known to the British government; and the novelty of the principles established by the convention, as well as their importance, and the requisite assent of two-thirds of the senators present, to the final conclusion of every part of a ratified treaty, will explain the causes of its ratification under this form. It will be seen, that the great and essential principles which form the basis of the compact are admitted, to their full extent, in the ratified part of the convention. The second article, and the portion of the seventh, which it is proposed to expunge, are unessential to the plan, and were not included in the project of convention transmitted to you from hence. They appear, indeed, to be, so far as concerned the United States, altogether inoperative, since they could not confer the power of capturing slave traders under the flag of a third party—a power not claimed, either by the United States or Great Britain, unless by treaty, and the United States having no such treaty with any other power. It is presumed that the bearing of those articles was exclusively upon the flags of those other nations with which Great Britain has already treaties for the suppression of the slave trade, and that, while they give an effective power to the officers of Great Britain, they conferred none upon those of the United States.

The exception of the coast of America from the seas upon which the mutual power of capturing the vessels under the flag of either party, may be exercised, had reference, in the views of the senate, doubtless, to the coast of the United States. On no part of that coast, unless within the Gulf of Mexico, is there any probability that slave-trading vessels will ever be found. The necessity for the exercise of the authority to capture is, therefore, no greater than it would be upon the coast of Europe. In South America, the only coast to which slave traders may be hereafter expected to resort, is that of Brazil, from which, it is to be hoped, they will shortly be expelled by the laws of the country.

The limitation by which each party is left at liberty to renounce the convention, by six months notice to the other, may perhaps be useful in reconciling other nations to the adoption of its provisions. If the principles of the convention are to be permanently maintained, this limitation must, undoubtedly, be abandoned; and when the public mind shall have been familiarized to the practical operation of the system, it is not doubted that this reservation will, on all sides, be readily given up.

In giving these explanations to the British government, you will state that the president was fully prepared to have ratified the convention without alteration, as it had been signed by you. He is aware that the conditional ratification leaves the British government at liberty to concur therein, or to decline the

ratification altogether; but he will not disguise the wish that, such as it is, it may receive the sanction of Great Britain, and be carried into effect. When the concurrence of both governments has been at length obtained, by exertions so long and so anxiously continued, to principles so important, and for purposes of so high and honorable a character, it would prove a severe disappointment to the friends of freedom and of humanity, if all prospect of effective concert between the two nations, for the extirpation of this disgrace to civilized man, should be lost by differences of sentiment, in all probability transient, upon unessential details.

Should the convention, as ratified on the part of the United States, be likewise ratified on the part of Great Britain, you will exchange the ratifications, and forthwith transmit the British ratified copy to this place. On exchanging the ratifications, a certificate of that act is usually executed under the hand and seal of the persons performing it, and mutually delivered. A copy of the form of that used in exchanging the ratifications of the convention of the 20th October, 1815, is herewith enclosed, and it appears to be the form generally used on such occasions by the British government. You will transmit the certificate exchanged with the British ratification. To complete the documents belonging to the negotiation, a copy of the full power of the British plenipotentiaries, and of the protocol of the third conference, are yet to be forwarded to us.

By the ninth article of the convention, it is provided that copies of it, "and of the laws of both countries, actually in force," for the prohibition and suppression of the slave trade, shall be furnished to every commander of the national vessels, of either party, charged with the execution of those laws." The fulfilment of this article will require the continued and particular attention of both governments. I enclose, herewith, a printed pamphlet, containing all the laws of the United States on this subject, now in force. It is stated in your despatches to have been the intention of the British government to consolidate into one act, during the present session of parliament, all the British laws relating to the subject; and perhaps congress, at their next session, may deem it expedient to do the same here. At all events, you will not fail to forward to me a copy of all the laws in force, which come within the purview of the convention; and although not expressly stipulated in that instrument, you will suggest to the British government, that copies of the instructions relating to this object, given by each of the parties to its own naval officers, should be communicated to the other, and furnished to all the officers, on either side, entrusted with the execution of the laws, made by this convention common to both. Lists of the vessels of either party, and of their commanders, thus instructed, might also facilitate the accomplishment of the great purposes of both, and harmonize the practical operation of a system, not less important by the unanimous end to be obtained, than by the novelty of the means adopted for its accomplishment.

The conclusion of this convention has been highly satisfactory to the president, whose entire approbation of the course pursued by you in the negotiation of it, I am instructed to make known to you. He indulges the hope that it will, even as now modified, contribute largely to two objects of high importance; to the friendly relations between the two countries, and to the general interests of humanity. He sees in it, with much pleasure, that spirit of mutual accommodation, so essential to the continuance and promotion of their harmony and good understanding, and welcomes it as an earnest of the same spirit, in accomplishing the adjustment of the other interesting objects in negotiation between the two parties

I am, with great respect, sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Richard Rush, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary U. S. London.

No. III.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Rush to Mr. Adams, dated London, June 28th, 1824.

"I have this day had the honor to receive your despatch, No. 79, of the 29th of May, with the convention for the suppression of the slave trade, as ratified on the part of the United States, under certain modifications and exceptions, annexed as conditions to the advice and consent of the senate to its ratification.

"I shall proceed, immediately, to lay the convention, as thus ratified, before this government, and endeavor to recommend to its acceptance the modifications and exceptions, now a part of the instrument, by all the suggestions and arguments with which your despatch has supplied me."

IV.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Rush to Mr. Adams, dated London, July 5, 1824.

"I have had one interview with Mr. Secretary Canning, since the 28th of last month, on the business of the convention for the suppression of the slave trade; but, as yet, am not able to communicate any of the sentiments of this government in relation to it. You shall hear them from me at the earliest moment after I am, myself, apprised of them."

No. V.

Extracts of a letter from Mr. Rush to Mr. Adams, dated London, August 9, 1824.

"I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Secretary Canning has given me to understand, in an interview which I have this day had with him, that this government finds itself unable to accede to the convention for the suppression of the slave trade, with the alterations and modifications that have been annexed to its ratification on the part of the United States. He said that none of these alterations or modifications would have formed insuperable bars to the consent of Great Britain, except that which had expunged the word America from the first article, but that this was considered insuperable."

"The reasons which Mr. Canning assigned for this determination, on the part of Great Britain, I forbear to state, as he has promised to address a communication, in writing, to me, upon the subject, where they will be seen more accurately, and at large; but to guard against any delay in my receiving that communication, I have thought it right not to lose any time in thus apprising you, for the president's information, of the result."

No. VI.

Mr. Rush to Mr. Adams.

(No. 11.) *London, August 30, 1824.*

SIR: I had the honor to apprise you, in my letter of the 9th inst. that Mr. Secretary Canning had informed me, in an interview that I had with him on that day, that this government would decline acceding to the convention, for the suppression of the slave trade, as ratified in May on the part of the United States, and that he promised to address me an official note upon this subject. This note I received on Saturday the 28th instant, the delay having arisen from an attack of fever under which he has been laboring. A copy of it is, herewith, enclosed.

I lost no time, after receiving your instructions of the 29th of May, in laying the matter of them before Mr. Canning, having, on the 30th June, written him a note to request an interview, for the purpose of executing this duty, which he granted me at the fo-

reign office, on the first of July. It was in that interview that I laid fully before him all the considerations and arguments for the adoption of the treaty as ratified at Washington, with which your above instructions had charged me, omitting no part of them. He gave no opinion at that time, on the course which this government would be likely to pursue, but, afterwards, on the 9th of August, informed me, as I have heretofore mentioned, that the omission of the words, "and America," from the first article of the treaty, was considered, by Great Britain, as an insuperable objection to its acceptance on her part, and to this effect is the note which I now transmit from him. A copy of my answer to it, dated to-day, is enclosed.

It may be proper for me to state, that, whilst Mr. Canning, in the interview I had with him on the ninth of August, was assigning the reasons of this government, as they will now be seen in his note, for not acceding to the treaty, took occasion to remark, that Great Britain would be willing to give to the omitted words a meaning that would restrict their operation to the southern portion of North America, as proximate to the British West Indies, excluding the range of coast which comprehended the middle and northern states, if I thought that such a plan would be acceptable to my government. I immediately and most decidedly discountenanced such a proposition, as objectionable under every view. He replied, that, having no other object in making the intimation than that of preventing the treaty from falling through, and not knowing himself in what light it might be received, he had of course nothing more to say, after learning from me that it would be objectionable.

I avail myself of this opportunity to forward to you a copy of the act of the last session of parliament for consolidating the laws of this realm for the abolition of the slave trade, as requested in your communication of the 29th of May. I have the honor to remain, &c.

RICHARD RUSH.

The honorable John Quincy Adams, secretary of state.

VI. (a)

Mr. George Canning to Mr. Rush.

Foreign office, Aug. 27, 1824.

SIR: In pursuance of what I stated to you in our late conference, I have now the honor to address you on the subject of the qualified ratification, on the part of your government, of the treaty for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, which was concluded and signed in the month of March last, by you and his majesty's plenipotentiaries.

His majesty's government have given the most anxious and deliberate consideration to this subject, and if the result of that consideration has been to decide that they cannot advise his majesty to accept the American ratification, (notwithstanding the arguments alleged by you, in the name of your government in favor of such acceptance), I entreat you to believe it is not from any diminished sense of the importance of the matter to which that treaty relates.

Nor do they at all underrate the desire which, as you have assured me, and as they really believe, was felt by the president of the United States, to adopt the provisions of the treaty, such as it was transmitted to America. But the result is not the less inconvenient.

A treaty, of which the basis was laid in propositions framed by the American government, was considered here as so little likely to be made a subject of renewed discussion in America, that not a moment was lost in ratifying it, on the part of his majesty; and his majesty's ratification was ready to be exchanged against that of the United States when the treaty came back; not as it had been sent to America, but with material variations—variations not confined to those stipulations, or parts of stipulations, which had been engrained upon the original project, but extending to that

part of the original projet itself which had passed unchanged through the negotiation.

The knowledge that the constitution of the United States renders all their diplomatic compacts liable to this sort of revision, undoubtedly precludes the possibility of taking exception at any particular instance in which that revision is exercised; but the repetition of such instances does not serve to reconcile to the practice the feelings of the other contracting party, whose solemn ratification is thus rendered of no avail, and whose concessions in negotiation having been made, (as all such concessions must be understood to be made), conditionally, are thus accepted as positive and absolute, while what may have been the stipulated price of those concessions is withdrawn.

In the instance before us, the question before us is not merely of form. A substantial change is made in the treaty; and, as I have said, on a point originally proposed by yourself, sir, as the American plenipotentiary, and understood to be proposed by the special direction of your government.

The right of visiting vessels suspected of slave-trading, when extended alike to the West Indies and to the coast of America, implied an equality of vigilance, and did not necessarily imply the existence of grounds of suspicion on either side.

The removal of this right, as to the coast of America, and its continuance to the West Indies, cannot but appear to imply the existence, on one side, and not on the other, of a just ground, either of suspicion of misconduct, or for apprehension of an abuse of authority.

To such an equality, leading to such an inference, his majesty's government can never advise his majesty to consent. It would have been rejected if proposed in the course of negotiation. It can still less be admitted as a new demand, after the conclusion of the treaty.

With the exception of this proposed omission, there is nothing in the alterations made by the senate of the United States, in the treaty, (better satisfied as his majesty's government undoubtedly would have been, if they had not been made), which his majesty's government would not rather agree to adopt, than suffer the hopes of good, to which this arrangement had given rise, to be disappointed.

Upon this omission, they trust the senate of the United States will, on another consideration of the subject, see that it is not equitable to insist.

A full power will therefore be sent to Mr. Addington, his majesty's charge d'affaires, at Washington, to conclude and sign, with any plenipotentiary to be appointed by the American government, a treaty, verbalum, the same as the returned treaty would be, with all the alterations introduced into it by the senate, excepting only the proposed omission of the words "and America," in the first article; which treaty, if transmitted to England, with the ratification of the government of the United States, his majesty will be ready to ratify.

But I am to apprise you, sir, that his majesty will not be advised to appoint plenipotentiaries to conclude and sign the like treaty *here*, to be, as before, ratified by his majesty, and to be again subjected, after ratification by his majesty, to alterations by the senate of the United States.

I am confident that you will see, in this distinction, nothing more than a reasonable safeguard for his majesty's dignity, and a just desire to ascertain, before his majesty again ratifies a diplomatic instrument, to what conditions that ratification is affixed.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE CANNING.

To Richard Rush, esq. &c. &c.

No. VI. (b).

Mr. Rush to Mr. Canning.

London, August 30, 1824.

SIR: I had the honor to receive, on the 28th inst. your note of the 2d of this month, giving me information that his Britannic majesty's government have declined, for the reasons you have enumerated, advising his majesty to accept the ratification, by the president and senate of the United States, of the treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, lately signed on behalf of the two powers, in manner and form as that ratification had been made known by me to his majesty's government.

Having already, sir, had the honor to lay before you all the reasons that operated with my government for giving way to the desire, and the hope that his majesty's government might have felt able to accept the treaty, with the alterations introduced by the senate as conditions of its ratification, I have only to express my regret at the disappointment of this hope.

All power over the instrument on my part, as the plenipotentiary of the United States at his majesty's court, ceasing by this decision, it only remains for me to say, that I will, with promptitude, transmit to my government a copy of your note, at which source it will receive, I am sure, all the attention due to the high interests of which it treats.

I have the honor to be, with distinguished consideration, sir, your most obedient servant,

RICHARD RUSH.

The right hon. George Canning, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs.

No. VII.

Mr. Adams to Mr. Rush.

No. 82.

Department of state, Washington, Nov. 12, 1824.

SIR: Your despatches, to Nos. 395 and 12, inclusive, have been received. The proposal for the negotiation of a new convention, for the suppression of the slave trade, will receive the deliberate consideration of the president.

It is observed, with regret, that the reasons assigned in Mr. Secretary Canning's letter, of 27th August, to you, as having induced the British government to decline the ratification of that which you had signed, as modified by the advice and consent of the senate of the United States, appear to have arisen from impressions altogether erroneous. It is stated, that, under the expectation that the treaty would not be made a subject of renewed discussion in the United States, it had actually been ratified on the part of the British government, as at first concluded; and hence an argument of inconvenience is deduced, that a second and qualified ratification, could not be given, without impairing the dignity of the government by the implication that the former ratification had been an act of the sovereign, performed in vain.

To give weight to this reasoning, it would seem an essential part of the facts, that the ratification alluded to had been transmitted to the United States; or at least that it was known to have taken place by the government of the United States, at the time when the convention came under the consideration of the senate. This, however, was not the case. That it had been ratified in Great Britain, was neither known nor believed. It appears to have been an act altogether voluntary, and in no wise referring to that which was expected on the part of the United States. The argument, therefore, rests upon facts other than those which were really applicable to the subject.

While admitting that the knowledge of those provisions of our constitution, which reserve to the senate the right of revising all treaties with foreign

powers, before they can obtain the force of law, precludes the possibility of taking exception to any particular instance in which that revision is exercised. Mr. Canning urges that this part of our system operates unfavorably upon the feelings of the other contracting party, whose solemn ratification, he says, is thus rendered of no avail; and whose concessions in negotiation, having been made, (as all such concessions must be understood to be made), conditionally, are thus accepted as positive and absolute, while what may have been the stipulated price of those concessions is withdrawn.

It may be replied, that, in all cases of a treaty, thus negotiated, the other contracting party, being under no obligation to ratify the compact, before it shall have been ascertained whether and in what manner it has been disposed of in the United States, its ratification can in no case be rendered unavailing by the proceedings of the government of the United States upon the treaty. And that every government contracting with the United States, and with a full knowledge that all their treaties, until sanctioned by the constitutional majority of their senate, are, and must be, considered as merely inchoate, and not consummated compacts, is entirely free to withhold its own ratification until it shall have knowledge of the ratification on their part. In the full powers of European governments to their ministers, the sovereign usually *promises* to ratify that which his minister shall conclude in his name; and yet, if the minister transcends his instructions, though not known to the other party, the sovereign is not held bound to ratify his engagements. Of this principle Great Britain has once availed herself, in her negotiations with the United States. But the full powers of our ministers abroad are necessarily modified by the provisions of our constitution, and promise the ratification of treaties signed by them, only in the event of their receiving the constitutional sanction of our own government.

If this arrangement does, in some instances, operate as a slight inconvenience to other governments, by interposing an obstacle to the facility of negotiation, it is, on the other hand, essential to guard against evils of the deepest import to our own nation, utterly incompatible with the genius of our institutions, and it is supported by considerations to which the equitable sense of other nations cannot fail to subscribe.

The treaties of the United States, are, together with their constitution, the supreme law of the land. The power of contracting them is, in the first instance, given to the president, a single individual. If negotiated abroad, it must be by a minister or ministers under his appointment; and, if in Europe, with powers largely discretionary—the distances seldom permitting opportunities to the minister of consulting his government for instructions, during the progress of the negotiation. Were there no other check or control over this power, and were there an obligation, even of delicacy, requiring the unqualified sanction of every treaty so negotiated, the result would be an authority possessed by every minister of the United States, entrusted with a full power for negotiating a treaty, to change the laws of this union, upon objects of the first magnitude to the interests of the nation.

In their negotiations with each other, the European nations are generally so near, and the communications between them are so easy and regular, that a negotiator can seldom have a justifiable occasion to agree to any important stipulation, without having an opportunity of asking and receiving the instructions of his government; a practice always and peculiarly resorted to by the British plenipotentiaries. With an intervening ocean, this is seldom possible, and it is, therefore, just and proper, that the right

of judgment upon all the stipulations agreed to by a minister, should be reserved, in the most unqualified manner, to *both* governments, parties to the treaty; and that every compact, so negotiated, should be understood to be signed by the minister, *remote* from his own country, only *sub spe rati*; not conclusive upon his nation, until its government shall have passed sentence of approbation upon it.

These general observations are submitted, in order that you may make such use of them as you shall deem expedient, to satisfy the British government that, in this established principle of our constitution, there is nothing to which any foreign government can justly take exception; and that it only reserves to our government a power of supervision, necessary for our own safety, which the European governments effectually reserve to themselves, and none more cautiously than Great Britain.

I am, with great respect, sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

R. Rush, esq. envoy, &c. London.

No. VIII.

Mr. Addington to Mr. Adams.

Washington, 6th November, 1824.

SIR: You have already been apprised of the circumstance of his majesty, my sovereign, having declined affixing his ratification to the convention, concluded in London on the 13th of March last, between the British and American plenipotentiaries, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, amended and qualified as that instrument had been by the senate of the United States.

In lieu of that convention, however, his majesty proposes to the American government to substitute another, *verbatim* the same as the amended instrument, one point alone excepted; that exception is, the erasure of the word "America," in the first article; a word which stood in the original project of the article, as proposed by the president to the British government, but which the United States thought fit, after the mutual acquiescence of both parties in it, to expunge.

In announcing to you the fact of my having been furnished with full powers to conclude and sign with the American government a new treaty, such as I have above described, it will be unnecessary for me to enter at length into the motives which have actuated his majesty in coming to this decision, as you have already been made acquainted with those motives, through the medium of an official letter, addressed, on the 27th of August last, by his majesty's secretary of state, to the American envoy in London, in which all the grounds of that determination are fully expounded.

A few observations, on my part, however, in brief allusion to one or two points connected with this subject, may here be not misplaced.

In the acquiescence of his majesty in all the alterations, with one only exception, effected by the senate in a treaty originally projected by this government, at the spontaneous recommendation of the house of representatives, the president will, I doubt not, see the clearest manifestation of the earnest desire of his majesty's government to carry into effect the important and salutary object for which that treaty was designed, however they may have deemed the original form in which the treaty was presented for the ratification of this government, the best calculated to attain that object.

To the amendment which would exempt the shores of America from that vigilance which is to be employed on those of the British West Indies, thereby destroying that equality which is the prevailing principle of the provisions of the treaty, and which cannot be withdrawn, on the one side or on the other, consistently with the mutual respect and confidence

which subsist between the two contracting parties, his majesty has found himself unable to accede; and, I doubt not, that, upon a fair and unbiased reconsideration of that point, the American government will see and acknowledge the justice of his majesty's views, and will not hesitate to prove that acknowledgment, by consenting to re-admit the expunged word "America" into the treaty.

It will not fail, sir, to occur to you, that the condition required of Great Britain, prior to the signature of the treaty by the American plenipotentiary, namely, the denunciation, as piracy, by the British parliament, of the slave-trade, when exercised by British subjects, has already been fulfilled.

On the justice of accepting the value already paid for a stipulated act, and withholding the performance of that act, I leave it, with confidence, to your own sense of honor and equity to determine.

The sanction of this government of the original provisions of the treaty, in full, was the equivalent to be received by his majesty, for his performance of the condition required of him, namely, his sanction of an act of parliament declaring the slave trade piracy. Those provisions have been, in part, rejected, in part modified, by this government; and yet his majesty is still willing to abide by his original agreement, provided this government will recede from one, alone, of the various amendments made by them in the treaty.

I might here cite, as a proof, if proof were necessary, of the unlimited confidence which his majesty reposed in the good faith of the government of this republic, and their sincerity in wishing to execute the treaty signed by their plenipotentiary in London—a treaty, I repeat, projected in conformity with the express recommendation of the house of representatives, that his majesty affixed, without delay, his own ratification to the treaty, in full security of that instrument being equally invested with that of this government. No shadow of a suspicion ever entered, ever could enter, his majesty's mind, that that ratification could be withheld, in whole or in part.

Under all the circumstances of the case, sir, I cannot but feel an entire conviction, that the sense of justice, and the right feelings which animate the American government, will lead them to accede, without hesitation, to the proposition now submitted to them, on the part of his majesty, and that the president will find no difficulty in sanctioning the conclusion of a treaty, the provisions of which must eventually result in such incalculable benefits to a most oppressed and afflicted portion of the human race.

With this conviction, I need not assure you, sir, of my readiness to wait upon you at any time which you may think fit to appoint, in order to give effect to the instructions which I have received from his majesty's secretary of state, by affixing my signature to the convention, as newly modelled.

I beg, sir, that you will receive the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

H. U. ADDINGTON.

No. IX.

Secretary of state to Mr. Addington.

Department of state, Washington, 4th Dec. 1824.

SIR: Your note, of the 6th ultimo, has been submitted to the consideration of the president of the United States. While regretting that it has not been found conformable to the views of his Britannic majesty's government, to concur in the ratification of the convention for the suppression of the slave trade, as recommended by the advice and consent of the senate of the United States, he has thought it most advisable, with reference to the success of the object common to both governments, and in which both take the warmest interest, to refer the whole subject to the deliberate advisement of congress. In postpon-

ing, therefore, a definite answer to the proposal set forth in your note, I have only to renew the assurance of the unabated earnestness with which the government of the United States looks to the accomplishment of the common purpose: the entire extinction of that odious traffic, and to the concert of effective measures, to that end, between the United States and Great Britain.

I pray you, sir, to accept the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Eighteenth Congress—2d Session.

SENATE.

December 13. Mr. Holmes, of Mississippi, appeared to day and took his seat.

The following standing committees were appointed by the president of the senate according to the order of the 9th instant.

On foreign relations—Messrs. Barbour, Jackson, Macon, Elliott, and Mills.

On finance—Messrs. Smith, King, of N. Y. Macon, Holmes, of Maine, and Lowrie.

On commerce and manufactures—Messrs. Dickerson, Ruggles, Findlay, Lloyd, of Mass. and Clayton.

On military affairs—Messrs. Jackson, Benton, Chandler, Taylor, and Johnson, of Kentucky.

On the militia—Messrs. Chandler, Findlay, Knight, Branch and Bell.

On naval affairs—Messrs. Lloyd, of Mass. Williams, Parrott, Lloyd, of Md. and Hayne.

On public lands—Messrs. Barton, Thomas, Eaton, King, of Alab. and Van Dyke.

On Indian affairs—Messrs. Benton, Johnston, of Lou. Elliott, Edwards, and Kelly.

On claims—Messrs. Ruggles, Holmes, of Miss. Palmer, Bell and Melvaine.

On the judiciary—Messrs. Van Buren, Holmes, of Maine, Talbot, Brown and Seymour.

On the post office and post roads—Messrs. Lanman, Johnson, of Ky. Knight, Melvaine and Taylor.

On pensions—Messrs. Noble, Talbot, Lanman, Branch and Cobb.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Lloyd, of Md. Barbour, Noble, Eaton and Parrott.

On accounts—Messrs. Seymour, Hayne, and Edwards.

Mr. Barton offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs inquire into the expediency of establishing a fort at some suitable point on the usual trading route between the state of Missouri and the Mexican states, for the protection of that commerce.

Mr. Barton offered the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee on public lands inquire into the expediency of exposing to public sale the lead mines and salines of the United States.

Mr. Holmes, of Maine, offered the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee of finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the more effectual protection of the revenue on the eastern frontier of the United States.

The bill "to abolish imprisonment for debt" was read the second time, and, on motion of Mr. Johnson, of Ken. referred to a select committee of seven.

The bill from the house of representatives, "making a partial appropriation for the year 1824," was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Van Buren presented a concurrent resolution of the legislature of the state of New York, on the subject of the exaction of tonnage duties from boats navigating the canals of that state; which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. gave notice that he would, to-morrow, ask leave to introduce a bill "extending to some of the western states the benefit of the judicial system of the United States."

And then the senate adjourned.

December 14, On motion of Mr. Barbour, Resolved, That so much of the president's message as relates to foreign affairs, be referred to the committee on foreign relations.

[The motion of Mr. Barbour, it was understood, comprehended, besides others, that portion of the message which relates to arrangements for the suppression of piracy and of pirates on the Island of Cuba, &c. as well as on the water. The question of reference gave rise to some conversation on the part of Mr. Barbour, Mr. Hayne and Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. which was interesting, as it indicated a strong desire and determination in the senate to leave no effort unemployed to effectually protect our commerce from piracy in the West Indian seas, and to extirpate the freebooters who now, by the facilities of concealment afforded to them in the Island of Cuba, &c. prey on our commerce, and commit such atrocities on those who fall into their hands. In the course of the conversation, Mr. Hayne and Mr. Lloyd both intimated an intention they had respectively formed, to bring the subject fully before the senate, by special inquiries.]

Mr. Benton presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of the state of Missouri, on the subject of a trade and intercourse between that state and the internal provinces of Mexico.

[This petition recited, that a beneficial trade had been carried on, for some years, between the inhabitants of the two countries, in which domestic cottons, and other articles, had been carried out from the U. States, and gold, silver, furs and mules, brought back in return; that the intervening tribes of Indians presented the only obstacle to the successful prosecution of the trade upon a large scale; that the merchandise had to be carried through a tract of country inhabited by different tribes, to enter whose territory, without a license, was penal under the laws of the United States, and dangerous, unless the consent of the tribes was previously obtained; that some outrages to persons, and repeated depredations on property, had already been committed; and that a total interruption to the commercial and social intercourse, so happily began in that quarter, between the citizens of the two republics, might be apprehended, unless the government of the United States interposed for its protection. The petition, therefore, prayed—

1. That the right of an unmolested passage, for persons and property, upon a designated route, between the frontiers of Missouri and the internal provinces of Mexico, might be obtained by treaty stipulations from the Indians referred to.

2. That a military post and an Indian agency might be established on the Arkansas river, at the point of the intersection of that river by the proposed route.]

The petition, upon the motion of Mr. Benton, was referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

Mr. Barton, of Missouri, called up the memorial from the Cherokee Indians, concerning the taxation of merchants passing through their territory, as granted to them by treaty of the United States, and it was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Several parts of the president's message were differently referred.

The rev. Mr. Melvaine, of Georgetown, was elected chaplain to the senate, on the second ballot.

December 15. Several parts of the president's message was referred to different committees—among them that which relates to a provision for gen. La Fayette, on the resolution of Mr. Hayne.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Brown, to appoint a committee on roads and canals, was then taken up.

Mr. Chandler observed, that he was one of those who believed that this was a subject on which congress had no right to legislate; that he believed it to be unconstitutional, and that, for his part, he was determined to raise his voice and vote against the resolution.

Mr. Ruggles said, it would be impossible to proceed regularly without a committee on this subject; that it was the practice of the senate, and a very necessary one, to have such a committee.

Mr. Noble said he was sorry to find the gentleman from Maine opposed to the appointment of a committee on this subject. He thought the gentleman's scruples would have time enough to operate upon his mind hereafter. He alluded to the circumstance of the president's calling the attention of congress to the subject of internal improvements; and observed, in relation to the message, that, though he had not the greatest confidence in every part of it, yet he was very well satisfied with the opinion of the executive on this important subject. He would vote for the resolution, with an eye directed to the promotion of the general prosperity of the country.

The question was put and carried—ayes 18.
After some time spent in executive business, the senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Dec. 10. Mr. Whitman, of Connecticut, whose name was inadvertently omitted in our report of members present, was in his seat on the first day of the session.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the comptroller of the treasury, accompanying a list of unsettled balances in the treasury, of more than three years standing.

On motion of Mr. Newton it was resolved, that when the house adjourned, it should adjourn to Monday next.

Reception of general La Fayette.

[At an early hour the galleries began to fill with spectators; and soon after 11 o'clock, many ladies entered the hall, and took possession of the sofas and seats, which were appropriated for their reception. A great number of additional seats soon became necessary; and, long before the hour appointed for the reception of the general, the house presented an exhibition of beauty and fashion, which, we presume, has scarcely ever been equalled.]

Mr. Condit offered a resolution, inviting the senate to attend the house of representatives, at 1 o'clock, to receive general La Fayette.

It was objected by Mr. Poinsell, that the senate not being in session, the invitation was useless.

On motion for its adoption, there appeared, ayes 90, noes 65.

Members on the right of the chair were then requested to relinquish their seats for the use of the members of the senate.

The doors were shortly afterwards thrown open, and the senate entered in procession, and took the seats which had been vacated by the members, on the right of the chair.

At one o'clock, George Washington La Fayette, esq. and col. La Vassieur, the general's secretary, entered the house, and took their seats on one of the sofas by the side of the secretary of state—and in a few moments,

General La Fayette entered the house, supported on his right by Mr. Mitchell, the chairman of the select committee, and on his left by Mr. Livingston, and followed by the committee.

The speaker and members then rose, and the procession advanced towards the centre of the house. Mr. Mitchell introduced La Fayette in the following words:

“Mr. Speaker: The select committee, appointed for that purpose, have the honor to introduce general La Fayette to the house of representatives.”

The general was then conducted to the sofa placed for his reception, when the speaker addressed him in the following words:

General—The house of representatives of the United States, impelled alike by its own feelings, and by those of the whole American people, could not have assigned to me a more gratifying duty than that of presenting to you cordial congratulations upon the occasion of your recent arrival in the United States, in compliance with the wishes of congress, and to assure you of the very high satisfaction which your presence affords on this early theatre of your glory and renown. Although but few of the members who compose this body shared with you in the war of our revolution, all have, from impartial history, or from faithful tradition, a knowledge of the perils, the sufferings, and the sacrifices which you voluntarily encountered, and the signal services, in America and in Europe, which you performed for an infant, a distant, and an alien people; and all feel and own the very great extent of the obligations under which you have placed our country. But the relations in which you have ever stood to the United States, interesting and important as they have been, do not constitute the only motive of the respect and admiration which the house of representatives entertain for you. Your consistency of character, your uniform devotion to regulated liberty, in all the vicissitudes of a long and arduous life, also commands its admiration. During all the recent convulsions of Europe, amidst, as after the dispersion of, every political storm, the people of the United States have beheld you, true to your old principles, firm and erect, cheering and animating, with your well known voice, the vicarics of liberty, its faithful and fearless champion, ready to shed the last drop of that blood which here you so freely and nobly spilt, in the same holy cause.

The vain wish has been sometimes indulged, that Providence would allow the patriot, after death, to return to his country, and to contemplate the intermediate changes which had taken place—to view the forests felled, the cities built, the mountains levelled, the canals cut, the highways constructed, the progress of the arts, the advancement of learning, and the increase of population. General, your present visit to the United States is a realization of the consoling object of that wish. You are in the midst of posterity. Every where, you must have been struck with the great changes, physical and moral, which have occurred since you left us. Even this very city, bearing a venerated name, alike endeared to you and to us, has since emerged from the forest which then covered its site. In one respect you behold us unaltered, and this is in the sentiment of continued devotion to liberty, and of ardent affection and profound gratitude to your departed friend, the father of his country, and to you, and to your illustrious associates in the field and in the cabinet, for the multiplied blessings which surround us, and for the very privilege of addressing you, which I now exercise. This sentiment, now fondly cherished by more than ten millions of people, will be transmitted, with unabated vigor, down the tide of time, through the countless millions who are destined to inhabit this continent, to the latest posterity.

While the speaker was addressing him, gen. La Fayette was very evidently affected. At the close of the address, he seated himself for a few seconds and then rose, and, in a tone influenced by powerful feeling, made the following reply:

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the house of representatives:

While the people of the United States, and their honorable representatives in congress, have deigned to make choice of me, one of the American veterans, to signify, in his person, their esteem for our joint services and their attachment to the principles for which we have had the honor to fight and bleed, I am proud and happy to share those extraordinary favors with my dear revolutionary companions; yet it would be, on my part, un candid and ungrateful

not to acknowledge my personal share in those testimonies of kindness, as they excite in my breast emotions which no words are adequate to express.

My obligations to the United States, sir, far exceed any merit I might claim, they date from the time when I have had the happiness to be adopted as a young soldier, a favored son of America; they have been continued to me during almost a half a century of constant affection and confidence; and now, sir, thanks to your most gratifying invitation, I find myself greeted by a series of welcomes, one hour of which would more than compensate for the public exertions and sufferings of a whole life.

The approbation of the American people, and their representatives, for my conduct, during the vicissitudes of the European revolution, is the highest reward I could receive. Well may I stand firm and erect, when, in their names, and by you, Mr. Speaker, I am declared to have, in every instance, been faithful to those American principles of liberty, equality and true social order, the devotion to which, as it has been from my earliest youth, so it shall continue to be to my latest breath.

You have been pleased, Mr. Speaker, to allude to the peculiar felicity of my situation, when, after so long an absence, I am called to witness the immense improvements, the admirable communications, the prodigious creations, of which, we find an example in this city, whose name itself is a venerated palladium; in a word, all the grandeur and prosperity of those happy United States, who, at the same time they nobly secure the complete assertion of American independence, reflect, on every part of the world, the light of a far superior political civilization.

What better pledge can be given, of a persevering national love of liberty, when those blessings are evidently the result of a virtuous resistance to oppression, and institutions founded on the rights of man, and the republican principle of self-government.

No, Mr. Speaker, posterity has not begun for me, since, in the sons of my companions and friends, I find the same public feelings, and, permit me to add, the same feelings in my behalf, which I have had the happiness to experience in their fathers.

Sir, I have been allowed, forty years ago, before a committee of a congress of thirteen states, to express the fond wishes of an American heart; on this day, I have the honor and enjoy the delight, to congratulate the representatives of the union, so vastly enlarged, on the realization of those wishes, even beyond every human expectation, and upon the almost infinite prospects we can with certainty anticipate; permit me, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the house of representatives, to join to the expression of those sentiments, a tribute of my lively gratitude, affectionate devotion, and profound respect.

Both the address of the speaker and the reply of the general, were listened to with the profoundest attention. Throughout the whole of the members, and in all the assemblage, both on the floor and in the gallery, universal silence prevailed. Every eye was strained, and every ear on the alert, that not a movement of the countenance, nor a syllable of the language, of the venerable object of so much solicitude, should be lost.

As soon as the general had concluded his reply, and resumed his seat,

Mr. Mitchell moved that the house do now adjourn; which was carried, *nem. dis.* and the house then adjourned till Monday.

As soon as the adjournment had taken place, the speaker left the chair, and advancing to the general, offered his personal congratulations, shaking him cordially and repeatedly by the hand. The speaker then introduced all the members of the house individually, and thus closed a scene the most imposing in its

character, and instructive in its effects, which has ever been presented to the people of any nation whatsoever.

Monday, Dec. 13. John Bailey, elected from Massachusetts, and Henry Olin, from Vermont, (elected in the place of Charles Rich, deceased), appeared in their places to-day, and were qualified.

John S. Spence, from Maryland, Samuel Crafts, from Vermont, and Mr. Conway, delegate from Arkansas, appeared and took their places.

Many petitions were presented and referred.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the governor of the state of New York, accompanied by certain resolutions of the legislature of that state, complaining and remonstrating on the subject of tonnage duties exacted by the United States on canal boats; which, for the present, was ordered to lie on the table.

A communication was received from the treasury department, accompanied by a statement by the comptroller, of the accounts which have remained unsettled, or on which balances appear to have been due, more than three years, prior to the 30th September last, on the books of the 2d auditor of the treasury, with a copy of the letter of the 2d auditor on that subject, which was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Little, it was

Resolved, That the subject of revolutionary pensions, under the acts of March 18, 1818, and May 1, 1822, be referred to a select committee.

The select committee was then ordered to consist of seven.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, it was

Resolved, That the committee on public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of prolonging the time for locating lands within the Virginia military district, and for obtaining patents.

Mr. Brent offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the commissioners of the general land office be directed to inform this house of the causes which have delayed the surveys of the public lands and private land claims in the districts south and north of the Red River, in Louisiana, whether the said surveys are progressing, and if not, what are the reasons, at what time the said public lands will be in a state of readiness for sale, and if any further legislation be deemed necessary for the bringing of said public lands into market.

The engrossed bill, (lying over from last session), "to authorize the state of Ohio to sell and convey certain tracts of land granted to said state by the use of the people thereof," was read a third time.

Mr. Vinton rose, and explained the object of this bill, and the considerations which recommended its passage. The grant of these lands, on account of the salt springs upon them, to the state of Ohio, was subject to the condition that the state should not sell them, nor lease them for a longer term than ten years. The object of this reservation was, to prevent a monopoly of this indispensable article of subsistence. Since this grant, however, it had been ascertained that there was in the state an abundance of resources for the manufacture of salt; and springs had been discovered and worked, so superior in the quantity and quality of the salt, as entirely to supersede the use of those on the reserved lands. These lands were, consequently, in their present condition, of no value to the state, and the state, therefore, wished to be allowed to dispose of them. The state alone was interested in this question, the United States having neither title to, nor interest in, these lands, having ceded both to the state of Ohio.

The bill was then *passed*, nem. con. and sent to the senate for concurrence.

An engrossed bill, also of the last session, "authorizing re-payment for land erroneously sold by the United States," was read a third time, *passed*, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

On proceeding to call over the roll of bills reported at the last session, and laid over—

Mr. Fuller, of Massachusetts, moved that the house go into committee of the whole on that bill which pro-

poses to authorize the building of ten additional sloops of war. The motion was negatived—ayes 72, noes 79.

On motion of Mr. P. P. Barbour, the house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Lathrop in the chair, on the bill more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and for other purposes.

The bill having been read in part, Mr. Barbour, expressing an opinion that its provisions were inadequate to cover all cases necessary to be provided for, and that it would probably require additional provisions, moved that the committee rise and report progress.

The committee rose accordingly, and had leave to sit again.

On motion of Mr. Buck, of Vt. the house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor in the chair, on the bill "to authorise the president to cause to be issued to capt. Alden Partridge certain fixed ammunition;" which was read by sections, and reported to the house.

Mr. Cocke objected to its going to a third reading at present, and moved that it be laid on the table.

Which motion being agreed to, the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Little, of Maryland, the house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. P. P. Barbour in the chair, on the bill "to provide for sick and disabled seamen;" which, having been read in part, on motion of Mr. Bassett, of Virginia, the committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

Mr. P. P. Barbour, observing that the house seemed not prepared, at present, to go into the discussion of private bills reported at the last session, and not probably prepared for those of a public nature, moved an adjournment, which was carried.

And then the house adjourned.

Tuesday Dec. 14. Mr. F. Johnson of Ken. appeared yesterday, and Mr. Cook of Illinois, to-day, and respectively took their seats in the house.

Messrs. Edwards, of N. C. Kremer, Kidder, Vance, of Ohio, Casedy, Hogboom, and Arthur Smith, were announced as having been appointed on the select committee to whom is referred the subject of pensions under the acts of March 18th, 1818, and May 1, 1820, pursuant to a resolution yesterday adopted on motion of Mr. Little, of Md. the chairman of the standing committee on pensions and revolutionary claims.

The following messages from the president of the United States, were received by the hands of Mr. Mosher:

To the speaker of the house of representatives:

Agreeably to a resolution of the senate, of 25th January, 1818, requesting the president to cause a statement of expenditure upon the public buildings, and an account of their progress, to be annually laid before congress, at the commencement of each session. I herewith transmit a report from the commissioner of public buildings, which contains the information required.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Dec. 13, 1824.

Office of commissioner of public buildings, Dec. 10, 1824.

REPORT:

Sir: In obedience to a resolution of the senate, passed the 28th day of January, 1818, requesting the president of the United States to cause a statement of expenditures upon the public buildings, and an account of their progress to be annually laid before congress, at the commencement of each session, I have the honor to report that the expenditures of the present year are as follows:

Centre building of the capitol, \$89,049 65
President's house, south partico, 5,839 58

\$94,889 23

The interior of the capitol is now finished, with the exception of some painting on the stone-work, which is not sufficiently seasoned to receive it, and the bas relief ornaments of the rotunda. The estimates of the present year were predicated upon putting up the whole colonnade of the portico, and its architrave. In this we have not entirely succeeded. The quarry from which alone the column shafts could be procured in solid blocks, failed to furnish them, of suitable quality, as fast as had been anticipated, thirteen only, out of twenty-four, arriving in time to be worked and set. But to the portion of architrave already set, the frieze has been added, and other work on the cornice and pediment, not embraced by the estimate, will have been done, equivalent to the part which it was found impracticable to execute.

In the mean time the quarrying is prosecuted with vigor; and, from appearances, the residue of the shafts will be ready for delivery early in the spring. The accompanying report of the architect, gives the detail of the operations at the capitol, and pays a just tribute to the memory of Mr. Andre.

The south portico of the president's house was completed early in the season in a style corresponding with the rest of the building, and at an expense considerably below the estimate.

The portico to the north front is the only part of the original plan of that house which remains to be executed. I have the honor to remain, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. ELGAR, Com. public buildings.

The president of the United States.

The second message was as follows:

To the speaker of the house of representatives:

Agreeably to a resolution of the house of representatives, of 13th May last, requesting the president to "cause to be made and submitted to the house, upon the first day of the next session of congress, a full and complete statement of the exact number of lots belonging to the United States, in the city of Washington, which have been sold by the public agents for that purpose, when sold, by whom, to whom, and for what price each lot was purchased, what part of the purchase money has been paid, the amount due, and by whom due, and when payable, whether the debts are well secured, and whether the money received has been applied, to what purpose, and by whom," I herewith transmit a report and statements from the commissioner of public buildings, which will afford the information required. JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Dec. 6, 1824.

The third message was as follows:

To the speaker of the house of representatives:

In compliance with an act of congress, which originated in the house of representatives, passed 26th May, 1824, "to authorise the president of the United States to enter into certain negotiations, relative to lands located under Virginia military land warrants, lying between Ludlow's and Robert's lines, in the state of Ohio," I herewith transmit a report, with accompanying documents, from the commissioner of the general land office, showing the measures which have been taken under the provisions of the aforesaid act. JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Dec. 13, 1824.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Brent was taken up and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Jennings, it was

Resolved, That the committee on public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the price of such portions of the public lands as shall have been exposed for sale for sixteen years, and remain unsold, to fifty cents per acre; and that such portions of the public lands as have been exposed to sale for eight years, and remain unsold, be reduced in price to seventy-five cents per acre.

Mr. Jennings said, that he had presented to the house a memorial of the legislature of Indiana, ask-

ing congress to reduce the price of the public lands generally. In offering the resolution, his object was, if a reduction should take place, to direct the attention of the committee on the public lands, to the idea of graduating the price of those lands which had been long in market, and remained unsold, by a reference to the time of their continuing unsold, as furnishing, in some measure, an evidence of their relative value.

Mr. Wright, of Ohio, offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the propriety of providing by law that any judicial or other civil officer of the government of the United States, who shall hereafter engage in fighting a duel, or in challenging, assisting, or encouraging any other person to engage, shall forfeit the office by him so held, and be ever afterwards rendered incapable of holding the like, or other office under the government.

A motion for consideration was made, when

Mr. Poinsett moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was negatived, and the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Forsyth offered the following resolution, which was ordered to lie one day on the table.

Resolved, That the president be requested to lay before the house a copy of the instructions under which the articles of a treaty with the Cherokee Indians were framed by Daniel Smith and R. Jennings, acting as commissioners of the United States, at Tellico, on the 24th day of October, 1804, with copies of all the correspondence, or other documents, relating to that instrument, in either of the executive departments, with a statement of the causes which prevented an earlier decision upon it, and of the motives for the ratification of it by the United States, at the last session of congress.

Wednesday, Dec. 15. The speaker laid before the house the following communication from the department of the treasury, which, on motion of Mr. Taylor, was ordered to be referred to the committee of ways and means, and to be printed.

Treasury department, Dec. 14, 1824.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the house of representatives, of the 24th May, 1824, I have the honor to submit a statement from the register of the treasury, by which it appears that the duties on imports, which accrued during the year 1822, amounted to \$24,995,336 87, of which \$484,656 42 were received in cash, and the residue of \$23,610,650 45 on the several credits allowed by law, and it is estimated that if these credits had been allowed on an interest of 6 per cent per annum, the interest thereon would have amounted to \$1,151,416 88. I have also the honor to submit that importations made by aliens, or on foreign account, may be distinguished from those made by citizens of the United States, by requiring of the persons by whom the same are entered at the custom-house, to state, on oath, on whose account the importation is made.

I remain, with respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The hon. Henry Clay,
speaker of the house of representatives.

The speaker also laid before the house the following communication from the same department, which, on motion of Mr. Cambreling, was disposed of in a similar manner as the last, and ordered to be printed:

Treasury department, Dec. 14, 1824.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the house of representatives, of the 12th of May, 1824, requiring the secretary of the treasury to ascertain and report to congress the rate of interest at which the bank of the United States will continue the loan of seven millions of dollars, I have the honor to state that the bank declines making any change in the terms on which that loan was originally made. Two letters from the president of that institution, exhibiting the views of the directors on the subject, are herewith submitted.

I remain, with respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. Henry Clay, speaker of the house of representatives.

The speaker also laid before the house the following communication from the same department, which, on motion of Mr. *Cambreleng*, received the same reference, and was ordered to be printed.

Treasury department, December 14, 1824.

Sir: In obedience to a resolution of the house of representatives, of the 26th May, 1824, I have the honor to submit two statements from the register of the treasury, showing the annual and aggregate amount of bonds for duties which accrued from the importation of foreign merchandise, from the 3d of March, 1789 to the 31st December, 1823, and the annual and aggregate amount of loss which has arisen by allowing the credits thereon authorized by law. By these it appears that the whole amount of duties which accrued during that period, is \$535,512,933 36, of which \$3,032,693 99 are estimated to have been received in cash, and the remainder, of \$527,480,239 37, were taken on bond; that of the amount of bonds taken, \$1,475,626 67 are stated to be lost, and \$758,191 51 are considered doubtful. If the sum considered doubtful be added to that stated to be lost, the whole amount of loss, during that entire period, is only about 44½ cents in each 100 dollars.

To require the prompt payment of duties would certainly prevent any loss in future, but it would probably diminish the amount of duties in a greater proportion than it has been diminished by the loss actually sustained under the credit system. It is probable that the amount of duties would be diminished by shortening the credits, inasmuch, as the length of the credit for the duties operates as an encouragement to importations. With a view, therefore, exclusively to the revenue, it is believed that no advantage would result from abolishing or curtailing the credits now given for duties.

But whatever motives there may be for allowing a credit for duties to our citizens, no sufficient reason is perceived for continuing it to foreigners who are not domiciliated in the republic. A discrimination, in this respect, between citizens of the United States, and others, would tend to confine the commerce of the nation to its own citizens, and would aid in restraining the practice of shipping merchandise to this country, upon consignment for foreign account, which has hitherto been found to interfere with the interests of our own regular merchants.

I remain, with respect, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. H. Clay, speaker of the house of representatives.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. *Forsyth* was taken up, amended and agreed to.

Many resolutions, referring different matters to the several committees, were adopted.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the department of the treasury, accompanied by a report from the first comptroller of the treasury, with enclosures on the subject of the collection of tonnage duties on canal boats.

Mr. *Storrs* moved that these papers be referred to the committee on commerce, with the following instructions, viz.

"That the communication and accompanying papers be referred to the committee on commerce, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of so amending the acts of congress regulating the commerce of the United States, and imposing duties on tonnage, that they shall not be construed to extend to boats employed exclusively in transportations on the interior canals of the respective states."

Mr. *Newton*, (chairman of the committee on commerce), suggested that it would be better to leave the committee at large, under the assurance that they would do justice to all parties in the case referred to.

Mr. *Storrs* explained and his motion was agreed to.

A bill to adopt a new hydrometer, for ascertaining the proof of liquors, was, on the motion of Mr. *Cum-*

breling, taken up in committee of the whole, then reported and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS—DEC. 16.

In the senate, Mr. *Talbot* asked for and obtained leave, to introduce a bill further to regulate the jurisdiction of the supreme court of the United States.

Some time was spent in the consideration of executive business.

In the house of representatives, several resolutions heretofore submitted, were agreed to. The bill for the relief of the sufferers on the Niagara frontier was taken up in committee of the whole, and debated. The committee had leave to sit again.

CHRONICLE.

Mr. *Monroe*, president of the U. S. is reported to have purchased a house in the city of New York, with a view to his future residence therein.

The Greeks. Several gentlemen lately took their passage from Boston, to offer their personal services to the Greeks against their barbarous oppressors. Among the number was the eccentric *Estwick Evans*, who performed a pedestrian tour through this country a few years ago, accompanied by two dogs, and clothed in buffalo skins. He is now a member of the legislature of New-Hampshire, and is said to possess a good share of military talents.

Hayti. Citizen Granville has embarked for Hayti from the Delaware; he was accompanied by a large number of emigrants. During his stay in this country, he has, by his gentlemanly and humane conduct, insured the respect and esteem of a great number of our citizens.

New Orleans. The board of health of New Orleans has authorized its secretary to announce that the epidemic, which has prevailed there during the summer, having ceased, strangers may return to town. This is under date of the 13th ult.

Capt. J. P. Sturt, of his Britannic majesty's ship *Phæton*, has received the thanks of the masters of the American vessels at Gibraltar, for the generous exertions of himself, and his officers and crew, to save the ship *Nancy*, of Philadelphia, which was unfortunately consumed by fire, while lying in that port. In his reply to the letter of thanks, capt. Sturt says, "Permit me, at the same time, to observe, that these efforts originated in a sense of duty, which we conceive the ties of consanguinity and friendship, so happily existing between our two independent nations, render imperative and compulsory; and, in consequence of the flattering way in which you have thought proper to notice our exertions and eulogise our conduct, must be attributed more to partiality and congenial sentiment than to either merit or desert; more particularly as we feel confident Americans would, with equal promptitude, energy and perseverance, have acted towards an English ship, similarly circumstanced, as we did towards yours. We therefore, under this persuasion, do not conceive ourselves entitled to any particular notice or applause, and can only receive the satisfactory testimonial of your approbation, as a mark of esteem and friendship from a people identified with ourselves, and possessing, in a high degree, these principles of honor, rectitude and liberality, which are the prominent features of a great nation, as well as the characteristics of a brave and generous people, through the influence of which, gentlemen, you and your consul have been led to view our exertions with too partial an eye, and extolled far above what we conceive they merit."

This manifests a spirit which every one must wish to be encouraged. A rivalry, either in arts or arms, should not prevent a more generous emulation to excel in acts of humanity.

Massachusetts. After several elections, Mr. Bailey, rejected at the last session on the ground of a want of residence, has been re-elected to the present congress by a majority of five votes—but he had a large plurality over either of the rest of the candidates. There was "no choice" for a member of the 19th congress—Mr. B wanting a few votes to give him a majority of the whole.

Pennsylvania. On the 6th inst. the legislature of Pennsylvania commenced its session. General William Marks was unanimously elected speaker of the senate, and Dr. Joel B. Sutherland was chosen speaker of the house of representatives.

Three attempts were made on Tuesday last to elect a senator of the United States, in the place of Mr. Lowrie, whose term of service expires on the 4th of March next. The third ballot stood thus—M. C. Rogers 13; Thomas Burnside 12; John Sergeant 22; William Marks 24; Rees Hill 1; James Todd 13; John Tod 3; George B. Porter 1; William Darlington 7; J. D. Barnard 1; S. D. Ingham 22; A. Gallatin 1; Joel B. Sutherland 4.

After which the convention adjourned till Friday, (yesterday).

Maryland. The senate and house of delegates of Maryland, assembled at Annapolis on the 6th inst. S. Stevens has been re-elected governor of this state. On the 14th inst. on joint ballot, the following gentlemen were elected the executive council for the ensuing year—Robert H. Archer, Thomas Emory, Philemon Chew, Joseph Gabby, and Joshua Prideaux.

Virginia. James Pleasants has been re-elected governor of this state, without opposition. On the 1st inst. on a joint ballot for a senator of the U. S. to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late col. John Taylor, Littleton W. Tazewell, esq. was chosen. The votes stood as follows—For Mr. Tazewell 138; Mr. Tyler 80; scattering 3.

South Carolina. John Gaillard has been re-elected a senator of the U. S. for six years from the 4th of March next. The votes, on the second ballot, were—for Mr. Gaillard 82; Mr. Huger 67; Mr. Davis 7. Richard J. Manning has been elected governor, in the place of Mr. Wilson, whose eligible term of service had expired.

Illinois. John McLean has been elected a senator from this state, in the place of Mr. Edwards, resigned. The latter was a candidate for re-election, but left out by a small majority.

Louisiana. On the 17th ult. at a joint meeting of the two houses of the legislature, the returns of votes for governor having been counted, it appeared there were for Henry Johnson 2,847 votes; J. Villere, 1,841; B. Marigny, 1,427; P. Thomas, 236; and Thomas Butler, 134. There being no choice by the people, the legislature, (57 members present), proceeded to ballot for either of the two candidates having the greatest number of votes, the result of which was, that Henry Johnson had 41 votes, and was declared duly elected governor for the term of four years.

D. Bouigny has been elected a senator of the United States from this state, after the 4th March next, in the place of Mr. Johnson, who declined a re-election.

Philadelphia. The "first troop" of cavalry in this city, celebrated its *fiftieth* anniversary on the evening of the 17th ult. This troop largely participated in the events of the revolution, and especially at Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown; and, since its formation, five hundred names have been on its roll. The present number of its members is not stated.

Died, recently, at Keene, N. H. Mrs. Hannah Wheeler, aged one hundred and three years; and in

Newton, Mass. Mrs. Abigail Eager, aged 101. At Watervleit, N. Y. Abraham Ten Eyck, esq. in his 81st year, an esteemed officer of the revolution; and, at the Cherokee agency, Joseph McMinn, esq. late governor of Tennessee.

Slave trade. This traffic is extensively carried on notwithstanding all the efforts made to break it up, and it will be continued until all the maritime nations shall declare it to be piracy, as we have done. A she-devil, in Brazil, a daughter of the governor of Princess, has the reputation of owning several vessels engaged in this infernal traffic.

Cotton. It is estimated that a million and a half of pounds of cotton are annually used in the manufactories in the neighborhood of Baltimore. The consumption is on the increase.

Contemplated junction of the Juniata and Conemaugh. We have heard from the Pennsylvania commissioners who are engaged in levelling and measuring the head waters of this route; they have as yet, they say, met with no serious difficulty, and that the water on the summit level is sufficient. The U. States' engineers also spoke flatteringly of the prospect of the contemplated canal; and in conversation, in this town, gave this route a decided preference to any other they had viewed. We look with much anxiety for the report of the Pennsylvania commissioners to the ensuing legislature.—*Juniata Gazette.*

Office of the commissioners under the St. Petersburg convention—Washington, December 14, 1834. Ordered:

1. That the board will sit with open doors, each morning of its meeting, for the purpose of receiving proofs, motions, and other communications from the claimants, and their agents. All motions shall be in writing, and, if supported by argument, the argument also shall be in writing.

2. That the board will, on a day which shall be hereafter appointed and announced, proceed to call over the definitive list, in the presence of the claimants and their agents, for the purpose of ascertaining what claimants are ready to submit their cases for examination and decision.

3. That the claimants, respectively, or their agents, upon producing a special authority to that effect from their principals, shall be permitted, from time to time, to take out of the office of the commissioners their original documents and papers, for the purposes of investigation and examination, giving to the secretary an engagement for their safe and punctual return within one month.

4. That the board, until it shall further ordered, will meet at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The board adjourned until Thursday next, the 16th instant. JAMES BAKER, Secretary.

NEW-ORLEANS. The following are some of the articles imported from the interior into New-Orleans from the 1st October, 1823, to 1st October, 1824, viz:

Cotton,	-	-	142,574 bales.
Flour,	-	-	100,929 barrels.
Tobacco,	-	-	2,324 kegs.
"	-	-	25,733 lbs.
"	-	-	2,114 carots.
Bacon	-	-	650,877 pounds.
"	-	-	349 lbs.
Pork,	-	-	10,184 barrels.
"	-	-	85,663 pounds.
Whiskey,	-	-	18,897 barrels.
Lard,	-	-	18,210 kegs.
"	-	-	131,335 pounds.
Butter,	-	-	1,868 kegs.
"	-	-	7,930 pounds.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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It will be seen by a reference to the proceedings of congress, that the gratitude of the people of the United States to Lafayette, will be shown in a pretty substantial manner. If the sum proposed to be granted is *enough*, every body will be content with it. A township of land is also proposed to be given to him. It will contain about 23,000 acres.

PRESIDENTIAL.

The only additional return since our last is the vote of Tennessee—11 for general Jackson as president; and 11 for Mr. Calhoun, as vice president.

Kentucky. The following is the result of the vote given in this state, with the exception of Estlin county, from which no returns have been received:

	Clay.	Jackson.
First district	3,817	1,471
Second district	6,165	2,761
Third district	7,349	5,490
Total	17,331	6,455

Indiana. The votes in this state were as follows: for the Jackson ticket 7,343; the Clay, do. 5,315; the Adams, do. 3,093.

Louisiana. The vote in the legislature of this state for the choice of electors of president and vice president, was very close—the three electors favorable to general Jackson, and the two that are friendly to Mr. Adams, had each 30 votes—those favorable to Mr. Clay had 28.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, at the opening of the present session of congress, is one of the most interesting papers of its kind that we have upon record. It is like the parting advice of a father to his children, informing them of all things that had been attended to for their benefit, and suggesting other matters which would require their care, that they should continue to prosper. Almost every paragraph contains an important point, and the facts are laid down with a clearness that forbids an attempt to illustrate them. The message will bear several readings, and ought to be well considered by every citizen of the United States. It is the *duty* of every one to make himself acquainted with the concerns of the republic, and, by an attention to these annual summaries of the business of the nation, with a careful looking into the various documents which accompany it, this duty may be measurably performed with a very small sacrifice of time—if it can be esteemed a sacrifice of time for a man to mind his own affairs; the affairs of our government being those of the people.

We now give the report of the secretary of war, with a letter from the major general, and a brief notice of some of the valuable papers annexed, certain of which it is intended shall be inserted at length. The order and harmony, the great degree of quiet yet strict accountability with which the widely extended business of this department has been managed, has not ceased to excite something like astonishment, though we should now be disappointed to hear that the least confusion or irregularity existed in any of its branches. A rigid discipline is introduced into every thing—and one of the chief disbursing officers recently observed to me, that, for the sum of five dollars, he would bind himself to make good every loss that would be incurred on account of the business under his charge for the whole year; and he further paid a well-deserved compliment to the head of the department, by saying—the machinery was so nearly

perfect, that he thought it might go on, without material alteration, for two or three years, though there should be no chief at the head of it except to distribute the business.

The reports from the navy department and general post office, shall be inserted in the next REGISTER. These show that great and important improvements have been made, and are still making, in those interesting branches of the nation's concerns. Mr. Southard has labored incessantly to bring the various affairs of his department more and more immediately under his own inspection, and to enforce accountability and responsibility throughout the whole. It is evident, that he has succeeded to an extent that could hardly have been expected; and that all things are proceeding as rapidly as they can into system. And there is a firmness and energy in the character of the secretary, peculiarly fitted for the delicate and difficult duty of directing, or governing, the conduct and movements of our naval officers, who, of all men, perhaps, are most apt to desire the management of things in their own way; for the reason that the nature of their employment so often makes it necessary that they should depend on their own judgment and discretion.

The people, at large, have felt that improvement has taken place in the management of the general post-office. The regularity and certainty of the mails is greatly increased. This may be fairly attributed to the personal and persevering efforts of Mr. McLean. And it is pleasant, also, to learn, that, though in 1823, the receipts were \$55,540 less than the disbursements, they will, probably, do considerably more than pay all the expenses in the present year, notwithstanding there are 235,378 miles more of post roads now annually travelled than there was in that year. Very efficient measures have also been adopted to gather in all the old balances that can be obtained, and prevent the making of new ones, by prompt settlements of the accounts of the deputy post-masters. Hundreds of thousands of dollars, that might have been secured to the United States by the different departments, have been lost, simply because of the want of a prompt adjustment of the public accounts with individuals.

The report from the treasury department has not yet reached us—but, judging from what the president says of the state of the finances, it has, probably, gone on smoothly, notwithstanding the head of it has been so long and so severely afflicted.

DUTY ON ACTIONS. For about thirty years, the greater part of Europe was agitated by the various wars that grew out of the French revolution; and the neutral character of the United States threw into the hands of our merchants and others, many times more of business and of profit than we could have hoped for, under different circumstances. During this season of 'commercial prosperity,' and when the farmers and mechanics obtained good prices for all their products and had full employment, too little regard was paid to the internal policy of our country. It was from the exterior that we seemingly derived our profits, and to that alone it was that we looked for them. And, indeed, in their overflow, there appeared to be something like an apology for neglecting things at home. But now, that business of every description has settled down into the soberness of peace—when princely fortunes are no longer to be realized by a single

voyage, or speculation in land, we are compelled to look into our own affairs, that we may not lose by inebriety what we have gained by the misfortunes or crimes of other nations engaged in war; and many things that appeared as if hardly worth notice while the full tide of prosperity was flowing, become matter of great importance to us, now that almost every nation is endeavoring to supply its own wants—and, because that there is no war, no advantage is to be derived from our being at peace with all of them. Hence it is, that the minds of our statesmen have been drawn to the subject of internal improvements, to employ the vast surplus capital that we have, and open, more and more, the mighty resources of the nation, for the common benefit of ourselves and others—an increased attention, too, is paid to all the business of agriculture, and of the arts and manufactures, because we feel that we have rivals in every branch of industry, as free as ourselves to make the most of their labor and skill in every part of the world: and we begin to find out, also, that, in many respects, we grant to rival foreigners some important advantages which they refuse unto us. We are willing to meet them on *reciprocal* terms—we claim no monopoly, nor should we grant one. It is our desire only that the people of the United States may be placed on an equal footing with those of other countries—and so far, it must needs be admitted, our internal policy should go—else the purposes of government must fail: and if it appears that any practice carried on by foreigners in our country, which they will not allow us to carry on in theirs, is prejudicial to our interest, it is not only rightful and reasonable, but natural, that we should forbid us.

In some subsequent papers, I propose to investigate the auction system, as it operates in favor of foreigners and against ourselves; with an attempt to shew the profits that they derive from it, and the injury which it inflicts on the regular American traders in, as well as the consumers of, foreign goods; and also speak of its effect on the public revenue, which is either materially lessened, by fraudulent entries at the custom-house, or *momentarily* increased, by forcing into the market more goods than the people can safely purchase. One or the other of these must happen; and neither of them should be slightly regarded. The first, (which is most probably the case), is doubly injurious, and ruinous to the *American* trader who transacts business regularly and honestly; and the other, if it occurs, drains our country of its capital and means, by *seducing* the people into the purchase of articles that they would not otherwise purchase at all. And besides, the fact must be easily believed, that, at a time when there is so much surplus money in the United States seeking employment, the domestic spirit of emulation may be fully relied on to subscribe the best interests of the nation; and, surely, we shall arrive at the conclusion, that advantages should not be afforded to foreign merchants and manufacturers, which are denied to our own; for "he that provideth not for his own family is worse than an infidel."

Room is not allowed to say more on this subject just now—but it is earnestly hoped that congress will take it into their serious consideration, and pass such a law as will check the evils complained of. We cannot discover any reason why duties on auctions for the sale of foreign dry goods, hardware, &c. should be objected to, except because some of the states derive a revenue from granting licenses to auctioneers—but it is to be expected that the people of these states, who have given up so much to the general welfare, will feel disposed to relinquish a source of public revenue, obtained at so great a sacrifice of public good and private interest. There is no saying more true, than that "gold may be bought too dearly."

GEN. HARPER. A series of letters from this gentleman to the editor of the "National Gazette," has lately been published in that paper. Their great length absolutely forbids their insertion in the "Register" at the present time, and yet a place would be gladly given to them, because that they throw much light on our political history. The object of the writer is to rescue the "federalists" from the charge of *monarchical* principles, often preferred against them—but more especially as set forth in the *private* correspondence of president Monroe with gen. Jackson, which was so strangely brought out a few months ago.

It may be questioned by some, whether such a correspondence is precisely proper for a public discussion—because that what a man writes to his friend may variously rest for its construction on motives and feelings between the two persons which a third cannot rightfully esteem or distinctly appreciate: but gen. Harper, certainly, had nothing to do with the exposure of this correspondence, and Mr. Monroe's opinions appear to be deliberately expressed—so that, as one who had greatly participated in the proceedings of the party accused, he cannot be found fault with for an effort to vindicate the conduct and principles of those with whom he acted.

It is hardly necessary to say these letters are ably written; and, in other respects, no gentleman, perhaps, was better fitted for the task that he undertook than gen. Harper. In the public acts of his party he had a considerable share, at the period in which numbers of us, (on the other side), believed that the most objectionable things were done, and he ought to have been acquainted with the motives of them; and, so far as I have examined these letters, it is due to him to say, that he has made a powerful appeal to the public reason; still, not a few will incline to the belief expressed by Mr. Monroe, that many of the indications of an unfriendly disposition to our present system of government in the "leaders" of that party, "took place in debate and in society," more than in the public acts of the party. But it is not proper to give an opinion in a brief notice like this, which is simply intended to inform the reader that such letters have been published, and to serve as an index to shew where they may be found, if it shall so happen that I cannot make room for them in this work; for they are well worth the perusal of all our politicians, whether of the "schools of '98," or belonging to the present more liberal and quiet, though, it may be, not more safe state of parties.

Gen. Harper disapproves of the meeting at Hartford—but starts what is to me a new idea of the secret design of the convention. He thinks it was to allay the great excitement which had been produced in the eastern states, and not further to provoke it—by holding out a hope that something might be done; and, by suspense, to give the passions an opportunity of subsiding.

THE SCHUYLKILL CANAL. A still-water navigation is now completed between the city of Philadelphia and the flourishing borough of Reading, seated in the heart of one of the richest counties of Pennsylvania; and the freight between the two places is already reduced from forty to twelve and an half cents. A great many boats and arks, heavily laden, have passed the whole distance. This canal, &c. is intended to form a part of what is called the "Union canal," which is designed to unite the still-water navigation of the Susquehanna with that of the Delaware.

THE SUSQUEHANNAH. A subscription has been filed up, and a company organized, in Baltimore, for the building of a steam boat, with an engine of about ten horse power, for the purpose of navigating the Susquehanna, from York Haven to Northumberland.

To the steam boat will be attached a tow-boat for the transportation of passengers, &c. It is intimated that the boat will be ready to proceed on her first trip in the beginning of June. It will, probably, be a profitable, and, certainly, a very useful project, if it succeeds—and we know of no reason why it should not.

THE LAW. The late store keeper and agent of the Virginia penitentiary, was arraigned for felony—but, as the embezzlement of *bank-notes* was not an embezzlement of *money*, he was discharged by the court.

PIRATES. Several captures of boats, &c. have been made by our small vessels, cruising off the coast of Cuba; but the pirates have, very generally, made their escape, though some have been taken. The fine French brig *Calypso*, with a full cargo of coffee, has been re-captured from the sea-robbers, by the United States schooner *Terrier*, lieutenant Paine, after they had had possession of her for five days. The pirates who had charge of her were made prisoners. Commodore Porter has by this time arrived, and will give increased energy to this harassing and dangerous service; but we fear that the *trade* cannot be broken up, unless authority is given to pursue and capture on the land as well as on the water.

COTTON. The most important item of foreign news brought by the latest arrival, is given in these words, in a New York paper:

"At Marseilles, the American cottons were entirely neglected, from the expected arrivals of about 30,000 bales from Egypt."

FRANCE AND COLOMBIA. The Colombian corvette *Venezuela*, captain Chitty, fell in with the French brig of war, *Gazelle*, off Carthage, and, not liking her appearance, ordered the captain on board with his papers. He complied, though his vessel was of equal force. And the papers being examined, captain Chitty apologized, regretting that he had put the captain of the *Gazelle* to any inconvenience. But on the arrival of the latter at Martinique, he was expelled from the navy. A French fleet was expected at Lagaira, as it is said, "to demand satisfaction." This is not probable—the fault was in the French, and not the Colombian officer.

"THE NATION'S GUEST." Gen. Lafayette arrived at Annapolis on Friday, the 17th instant, about three o'clock; and was received in the senate chamber by the corporation of the city, in the presence of a large number of ladies, citizens, and strangers. Owing to the very inclement state of the weather, the military parade was dispensed with. After visiting Fort Severn, he proceeded to the government house, where he will be accommodated during his visit.

In the evening, the general attended a ball given by the citizens.

The legislature adjourned from Friday to Monday, when the members were to receive the "nation's guest" in their respective chambers, and in their official capacity. Accordingly, on Monday, he was received, by each house, in ample form. He has since returned to Washington, and will dine with his inasonic brethren in Baltimore, on Monday next.

LAFAYETTE, AT HOME. From a *Bucks county*, (Pa.) paper—It is presumed that the following account of the domestic life of general Lafayette will not be uninteresting to the public; it is an extract from the letter of an American lady, received in the summer of 1822, dated La Grange, August, 1822.

"I am writing to you from the sweet residence of one of, I had almost said, the best of human beings, general Lafayette, whom I have, perhaps, spoken of already. But until this summer, although I venerat-

ed his character, I did not do it full justice; I did not know half his virtues, or, at least, I had not felt their influence. To know him, you must see him in the midst of his family and friends, honored and loved, as he is, by all who approach him. There never breathed a purer, a more benevolent heart; his countenance expresses all he is—sense, goodness, sweetness, and firmness; his kindness to me, great as it is, does not blind me; all who know him, think as I do. His family are worthy of such a parent; and that is no small praise. You remember lady Morgan's description of La Grange, and of the individuals that inhabit it. Read it again; it is the best part of her *France*; and, with the exception of some little nonsense about a certain chevalier de M——, and certain *martial evolutions*, the object of which is to gather wild flowers, her article is admirable, and as true as it is eloquent. Never have I seen a happier or a better family; and certainly I never saw one so large, united under one roof. The son and his wife, and five children; the two married daughters, with their husbands and families, and their respective friends, form a circle that seldom counts less than twenty or twenty five. Here is no ostentation, no finery, no form; but hospitality, republican simplicity, and family affection. Shall I describe to you one day? It will describe the two months I have past here.

"We rise, not very early; at half past ten, the breakfast bell rings, and on the stairs all the family meet, children of every size, whom the sound of the bell draws from their different rooms. On the breakfast table, of large dimensions, is spread a *dinner*, consisting of soups, roasted mutton, &c. After this service is removed, tea, coffee, toast and butter, are handed round. We walk, or, if wet, read aloud or talk, till twelve; when the mothers retire, with their daughters, into various rooms, and we pass into ours. The general has a delightful library, in every sense of the word. The Chateau is composed of five towers, and one is fitted up as a library, and looks over the farm and park. At half past five, the dinner bell summons us; after which, we stroll about till the lighted lamps find us assembled in the *saloon*, were one generally reads aloud, sometimes in English, sometimes in French."

MARYLAND. The following holds out a faint hope that something may be done to let the people of this state know what is the constitution thereof!

On motion, by Mr. *Tyson*, the following message was read, assented to, and sent to the senate:

By the house of delegates, Dec. 9, 1824. Gentlemen of the senate: In consequence of the numerous amendments of the constitution and laws of this state; acts supplementary to acts, and supplements to supplements; also, the gradual decay of many laws, owing to the change of time and circumstances, great uncertainty prevails as to what is the law; great difficulty as to its discovery, and great confusion when discovered. We have, therefore, appointed a committee of this house, consisting of Messrs. *Tyson*, *Merrick*, *Chapman*, *Tingle* and *Dennis*, whose duty it shall be, jointly with a committee on the part of your honorable body, seriously to consider the subject, and report thereon to the general assembly of Maryland at the present session.

ALABAMA, "the wonder of the south," still goes on to increase in population. A *Huntsville* paper says—By the returns from 27 counties in this state, and by estimating the increase in the seven counties from which no returns have been received in the same ratio, it appears that the population of this state amounts to 230,284 souls.

In 1817, Alabama territory contained a population of about 30,000. The state constitution was adopted in 1819; and, in 1820, the population was 129,227, of

whom 45,714 were slaves. There is, probably, no portion of the world, of similar extent, which can exhibit such an astonishingly rapid increase of population, produced by the voluntary emigration of enterprising individuals.

REVENUE OF THE CANALS. We are indebted to a friend, (says the New York Commercial Advertiser,) for the following semi-official statement of the produce and merchandise which have been transported upon the Erie canal during the season past:

117,387 bbls. flour	5,662 boxes glass
33,789 do. salt	255 tons cheese
17,986 do. provisions	127 do. hops
27,780 do. pot & pearl ashes	102 do. fur & peltry
1,524 do. linseed oil	6,913 do. gypsum
267,695 bush. wheat	82 do. tallow
7,747 do. flax seed	883 do. household goods
26,396 do. water lime	1,638 do. iron castings
338,497 galls. whiskey	169 do. oysters and clams
753,441 lbs. butter and lard	341 do. marble, bur and grindstones
57,550 do. wool	308 do. Amboy clay
1,075 M. shingles	17,913 do. merchandise
1,877 do. staves	

And many other articles of less importance.

The revenue which accrued from this navigation, up to the middle of November, on the western canal alone, amounts to the sum of 256,000 dollars, which, at 5 per cent will pay the interest on a capital of 5,120,000 dollars. Add to this the sum of 60,000 dollars, which will be collected the present season on the northern canal, and the total canal revenue will amount to the sum of 316,000 dollars, and pay the interest of six million and a half of the canal debt. And this, before one very important section of the Erie canal is finished. As we stated in the summer, we believe the tolls will be nearly, if not quite, double the first year after the whole line shall have been completed. In two years more, therefore, we may confidently calculate upon a canal revenue of from six or seven hundred thousand dollars per annum, and in ten years A MILLION!

NATIONAL TURNPIKE. The following letter from the secretary of war has been received by the chairman of the meeting held in Winchester, Va. on the subject of a national turnpike from Washington to New Orleans:

Department of war, Washington, Dec. 1, 1824.

SIR: The memorial and proceedings in relation to the contemplated national road from this place to New Orleans, adopted at a meeting of the citizens of Frederick county, state of Virginia, held on the 4th of October last, of which you were appointed chairman, have been received by the president, and referred to this department, with directions on the subject.

The subject of the memorial is one of great national importance, and will claim the early attention of the department. The board of engineers have already been ordered to assemble at the seat of government, with a view of taking the matter into consideration, preparatory to commencing the contemplated surveys of the several routes from this place to New Orleans; and the memorial of the people of Frederick county will be laid before the board, and due consideration will be given to the suggestions it contains.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. C. CALHOUN.

Hon. Hugh Holmes.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Great Britain. A London paper, of the 28th Oct. says—We learn from Deal that the Columbus, from

Quebec, arrived yesterday afternoon in the Downs, and cast anchor near the guard ship Ramillies; notwithstanding this man of war is the first class, she appears no larger than a canal boat, alongside of this Leviathan of the new world. At the moment that the Columbus appeared in sight, she seemed like a floating island, and her masts like church steeples. She is to be towed to Deptford by steam boats to be discharged.

Spain is yet much agitated. The French troops cannot be withdrawn, without endangering Ferdinand's possession of the affections of his loving subjects! The decrees and regulations for the extirpation of liberal ideas, are very severe. And many persons are capitally punished—but cries of "Give the constitution" are often heard.

Greece. Sir Frederiek Adam, lord high commissioner of the Ionian islands, has visited the Greek government at Napoli di Romania, and entered into some explanations as to the views of the British government. He was received with a salute of 101 guns, and by 8,000 troops under arms. It was admitted by him that neutrals, carrying arms or troops, &c. for the Turks, become lawful prizes, if captured by the Greeks. Since this visit, all British vessels in the service of the barbarians, have received orders to leave it. The successes of the Greeks probably had some influence on this proceeding.

It appears that the repeated defeats of the combined Turkish and Egyptian fleets, and its retreat, *hors du combat*, is amply confirmed from all quarters, not excepting even Constantinople. These victories had been celebrated with great rejoicings in the Morea. This is said to be the third action which the Greeks have fought with the barbarians. All the Musselman transports, to the number of 100, remained at Budrum, or fell into the hands of the Greeks. It is further stated, that the son of the pacha of Egypt, Ismael Gibraltar, commander of the fleet of his father, and once aid-de-camp to gen. Grouchy, and a nephew of the Dey of Tunis, has been taken, together with eight millions of piastres, which they had carried in triumph to Napoli di Romania. The viceroy of Egypt has lost his last frigate, which bore the admiral's flag. Another account states that Ismael Pacha was killed.

Colombia. Dr. Forsyth gave a splendid dinner and ball at Caracas, on the 15th of October, in honor of the arrival of Lafayette in the United States. About twenty American citizens were present, and nearly all the distinguished civil and military officers then in that city. The account says—"The dinner party broke up at 10 o'clock, when the gentlemen joined the ladies who honored the occasion by their presence.

"On opening the doors of the hall, a most beautiful and interesting sight was presented to the beholders—the American Eagle in a transparency. A full view of this favorite emblem was seen from the portico of the hall, and also from the court, which was brilliantly illuminated. Above the eagle was displayed, in large letters, the name of "Lafayette," and underneath, "The friend of Washington and guest of our nation."

The vessels of this republic are still capturing many valuable Spanish vessels. The *Agulita*, Colombian brig, has just made a prize of the corvette ship *Alvear*, with a full and very rich cargo, bound from Havana for Corunna, and also of a large schooner, laden with dry-goods, and sent them to Porto Cavallo.

Peru. The late arrivals give us accounts of some splendid naval exploits of the Chilians, in the very harbor and under the batteries of Callao. With a very small comparative force, in boats, six vessels, including the Spanish frigate *Venganza*, were burnt or destroyed—and at another time, five vessels, including the flag ship and one of 20 guns, were assailed, and three of them taken and carried off, and two

burnt. The first was effected by a force of fifty men, and the lastly 125, opposed by the whole power of the royalists and of the batteries. The loss in both, on the part of the patriots, was only five or six killed. But, subsequently, though the port was closely blockaded, the Asia, of sixty-four guns, succeeded in running into Callao; yet, if later accounts are to be relied upon, she must have been taken, as it is again said that Lima has been abandoned by the royalists.

We are also furnished with details of a battle that took place between Bolivar and Canterac, *previous* to that of Junin, which last has been noticed. The former crossed the Andes. The vanguard of the enemy, about 3,500 strong, was attacked and completely routed, with great loss—the general, Monet, being wounded and taken prisoner: 500 of the infantry and 100 of the cavalry, came over to Bolivar before the battle, and fought bravely against their late comrades.

Porto Rico. We have a *Spanish* account of Commodore Porter's visit to Fajardo. When the commodore's report of the affair is before us, we shall probably give this for the amusement of our readers. It speaks largely of what the brave people of the village *would have done*, if he had not made "a precipitate retreat!" and intimates that he was considerably alarmed. Let the merits of the case be what they may, of this we are certain, that com. Porter was not a *great deal* frightened!

Legislature of South Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbia, November 25th, 1824.

To the honorable the president and members of the senate.

Fellow-citizens: I have the honor to transmit to you a correspondence between the president and secretary of state of the United States, and Mr. Canning, British minister near the United States—with the opinion of Mr. Wirt, attorney general of the United States, upon the constitutionality of the third section of an act passed in South Carolina, entitled "an act for the better regulation and government of free negroes and persons of color, and for other purposes."

I deem this subject worthy of your serious attention. My continued indisposition prevents me from presenting such views as I otherwise would have done. The reflection, however, which I have given the matter, brings my mind to the conclusion, that South Carolina has the right to interdict the entrance of such persons into her ports, whose organization of mind, habits and associations, render them peculiarly calculated to disturb the peace and tranquility of the state, in the same manner as she can prohibit those afflicted with infectious disease, to touch her shores. The law of self-preservation derives its authority from a higher source than any municipal or international law—and it should be the first policy of government to prevent, if possible, such encroachments as eventually would lead to the injury and destruction of all that the citizen holds most dear. This necessity of self-preservation is alone to be determined by the power to be preserved; it, therefore, rests with those whose rights are to be affected, to judge how long such laws shall exist, as were enacted for the peace and security of the community.

Your fellow-citizen,
JOHN L. WILSON.

(copy.)

Mr. Canning to Mr. Adams.

Washington, February 15th, 1823.

Sir—It is my duty to bring under your notice an act lately passed by the legislature of South Carolina, which cannot remain in force without exposing the vessels of his majesty's subjects, entering the ports of that state, in prosecution of their lawful commerce,

more especially such as are engaged in the colonial trade, to the treatment of the most grievous and extraordinary description.

The accompanying transcript of the third section of the act to which I refer, will make you acquainted with the particular nature of the grievance attendant on the enforcement of the law in question. I am confident that a mere perusal of the enactment will suffice to engage your interference for the purpose of securing his majesty's subjects, when trading with this country, from the effects of its execution.

One vessel, under the British flag, has already experienced a most reprehensible act of authority under the operation of this law; and if I abstain, for the present, from laying before you the particulars of the transaction, it is only in the persuasion, that ample redress has, by this time, been obtained on the spot, at the requisition of his majesty's consul at Charleston, and that the interference of the general government, in compliance with the representation which I have now the honor to address to you, will be so effectual as to prevent the recurrence of any such outrage in future.

I beg, sir, that you will accept the assurance of my very distinguished consideration.

STRATFORD CANNING.

Third section of an act passed in the state of South Carolina, entitled "an act for the better regulation and government of free negroes and persons of color, and for other purposes."

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, if any vessel shall come into any port or harbor of this state, from any other state or foreign port, having on board any free negroes, or persons of color, as cooks, stewards, mariners, or any other employment on board said vessel, such free negroes or persons of color shall be liable to be seized and confined in gaol, until said vessel shall clear out and depart from this state; and that when said vessel is ready to sail, the captain of said vessel shall be bound to carry away the said free negro or person of color, and pay the expenses of his detention; and in case of his neglect or refusal so to do, he shall be liable to be indicted, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined a sum not less than one thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than two months; and such free negroes or persons of color shall be deemed and taken as absolute slaves, and sold in conformity to the provisions of the act passed on the twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, aforesaid.

(copy.)

Letter from Mr. Petrie, of Liverpool, to the president of his majesty's board of trade.

Liverpool, January 20th, 1824.

Sir—Perhaps my communications should have come through another channel, or his majesty's ministers may already be informed on the subject; but the certain knowledge of many of the subjects of this country suffering under a very grievous law in the United States of America, in the particular state of South Carolina, merely from the circumstance of their being colored, has induced me to trouble you with my correspondence, conceiving that no country shall ever be permitted to treat any of the subjects of Great Britain so hostilely, without the interference of government.

The law is rigorously prosecuted, prohibiting all colored persons, sailors, or others, from coming to that state, under the penalties of being imprisoned, corporally punished, and made slaves of. Being an officer in his majesty's navy, I have known the value of our seamen, and could not help remonstrating against this most oppressive law last month, when I was in Charleston, where I carried part of a crew, four in number, of these unfortunate people, in the

ship Marmion, from this port; but my remonstrances were of little or no avail; nor could the British consul, after repeated application to him by every master in that port, belonging to British vessels, obtain any alteration or qualification of the law. The Marmion was not well moored at the wharf, before the officers, who were appointed to put this law in execution, came on board, and forcibly carried one of the four of these men to jail, where he remained during my stay in Charleston; the three others I had previously conveyed on board of a packet on the eve of sailing to New York, where they were likely to obtain a passage more readily to England; but on board this vessel they were apprehended by men who seemed anxious only to get their fees, and thrown into prison, depriving them of the opportunity to comply with the law, which they would have done in a few hours. The release of these unfortunate men from gaol, fees, and loss of their services, put me to considerable expense.

You will, no doubt, sir, be better able to judge of the justice of such laws, enacted against a great portion of the subjects of this country, especially of seamen out of this port, than I can, better knowing the commercial relationship between the two countries.

I am, sir, &c. &c.

(Signed),

PETER PETRIE.

(copy.)

Mr. Addington to the president of the United States.
Washington, April 9th, 1824.

Sir: It will be in your recollection that his majesty's envoy in this country, and myself, have both had occasion, within the last twelve months, to address representations to you on the subject of a law enacted in the state of South Carolina, in December, 1822, prohibiting, under severe penalties, the entrance into that state of free persons of color. Against this law his majesty's minister protested generally, as being in manifest contravention of treaties existing between Great Britain and the United States; and its effects were more particularly pointed out by me in August last, as having operated practically, in a manner highly prejudicial to the commerce and oppressive to the subjects of Great Britain.

To his majesty's envoy, sir, you gave a written, and to me a verbal, assurance that every effort should be made, on the part of the executive government, to remedy the grievances complained of, and prevent a recurrence of them.

I lament to say, that those efforts, in whatever way applied, have hitherto not been attended with the good effects which might have been expected to result from them. The evil still continues in undiminished vigor, and it becomes my duty, in pursuance of instructions which I have recently received from his majesty's secretary of state, to bring the subject once more under your serious consideration, and to demand redress and reparation for injuries inflicted on a subject of his majesty, who has had the misfortune to fall under the oppressive weight of the statute in question.

The complainant, Mr. Petrie, of Liverpool, as will more particularly appear by his own letter, addressed to the president of his majesty's board of trade, of which I have the honor herewith to enclose a copy, having occasion, in prosecution of his commercial pursuits, to touch at the port of Charleston, in a vessel called the Marmion, in the month of December of last year, had scarcely entered that port, when one of his crew, a man of color, was seized by the police officers, and forcibly carried off to jail, where he remained incarcerated during the stay of the complainant at Charleston. Three others of his crew, whom he had placed on board of a packet, for the purpose of having them conveyed, via New-

York, to England, were also apprehended on board that vessel, in the same forcible manner, and imprisoned. All the remonstrances of Mr. Petrie against this violent and unjustifiable act, whether made personally, or through his majesty's consul at Charleston, were of no avail. During his stay at Charleston, the men remained in prison, and the fees attending their ultimate release, together with the loss of their services, put the complainant to considerable expense.

I feel persuaded, sir, that the bare recital of the outrage above recorded, will suffice, without any further commentary on my part, to induce you, agreeably to the assurances already given by you, to use every effort in your power, not only to procure for Mr. Petrie that redress to which he seems to be so justly entitled, but to induce the authorities of South Carolina to repeal the obnoxious law, or at least so to modify it, as that it shall no longer operate to the detriment of nations trading to the United States, on the faith of conventions, of which it is a direct and unqualified violation.

I have the honor to be, with distinguished consideration, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,
(Signed) H. U. ADDINGTON

(copy.)

Mr. Wirt to Mr. Adams.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

of the United States, May 8, 1824.

Sir: The 3d section of the legislative act of South Carolina, entitled "an act for the better regulation and government of free negroes and persons of color, and for other purposes," which you submit for my opinion, is in the following words:

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, if any vessel shall come into any port or harbor of this state, from any other state or foreign port, having on board any free negroes or persons of color, as cooks, stewards, mariners, or in any other employment on board said vessels, such free negroes or persons of color shall be liable to be seized and confined in gaol until said vessels shall clear out and depart from this state; and that when said vessel is ready to sail, the captain of the said vessel shall be bound to carry away the said free negro or persons of color, and pay the expenses of his detention; and in case of his neglect or refusal so to do, he shall be liable to be indicted, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not less than one thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than two months; and such free negroes or persons of color shall be deemed and taken as absolute slaves, and sold in conformity to the provisions of the act passed on the twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, aforesaid."

The question which you propound for my opinion on this section, is, "whether it is compatible with the rights of nations in amity with the United States, or with the national constitution?"

By the national constitution, the power of regulating commerce with foreign nations, and among the states, is given to congress; and this power is, from its nature, exclusive. This power of regulating commerce is the power of prescribing the terms on which the intercourse between foreign nations and the United States, and between the several states of the union, shall be carried on. Congress has exercised this power; and among these terms there is no requisition that the vessels which are permitted to enter the ports of the several states shall be navigated wholly by white men. All foreign and domestic vessels, complying with the requisitions prescribed by congress, have a right to enter any port of the United States, and a right to remain there unmolested, in vessel and crew, for the peaceful purposes of commerce. No state can interdict a vessel which is about to enter her ports, in conformity with the

laws of the United States, nor impose any restraint or embarrassment on such vessel, in consequence of her having entered in conformity with those laws. For, the regulations of congress on this subject being both supreme and exclusive, no state can add to them, vary them, obstruct them or touch the subject in any shape whatever, without the concurrence and sanction of congress. By the regulations of congress, vessels, navigated by black or colored men, may enter any port of the union for the purposes of commerce, without any molestation or restraint in consequence of having so entered; but the section of the law of South Carolina, which we are considering, declares, that if any vessel shall enter one of her ports, navigated, in whole or in part, by negroes or persons of color, the crew, so far as they are negroes or persons of color, shall be immediately seized and imprisoned, at the expense of the captain, with various other contingent and severe penalties, both on the captain and his imprisoned crew. Here is a regulation of commerce, of a highly penal character, by a state superadding new restrictions to those which have been imposed by congress; and declaring, in effect, that what congress has ordained may be freely and safely done, shall not be done but under heavy penalties. It seems very clear to me, that this section of the law of South Carolina is incompatible with the national constitution, and the laws passed under it, and is therefore void. All nations in amity with the United States, have a right to enter the ports of the union for the purpose of commerce, so long as, by the laws of the union, commerce is permitted, and so far as it is permitted; and inasmuch as this section of the law of South Carolina is a restriction upon this commerce, it is incompatible with the rights of all nations which are in amity with the United States.

There is another view of this subject. By the national constitution, the power of making treaties with foreign nations, is given to the general government, and the same constitution declares that the treaties so made shall constitute a part of the supreme law of the land. The national government has exercised this power, also, of making treaties. We have treaties subsisting with various nations, by which the commerce of such nations with the United States, is expressly authorized, without any restriction as to the color of the crews by which it shall be carried on. We have such a treaty with Great Britain, as to which nation this question has arisen. This act of South Carolina forbids, or what is the same thing, punishes, what this treaty authorizes.

I am of the opinion that the section of the law under consideration is void, for being against the constitution, treaties and laws of the United States, and incompatible with the rights of all nations in amity with the United States.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

WILLIAM WIRT.

The hon. John Quincy Adams, secretary of state, U. S. (conv.)

His excellency the governor of South Carolina, Columbia.

Department of state, Washington, 6th July 1824.

SIR: By direction of the president of the United States, I have the honor of enclosing copies of several successive representations received at this department from the representatives of the British government here, relating to the operation of an act of the legislature of South Carolina; a copy of the opinion of the attorney general of the United States upon the act, is likewise enclosed; and I have it in charge to express the hope of the president, that the inconvenience complained of will be remedied by the legislature of the state of South Carolina itself.

I am, with great respect, sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Executive department, December 1st, 1824.

To the honorable the president and members of the senate.
Fellow-citizens—I have the honor herewith to submit to your consideration, a proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States, from the state of Georgia, in the following words:

“That no part of the constitution of the United States ought to be construed, or shall be construed, to authorize the importation or ingress of any person of color into any one of the United States, contrary to the laws of such state.”

In submitting this proposed amendment, I feel a confidence that I am submitting, what already attaches to each state in its sovereign and independent capacity. A few days since I had the honor of enclosing to you the remonstrance of the British minister, Mr. Canning, on a clause of a legislative act passed in South Carolina, entitled “an act for the better regulation and government of free negroes and persons of color, and for other purposes,” together with the opinion of Mr. Wirt upon the same. A reference to the rule laid down by England, under similar circumstances, will, at once, prove that the deductions I drew in my communication, were well warranted by her own practice.

In December, 1778, the Roman Catholics made a protestation of their principles; on which the legislature of England formed an oath to be taken by that body of men. A doubt arose as to the meaning intended by the legislature to be affixed to the word interference. The solicitor-general, (Lee's) opinion was taken on the right of the legislature to make this enactment. His opinion is as follows:

“A state or constitution has the right of self-defence as well as an individual; and it is competent to each community to make such regulations, and stipulate such conditions, as appear, on their best consideration, to produce the greatest good and to avert the most evil from society. For no man has a right to remain in, and be protected by the laws of any community, that is plotting its destruction. On this simple and plain ground, I think every legislature ought to proceed; and, I trust, that it will be thought neither injurious to the civil rights, nor offensive to the peaceable Catholics to comply with it. Pretending to no subtle casuistry, I cannot see how a man, who can take an oath of 1778, can rationally object to the proposed oath.”

The opinion of solicitor-general Lee, given in Dec. 1791, was confirmed by Mr. Charles Butler, the learned commentator on Coke upon Lyttleton. If this be the law of England, in respect of their own Roman Catholic subjects, how much more strongly does it apply to persons who may reasonably be suspected, from our repeated knowledge of past facts, to be the secret emissaries of insurrection among our slave population? And with what right can a British ministry insist upon our foregoing those rights of self-protection, which they have acknowledged as of permanent validity, by the opinion of their public law officer in the preceding extract, and exercised so often since, by the frequent suspension of their habeas corpus act, and their repeated laws for the exportation of aliens?

There should be a spirit of concert and of action among the slave-holding states, and a determined resistance to any violation of their local institutions. The crisis seems to have arrived when we are called upon to protect ourselves. The president of the United States, and his law adviser, so far from resisting the efforts of a foreign ministry, appear to be disposed, by an argument drawn from the overwhelming powers of the general government, to make us the passive instruments of a policy, at war, not only with our interests, but destructive also of our national existence. The evils of slavery have been visited upon us by the capidity of those who are now the champions of universal emancipation. A firm determina-

tion to resist, at the threshold, every invasion of our domestic tranquility, and to preserve our sovereignty and independence as a state, is earnestly recommended; and, if an appeal to the first principles of the right of self-government be disregarded, and reason be successfully combatted by sophistry and error, there would be more glory in forming a rampart with our bodies on the confines of our territory, than to be the victims of a successful rebellion, or the slaves of a great consolidated government.

Respectfully, your fellow-citizen,
JOHN L. WILSON.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEORGIA,
Milledgeville, 10th January, 1824.

SIR: In compliance with the request of the legislature of Georgia, I enclose a copy of a resolution, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States.

Very respectfully,
G. M. TROUP.
IN SENATE—DEC. 17th, 1823.

Be it resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the state of Georgia, in general assembly met, and it is hereby resolved, by the authority of the same, That the following shall be proposed as an amendment to the constitution of the United States:

"That no part of the constitution of the United States ought to be construed, or shall be construed, to authorize the importation or ingress of any person of color into any one of the United States, contrary to the laws of such state."

And that his excellency the governor be, and he is, hereby, requested to communicate this resolution to the governors of the different states, with a request that the same may be submitted to their respective legislatures, and that he also communicate the same to our senators and representatives in congress.

THOMAS STOCKS, *Pres't Senate.*
DAVID ADAMS, *Speaker of H. of R.*

Approved, 22d December, 1823.

G. M. TROUP, *Governor.*

The following resolutions were introduced into the senate—and, after debate, passed, 36 to 6.

Resolved, That the state of South Carolina is desirous of complying with any measure necessary to promote harmony between this state and the government of the United States and foreign nations, and will cheerfully comply in all cases which do not involve a surrender of the safety and inherent rights of the state.

Resolved, That the legislature of this state has carefully considered the documents transmitted by the president of the United States, being a correspondence with the British minister relative to a law, passed December, 1822, regulating free negroes and persons of color, and can yet perceive no departure from the duties and rights of this state, or of the United States, in that law.

Resolved, That the legislature sees, with profound regret, the alarming symptoms of an unconstitutional interference with her colored population, whose condition, as it existed at the establishment of the present constitution of the United States, is expressly recognized, (paragraph 3 of sec. 2, of art. 1), and distinctly guaranteed by that instrument.

Resolved, That it is as much the duty of the state to guard against insubordination or insurrection among our colored population, or to control and regulate any cause which might excite or produce it, as to guard against any other evil, political or physical, which might assail us. This duty is paramount to all laws, all treaties, all constitutions. It arises from the supreme and permanent law of nature, the law of self-preservation; and will never, by this state, be renounced, compromised, controlled or participated with any power whatever.

Resolved, That this legislature is aware of the dangerous and insidious conduct of a party in Great Britain and the United States, who were ever ready to indulge their benevolent propensities at the expense of their neighbors, and who seem to reflect with complacency on the scenes of carnage and cruelty, which must be the result of their inconsiderate and mischievous machinations.

Resolved, That this legislature sees, with surprise, that the attention of the British minister was not directed to the numerous acts which have been passed by the parliament of Great Britain within the last twenty years, for the expulsion of aliens, and for the repeal of the habeas corpus act, founded on the suspicion that foreigners were interfering with the domestic tranquility of the country, and justified, in Great Britain, by the very law of self-preservation to which we now appeal.

Resolved, That this legislature, having received a very strange and ill-advised communication from the legislature of the state of Ohio, approves of the reply of the governor of Georgia to a similar communication, and will, on this subject, be ready to make common cause with the state of Georgia, and the other southern states similarly circumstanced in this respect.

Resolved, Therefore, that the legislature of South Carolina protests against any claims of right, of the United States, to interfere, in any manner whatever, with the domestic regulations and preservative measures in respect to that part of her property which forms the colored population of the state, and which property they will not permit to be meddled with, or tampered with, or in any manner ordered, regulated, or controlled by any other power, foreign or domestic, than this legislature.

Documents

FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The secretary of war to the president of the U. States
Department of war, December 3d, 1824.

SIR: In compliance with your directions, I herewith transmit reports from the various branches of the military establishment, lettered from A to K, which contain a full statement of the administration of that portion of the public service which is confided to the department of war. The reports afford satisfactory evidence, that a high degree of excellence has been attained in the administration of the different branches of the department. Not an instance of defalcation, or loss, has thus far occurred, and there is every reason to believe that the disbursements of the year will be made without the loss of a cent to the government. The accounts have already been rendered for nearly all the money which has been drawn from the treasury in the three first quarters of the year, on account of the army, fortifications, ordnance, and Indian affairs, and it is anticipated, with confidence, that the accounts of the whole of the disbursements, these quarters, will be rendered before the termination of the year. The old unsettled accounts of the department which, at the commencement of the present administration, amounted to \$45,111,123, have been reduced to \$3,136,991; and further accumulation is effectually prevented in the department by strict fidelity and punctuality in expenditure and settlement of accounts.

In order to improve the discipline of the artillery, eleven companies have been collected at fortress Monroe, at Old Point Comfort, which have been formed into a corps, as a school of practice for the artillery. The dispersed condition of the artillery rendered the measure necessary to the improvement of its discipline. By passing the whole corps, in succession, through the school, a degree of perfection will be given to the discipline of the artillery, nearly, if not

quite, equal to that which could be attained, were it practicable to collect it into one body, instead of being dispersed, as it is, in garrisons in the different fortresses along the whole line of the coast. To carry the arrangement into full effect, will require the aid of congress. An appropriation, in particular, will be necessary, to furnish horses for instruction in the light artillery exercise, which may be also used in instructing the cavalry drill; a branch of service in which the army is now without skill or instruction.

A board of officers has been constituted to revise the book of field exercise and manœuvres of infantry, which was adopted at the close of the late war, in order to a new and more correct edition; and to adapt it, as far as practicable, to the service of militia. It is proposed, also, to add to it a system of light infantry and cavalry drill, and to correct and enlarge the military rules and regulations, so as to render them as perfect as is practicable with our present experience.

The organization of the Indian department has been much improved in the course of the year; the beneficial effects of which is already apparent in its improved administration.

The hostilities of the remote tribes on the Missouri still continue, and has extended, in some degree, to those on the upper Missouri and the upper lakes. The continued hostility among the various tribes themselves in that quarter, it is believed, has contributed, in no small degree, to the murder of our citizens and depredations on their property, which have occurred; and measures have been taken to effect, if possible, a general pacification among them.

The season was too far advanced when the act passed, to carry into effect the intention of congress in authorizing treaties to be held with the remote tribes on the Missouri, by commissioners to be appointed by the president, and to be accompanied by a military escort. The commissioners have, however, been appointed, (general Atkinson and major O'Fallon, the agent on the Missouri), and measures adopted to carry the provisions of the act into effect as soon in the spring as the season will admit. It is believed that much good will result from the measure, by giving increased security to our citizens and trade in that remote region; but it is feared that nothing short of permanent military posts will afford complete security to either.

The appropriation of the sum of \$10,000 annually, for the civilization of the Indians, is producing very beneficial effects, by improving the condition of the various tribes in our neighborhood. Already 32 schools are established in the Indian nations, and, for the most part, are well conducted, in which, during the present year, 916 youths of both sexes have been instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, and all of the ordinary occupations of life. So large a body of well instructed youths, of whom several hundred will annually return to their homes, cannot fail to effect a beneficial change in the condition of this unhappy race.

The acts making appropriations for the repairs of Plymouth beach, the improvement of the entrance into the harbor of Presqu' isle, on lake Erie, and of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi, claimed the early attention of the department.

The execution of the two first of these works, was placed under the superintendence of officers of the corps of engineers. The first is nearly completed, and preparatory arrangements have been made for the early execution of the second. An officer, also, of the corps, was assigned to the execution of the act for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio, so far as it authorized an experiment to be made in removing the sand bars, which obstructed the navigation of that river. The officer was prepared to make

the experiment, but the river remained too full during the fall for a fair trial. Under the other provisions of the act, directing measures to be taken to remove the snags sawyers and planters, which obstruct the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi, a contract has been formed with a gentleman, experienced in their navigation, to free both of these rivers from all such obstructions, in conformity with the provisions of the act, for the sum of \$60,000, to paid on the execution of the work. In the contract it is stipulated, that it shall be executed under the superintendence and inspection of an officer of the corps of engineers.

In order to carry into effect the act of congress, of the 30th April last, authorizing the president "to cause the necessary surveys, plans and estimates, to be made, of the routes of such roads and canals, as he may deem of national importance in a commercial or military point of view, or necessary to the transportation of the public mail," a board was constituted, consisting of general Bernard and colonel Totten, of the engineer corps, and John L. Sullivan, an experienced civil engineer. It became necessary in giving orders to the board, under the act, to determine what routes for roads and canals were of "national importance," in the views contemplated by the act, as such only as the president might deem to be of that description were authorized to be examined and surveyed. In deciding this point, it became necessary to advert to our political system, in its distribution of powers and duties between the general and the state governments. In thus regarding our system, it was conceived that all of those routes of roads and canals, which might be fairly considered as falling within the province of any particular state, however useful they might be in a commercial or political view, or, to the transportation of the mail, were excluded from the provisions of the act. The states have important duties to perform, in facilitating, by means of roads and canals, commercial and political intercourse among their citizens; and within the spheres of these duties, they are more competent to act than the general government, and there can be no rational doubt, but that, as the population and capital of the several states increase, these powerful means of developing their resources will receive from their respective legislatures due attention. But as numerous as this class of improvement is, and important as it may be to the general government, in the discharge of the various duties confided by the constitution to it, there are other improvements not comprehended in it, of a more general character, which are more essentially connected with the performance of its duties, while they are less intimately connected with those belonging to the state governments, and less within their power of execution. It is believed that this class, and this only, was comprehended within the provisions of the act. In projecting the surveys in this view of the subject, the whole union must be considered as one, and the attention directed, not to those roads and canals which may facilitate intercourse between parts of the same state, but to those which may bind all of the parts together, and the whole with the centre, thereby facilitating commerce and intercourse among the states, and enabling the government to disseminate promptly, through the mail, information to every part, and to extend protection to the whole. By extending those principles, the line of communication by roads and canals, through the states, the general government, instead of interfering with the state governments within their proper spheres of action, will afford (particularly to those states situated in the interior), the only means of perfecting improvements of similar description, which properly belong to them.

These principles being fixed, it only remained to apply them to our actual geographical position, to

determine what particular routes were of "national importance," and which, accordingly, the board should be directed to examine, in order to cause surveys, plans and estimates, to be prepared, as directed by the act.

The first and most important, was conceived to be the route for a canal extending from the seat of government, by the Potomac, to the Ohio river, and thence to Lake Erie; and, accordingly, as soon as the board was organized, it was ordered to examine and cause this important route to be surveyed. Dr. William Howard and Mr. James Shriver, both of whom were well acquainted with the localities of the route, were associated as assistants with the board. Two topographical brigades, (all that could be spared from the survey of the coast, for the purpose of fortification), and one brigade of surveyors, under Mr. Shriver, were placed under the orders of the board.

The examination of the route was completed in September: but the survey will not be finished till the next season. That part of it, however, which is most interesting, the section of the summit level of the Alleghany, including its eastern slope, is completed, which, it is hoped, will enable the board to determine, during the present winter, on the practicability of the project. Should it prove practicable, its execution would be of incalculable advantage to the country. It would bind together, by the strongest bond of common interest and security, a very large portion of this union: but, in order fully to realize its "importance in a national point of view," it will be necessary to advert to some of the more striking geographical features of our country.

The United States may be considered, in a geographical point of view, as consisting of three distinct parts; of which the portion extending along the shores of the Atlantic, and back to the Alleghany mountains, constitutes one; that lying on the lakes and the St. Lawrence another; and that watered by the Mississippi, including its various branches, the other. These several portions are very distinctly marked by well defined lines, and have naturally but little connection, particularly in a commercial point of view. It is only by artificial means of communication that this natural separation can be overcome; to effect which much has already been done. The great canal of New York firmly unites the country of the lakes with the Atlantic through the channel of the North River; and the national road from Cumberland to Wheeling, commenced under the administration of Mr. Jefferson, unites, but more imperfectly, the western with the Atlantic states. But the complete union of these separate parts, which geographically constitute our country, can only be effected by the completion of the projected canal to the Ohio and Lake Erie, by means of which the country lying on the lakes will be firmly united to that on the western waters, and both with the Atlantic states, and the whole intimately connected with the centre. These considerations, of themselves, without taking into view others, fairly bring this great work within the provision of the act directing the surveys; but, when we extend our views, and consider the Ohio and the Mississippi, with its great branches, but as a prolongation of the canal, it must be admitted to be not only of national importance, but of the very highest national importance, in a commercial, military and political point of view. Thus considered, it involves the completion of the improvements of the navigation of both of these rivers, which has been commenced under the appropriation of the last session of congress; and, also, canals round the falls of the Ohio at Louisville, and Muscle Shoals on the Tennessee river, both of which, it is believed, can be executed at a moderate expense. With these improvements, the projected canal would not only unite the three great sections of the country together,

as has been pointed out, but would also unite, in the most intimate manner, all of the states on the lakes and the western waters among themselves, and give complete effect to whatever improvement may be made by those states individually. The advantages, in fact, from the completion of this single work, as proposed, would be so extended and ramified throughout these great divisions of our country, already containing so large a portion of our population, and destined, in a few generations, to outnumber the most populous states of Europe, as to leave in that quarter no other work for the execution of the general government, excepting only the extension of Cumberland road from Wheeling to St. Louis, which is also conceived to be of "national importance."

The route which is deemed next in importance in a national point of view, is the one extending through the entire tier of the Atlantic states, including those on the Gulf of Mexico. By adverting to the division of our country, through which this route must pass, it will be seen that there is a striking difference in geographical features between the portions which extend south and north of the seat of government, including the Chesapeake bay, with its various arms in the latter division. In the northern part of the division, all of the great rivers terminate in deep and bold navigable estuaries, while an opposite character distinguishes the mouths of the rivers in the other. This difference gives greater advantage to improvement, by canal, in the northern, and less in the southern, division. In the former it is conceived to be of high national importance to unite its deep and capacious bays by a series of canals; and the board was accordingly instructed to examine the routes for canals between the Delaware and the Rariton, between Barnstable and Buzzard's bays, and Boston harbor and Narraganset bay. The execution of the very important link in this line of communication between the Delaware and the Chesapeake, having been already commenced, was not comprehended in the order. These orders will be executed by the board before the termination of the season. The important results which would follow from the completion of this chain, in a commercial, military and political point of view, are so striking, that they need not be dwelt on. It would, at all times, in peace and war, afford a prompt, cheap and safe communication between all of the states north of the seat of government, and greatly facilitate their communication with the centre of the union. The states of New Hampshire and Maine, though lying beyond the point where these improvements would terminate, would not, on that account, less participate in the advantages, as they are no less interested than Massachusetts herself, in avoiding the long and dangerous passage around Cape Cod, which would be effected by the union of Barnstable with Buzzard's bay.

In the section lying south of this, none of these advantages for communication by canals exist. A line of inland navigation extends, it is true, along nearly the whole line of coasts which is susceptible of improvement, and may be rendered highly serviceable, particularly in war, and on that account may be fairly considered of "national importance." The Dismal Swamp canal, from the Chesapeake bay to Albemarle Sound, which is nearly completed, constitutes a very important link in this navigation. But it is conceived that, for the southern division of our country, the improvement which would best effect the views of congress, would be a durable road, extending from the seat of government to New Orleans, through the Atlantic states; and the board will accordingly receive instructions to examine the route as soon as the next season will permit.

The completion of this work, and the line of canals to the north, would unite the several Atlantic states, including those on the gulf, in a strong bond of union,

and connect the whole with the centre, which would also be united, as has been shown, with those on the lakes and the western waters, by the improvement projected in that quarter.

These three great works, then, the canal to Ohio and Lake Erie, with the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio, Mississippi, and the canal round the Muscle Shoal; the series of canals connecting the bays north of the seat of government, and a durable road extending from the seat of government to New Orleans, uniting the whole of the southern Atlantic states, are conceived to be the most important objects within the provisions of the act of the last session. The beneficial effects which would flow from such a system of improvement would extend directly and immediately to every state in the union; and the expenditure that would be required for its completion, would bear a fair proportion to the wealth and population of the several sections of the country, at least, as they will stand a few years hence. When completed, it would greatly facilitate commerce and intercourse among the states, while it would afford to the government the means of transmitting information, through the mail, promptly to every part, and of giving effectual protection to every portion of our widely extended country.

There are several other routes which, though not essential to the system, are deemed of great importance in a commercial and military point of view, and which the board will receive instructions to examine. Among these the most prominent is the connection, wherever it may prove practicable, of the eastern and western waters, through the principal rivers discharging themselves into the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico: for example, the Alabama and Savannah rivers with the Tennessee, James river with the Kenawa, and the Susquehanna with the Alleghany; which last will be more particularly adverted to in a subsequent part of the report. To these we may add, the route from Lake Champlain to the St. Lawrence, and from the river St. John across Florida Neck, to the Gulf of Mexico. They are both deemed important; but the latter particularly so. Should it prove practicable, its beneficial effects would be great, comprehensible and durable. The whole of the Atlantic and western states would deeply partake in its advantages. Besides the facility of intercourse which it would afford between those states, our trade with Mexico, Guatimala, and the central parts of the continent, would not only be greatly facilitated, but rendered much more secure.

The board have, besides those already mentioned, examined, in conjunction with Pennsylvania commissioners, a route for a canal from the Alleghany to the Susquehanna. In addition to the importance of this route to a large portion of the west, and the state of Pennsylvania, it was thought to possess other and strong claims on the attention of the government. It is believed to be one of the most promising routes to cross the Alleghany by a canal communication, and should that by the Potomac prove impracticable, it might afford the means of effecting the great objects intended by the canal projected by that route.

When the various routes to which I have referred are examined and surveyed, and plans and estimates formed, in conformity with the directions of the act, it will present so full a view of the whole subject, as will enable congress to commence and complete such a system of internal improvement as it may deem proper, with the greatest possible advantage.

In conclusion, I have to remark, that experience has shown, that the corps of engineers is too small to perform the various duties which are assigned to it. Its duties have been more than trebled since its establishment, and are increasing every year. During the present year much inconvenience has been experienced for the want of a sufficient number of offi-

cers, notwithstanding every officer of the corps has been on active duty during the season.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,
J. C. CALHOUN.

To the president of the United States.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Transmitted from the war department to the president, to accompany his message to congress.

- A. Report of major general Brown, concerning the organization, distribution, and disbursements, &c. of the army.
- B. Report of the quartermaster general.
- C. Report of the commissary general of subsistence.
- D. Report of the paymaster general.
- E. Report of the surgeon general.
- F. Report of the commissary general of purchases.
- G. Report of the engineer department, with report of the board of visitors on the state of the military academy.
- H. Report of the ordnance department.
- I. Statement concerning pensions.
- J. Statement of bounty lands.
- K. Statement of Indian affairs.

A.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Washington, 20th Nov. 1824.

SIR: Agreeably to your instructions of the 1st inst. I have the honor to lay before you the returns and statements following, viz:

- A. A statement of the organization of the army, agreeably to the act of congress of 2d March, 1821.
- B. A return of the strength of the army, from the last regimental and other returns, received at head quarters.
- C. A return shewing the distribution of the troops in the eastern department.
- D. A return shewing the distribution of the troops in the western department.
- E. A statement shewing the number of men enlisted, the amount of money advanced for the purposes of recruiting, and the amount for which recruiting accounts have been rendered for settlement, from 1st Oct. 1823, to 30th Sept. 1824.

By statement E, it will be seen that \$5,224 87 remains unexpended in the hands of the recruiting officers. This sum is now in a course of application to the recruiting service, and there is no doubt, from the promptitude and correctness of the recruiting officers, that it will, when the proper time arrives, be regularly accounted for.

Brevet major general Gaines is just completing a tour of inspection, embracing the posts on the upper and lower lakes; but his report has not been received.

During the early part of the year, a tour of inspection was performed by brevet major gen. Scott, embracing the posts on the Florida Gulf and the Mississippi river, commencing at fort St. Philip, below New-Orleans, and terminating at fort St. Anthony.

During the months of March, April and May, colonel Wool inspected all the posts on the Atlantic coast, between Savannah, Georgia and Portsmouth, N. H. During the months of June, July and August, he inspected the posts of Sackett's Harbor, Niagara, Detroit, Sault St. Marie and Green Bay.

Colonel Archer has inspected the posts of Baton Rouge, New-Orleans, fort St. Philip, Petite Coquille, Pensacola, and all the posts on the Atlantic frontier, between Washington city and fort Sullivan, Me. including the national armory, at Springfield, Massachusetts.

The reports of inspections, performed by the commanding officers of artillery regiments, are not yet received.

The general condition of the army, the state of its discipline, administration, &c. are as favorable as could be expected. The infantry regiments have, perhaps, attained as much excellence as is compatible with the state of dispersion which naturally grows out of the physical relations of the country, and the exigencies of the public service. In the artillery regiments, an important accession of scientific and experimental knowledge is to be expected from the school of practice, which has gone into operation at fortress Monroe.

In addition to the intelligence which I have above presented, in obedience to your instructions, I have thought proper to submit, for your consideration, some reflections upon a subject connected, in the most intimate manner, with the welfare of the army. I mean the evil of desertion—an evil which has grown to a serious magnitude, and exerts an unhappy influence upon the numerical force and efficiency of the army, upon its moral character, and upon the fund appropriated by the government for its support. Its effect upon the numerical force and efficiency of the army is, by withdrawing from the ranks a large number of men, of whom the greater part succeed in eluding the vigilance of pursuit, and the residue are devoted to hard labor and imprisonment in garrison, which are the lightest penalties awarded to the crime; in either case their services as soldiers, are lost to the army. Its effect upon the moral character of the army is, to degrade the spirit of the profession by relaxing its moral ties, and by merging the infamy of the crime in the multiplication of example. Its effect upon the fund appropriated to the support of the army is, by increasing the expenditure of the recruiting service from the necessity of keeping the ranks of the army full, by providing a recruit, at a considerable expense, to supply the place of every deserter who eludes apprehension.

The comforts which the soldier enjoys from the liberal provision of the government, his exemption from all arbitrary restraint, and the mildness and regularity which distinguish the administration of the army, leave no imaginable cause for the prevalence of desertion, but the inadequacy of the punishment annexed to it by law. In time of war, it is suppressed by the infliction of capital punishment; but it has not been customary to inflict the sentence of death upon deserters in time of peace. Before the late war, punishment by stripes operated as a partial, if not an efficient restraint; but this mode of punishment was abolished by law, at a time when it was deemed necessary, in order to engage individuals of respectable connexions and elevated spirit, to enter the ranks, to expunge from the government of the army every feature which was repugnant to the moral elevation of man. It has been my opinion that it would become necessary, if the government should continue to enlist into the army foreigners, who have generally been accustomed to the lash, and cannot easily be governed without it, to revive by law, the punishment by stripes, under the discretion of our courts martial; but, as you have consented to the prohibition of their enlistment, it is at least due to the character of our native soldiery, to make a further experiment to govern them without resorting to expedients which are not altogether in harmony with the genius of our institutions or the spirit of the age.

Experience having proved that the established system of punishment is inadequate to the suppression of the crime, and that it is vain to rely altogether upon the influence of moral obligation, I can conceive no other mode of securing the fidelity of the soldier than by creating an artificial interest, which will bind him to the service. With a view to this object, I would recommend that provision be made, by law, to retain a portion of his monthly pay in the hands of

the government, until the expiration of his term of enlistment, and to make an honorable discharge the condition of its payment. The smallest portion which I would advise to be retained is one dollar per month, and the largest portion two dollars. A sum smaller than the former would be inadequate to produce in the soldier the necessary interest, and a sum larger than the latter would make too serious an inroad upon his comforts. Assuming the medium, one dollar and fifty cents, as the proper standard, let us examine its influence upon the army and the public treasures. At the expiration of his first year's service, every soldier would have in the possession of the government eighteen dollars; at the end of the second year, thirty-six dollars; and at the expiration of his term of enlistment, ninety dollars. The regular monthly increase of the sum in expectancy, would be a constantly increasing motive to a faithful performance of his duties; and he would be confirmed in his course of fidelity and obedience to the laws, by the consideration that an honorable discharge would put him in possession of a sum sufficient to sustain him in transferring his industry, if he should think proper, to a new pursuit. In the meantime, if he should desert, the sum retained from his pay would, in some cases, be sufficient, and in all cases go far towards enabling the government to provide a recruit to supply his place. Thus, the expense of filling vacancies occasioned by a violation of the laws, would principally fall, as in justice it ought, upon the offenders themselves, and not upon the public, against which the offence is committed.

The more I reflect upon this subject, the more firmly I am strengthened in the conviction that the frequency of desertion will be materially abridged by the measure which I have the honor to suggest. If my position is correct, it will be apparent that the efficiency of the army will be augmented, that its moral character will be elevated, and that the branch of public expenditure heretofore referred to, will be brought within the smallest limits to which, under the most favorable circumstances, it is susceptible of being reduced. If it should be found by experience that this measure is ineffectual, and that it is necessary, by severe and humiliating penalties, to punish, where interest and the sense of moral obligation are inadequate to restrain, it will be a consolation to reflect, when we are compelled to have recourse to expedients like these, that those of a milder character have been exhausted.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JAC. BROWN.

Hon. J. C. Culhoun, secretary of war.

The total present strength of the army is 5,779 men. The aggregate allowed by law is 6,183. The number of men enlisted during the year, ending 30th Sept. last, was 2,558.

A distribution of the officers and men at the different posts next follows. It is nearly the same as it was last year, and it does not seem necessary to repeat the account of it.

The unsettled balance yet in the hands of recruiting officers, amounts only to the sum of \$5,224 87.

The Quartermaster general reports a balance yet to be accounted for, in the sum of \$11,219 92—24,352 of which was remitted at such late periods in the third quarter, as not to reach its destination in time to be included in the accounts rendered. The money that passed through his hands was \$299,344 73.

The Commissary general of subsistence remitted the sum of \$298,669 27—of which only \$26,992 07 remains to be accounted for—and some of the posts are so remote that the returns could not be received in time. It is his opinion that "no loss whatever" will accrue during the year.

The report of the Paymaster general is of the same

pleasing character. Out of more than \$839,000 drawn from the treasury, a balance of only \$13,402 53 cents remains to be settled up.

All the accounts of the surgeon general are closed, except in the sum of \$72 09. The annual expense of medical stores for the army has not been more than \$2 50 per man. The deaths in the army in the two first quarters of the year were but 53, and 13 of them were from consumption.

The affairs of the "purchasing department" are settled up. The cost of articles for clothing the army is, generally, less, at this time, than it was two years ago.

The reports from the "Engineer department" and concerning the military academy, are very interesting—but too long to insert at length, and of a nature that will not allow of abstracts. Great industry and care is evidently manifested. The works on the different fortifications have been regularly carried on.

The "Ordnance department" shows the same rigid accountability. Out of \$354,387 41, transmitted or paid, 15,285 57 remain unexpended. The expense of the national armory, in Springfield, Mass. for the year 1823, was \$186,824; that of the armory at Harper's Ferry, Vir. was \$194,368.* In the year 1823, 15,000 stand of arms were distributed amongst the militia of the several states and territories, under the act of 1808, "for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia."

The number of revolutionary pensioners is 13,034, that of invalid pensioners, 3,736, and that of half-pay, in lieu of bounty land, 202. Of the first class there died, in the three first quarters of 1824, 441; of the second class, 73; of the third class, none. The annual amount of pensions to the first class is 1,337,316 dollars, to the second \$298,000, to the third \$9,876.

The number of military bounty land warrants issued, up to the 22d of November, 1824, is 26,761, covering 4,475,632 acres of land.

The report from the office of Indian affairs shows that \$282,651 13 have been drawn, and that a balance of 39,804 30 remains to be accounted for—chiefly from disbursements for objects which are not yet completed. It speaks very favorable of the progress of the schools established among the Indians, as follows:

"The returns show that 32 schools are now in operation, containing 916 children. The reports of the superintendents are highly satisfactory. They certainly demonstrate that no insuperable difficulty is in the way of a complete reformation of the principles and pursuits of the American Indian. Judging from what has been accomplished since the adoption, by the government, in 1819, of the system upon which all the schools are now operating, and making due allowance for the tardy advancements of the first two or three years, which were for the most part consumed in the work of preparation, and in overcoming the prejudices and apprehensions of the Indians, there is good reason to believe, that an entire reformation may be effected, (I mean among the tribes bordering our settlements, and to whom those benefits have been extended), in the course of the present generation—it being with the children of the Indians that those have to do, who have undertaken this work of reformation.

"Nothing appears to be required to effect so humane an object but the necessary means for the support of the system, as its enlargement may be required; and the continued application of the same zeal and intelligence which have so far characterized those who superintend and conduct it."

*23,539 muskets were made, 5,662 repaired, and 15,232 cleaned, at these armories during the year, and a great deal of other work done, all which is specified

Further particulars, and, probably, some of the papers at length, especially the report from the Engineer department, will be noticed hereafter, as soon as room is allowed.

Eighteenth Congress—2d Session.

SENATE.

December 20. John McLean, of Illinois, elected a senator for the remainder of the term of Ninian Edwards, appeared this day, produced his credentials, and took the oath of office.

The president communicated to the senate a report from the secretary of war, containing the names and annual pay of all public pensioners, in obedience to a resolution of the senate of the 10th of May last.

Among the petitions presented, was one by Mr. Lorie, from the chamber of commerce of the city of Philadelphia, praying the construction of a breakwater at the mouth of the Delaware, and for the suppression of piracy.

Mr. Mason offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of limiting the number of cadets at the military academy at West Point, to the number of members in the house of representatives, and that the number to be admitted from each state and territory, respectively, shall be the same as that of the representatives to which such state or territory shall be entitled, and that the brother of no person educated at the academy shall be admitted so long as there be other applicants; and that provisions be made for admitting from the District of Columbia.

The senate proceeded, as in committee of the whole, to the consideration of the bill "to authorize the legislature of Ohio to sell and convey certain tracts of land granted to said state for the use of the people thereof."

Mr. Barton stated, that the bill had been originally reported in the house of representatives upon the application of Ohio. The few salines mentioned in the bill had been granted to the state of Ohio, with a restriction upon her power to use them, to secure to her the article of salt, and with a view to prevent a monopoly of it. Since that time it had been found in abundance in different parts of the state, and the grant, so restricted in the rise, had become of little value to her. The committee were of opinion that the reason of the restriction had ceased, and that the prayer of the state ought to be granted.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Hayne, from the committee appointed on so much of the president's message as relates to making a provision for the services of general Lafayette reported the following bill.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States, in congress assembled, That the sum of \$200,000 be, and the same is hereby, granted to major general Lafayette, in compensation for his important services and expenditures during the American revolution; and that, for this purpose, a stock to that amount be issued in his favor, dated the 4th July, 1824, bearing an annual interest of six per cent. payable quarter yearly, and redeemable on the 31st Dec. 1834.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That one complete and entire township of land be, and the same is hereby, granted to the said major general Lafayette and that the president of the United States be authorized to cause the said township to be located on any of the public lands which remain unsold, and that patents be issued to general Lafayette for the same.

On motion by Mr. Hayne, the bill was twice read, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The senate then adjourned.

December 21. Mr. Boulogny, elected a senator from the state of Louisiana, for the remainder of the term of Henry Johnson, appeared to-day, produced his credentials, and took the qualifying oath of office.

Petitions were presented—

By Mr. *Findlay*, from the president and directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal company, praying the aid of the general government to the undertaking in which they are engaged.

Mr. *R. M. Johnson*, of Kentucky, submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee on public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making provision, by law, to authorize the several banks in which the public moneys arising from the sale of the public lands, were deposited, and which still owe balances to the United States, on account of deposits to the United States, as well as the debtors of such banks, whose obligations have been transferred to the United States, to pay the same in lands, upon such terms as may be just and equitable.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. *Macon* was taken up and agreed to.

The senate proceeded, as in committee of the whole, to the consideration of the bill making provision for the services and expenditures of general Lafayette.

Mr. *Macon* rose, with great reluctance, to express his objections to the bill. He thought that more should not be done for an adopted son than for one of our own. Lafayette had made great sacrifices; but this was no reason why more should be done for him than for American citizens, who had spent their all in defence of their country, and equally hazarded their lives, &c. Mr. *Brown*, of Ohio, also objected to the bill—he wished to know what evidence had induced the committee to suppose that the amount proposed was the proper amount of compensation. He wished the phraseology of the bill changed. Mr. *Hayne* went into a long and able exposition of the general's services; and, as to the matter of compensation, made it out that he was fully entitled to the sum proposed. [We shall insert this speech at length because of the interesting facts that it discloses.]—Messrs. *Macon* and *Brown* spoke again—they each had a full sense of Lafayette's worth and services; but disapproved of the bill or of the manner in which it was drawn. Mr. *Noble* also opposed it, on the latter ground.

The yeas and nays on the passage of the bill being called for by Mr. *Noble*, were as follows—

YEAS—Messrs. Barbour, Boulogne, Branch, Chandler, Clayton, Dickerson, Eaton, Jackson, Johnson of Ky, Johnston, of Lou., Kelly, King, of Alab. King, of N. Y., Knight, Lanman, Lloyd, of Mass., Lusk, of Md. Edwards, Elliott, Findlay, Gaillard, Hayne, Holmes, of Maine, Holmes, of Miss., Lowrie, McLean, Mills, Palmer, Parrott, Seymour, Smith, Talbot, Taylor, Thomas, Van Buren, Van Dyke, Williams.

NAYS—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Brown, Cobb, Macon, Noble, Ruggles.

So the bill was passed and sent to the house of representatives for concurrence.

Mr. *Barbour* submitted the following, which was taken up and agreed to:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause to be communicated to the senate, such information as he may possess, (and which may be set at communication,) relative to the piracies referred to in his message, and the means heretofore adopted by the executive for their suppression; and that the president be so requested to state the additional means necessary and expedient to be entrusted to the executive for the suppression of the same.

After consideration of executive business,

The senate adjourned.

December 22. Mr. *Ruggles* submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the president be requested to cause to be communicated to the senate the number of merchant vessels, belonging to the citizens of the United States with their names, owners, and merchandise, which have been captured or plundered, and of injuries inflicted on citizens of the United States by the pirates, since the first of December, 1823, and also, the number of private and piratical vessels that have been taken by our naval force since that period of time.

Mr. *Johnston*, of Louisiana, laid the following resolutions on the table:

Resolved, That the public lands of the United States be appropriated and pledged as a permanent and perpetual fund for education and internal improvement.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, after defraying the incidental expenses, be annually invested, by the secretary of the treasury, in the stock of the bank of the United States, or in the stock of the government, or other stock, as con-

gress may direct, together with the interest annually accruing thereon.

Resolved, That the year following the return of the next census, and immediately after the apportionment of representatives, and every tenth year thereafter, the proceeds of the interest arising on the said capital stock, shall be distributed according to the ratio of representation; one-half of which sum shall constitute a fund for education, and the other half shall constitute a fund for internal improvement, to be applied to these objects, under the authority of the respective states.

Many petitions were presented and referred; and matters attended to which will sufficiently appear in the future details.

The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. *Johnson*, of Kentucky, was taken up—the mover of it supported its passage and Mr. *Eaton* rejoined. It was laid on the table for the present. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Dec. 16. The following resolution, offered yesterday by Mr. *Livingston*, was taken up and agreed to:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to lay before this house an account of the unclaimed dividends on the public stocks, if any, since the establishment of the present government.

The following resolution, offered yesterday by Mr. *Brent*, was then taken up and agreed to:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to inform this house, if it be not incompatible with the public welfare, of the causes which have prevented the execution of the 4th article of the treaty of the 22d February, 1819, between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain, so far as the same relates to the surveying of the western boundary of the United States, and if the same has been prevented by the actual situation of the government of Mexico in respect to the kingdom of Spain and this country, as connected with the said boundary—whether any measures have been taken to call the attention of the government of Mexico to the final establishment of a boundary between that country and the United States.

Mr. *Rankin* moved that the house now consider the bill concerning certain claims to land in the western district of Louisiana.

After some explanations the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The bill to authorize the secretary of the treasury to adopt a new hydrometer for ascertaining the proof of liquors, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. *Wickliffe* offered the following resolution; which was ordered to lie on the table:

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the act of congress of the first of March, 1792, relative to electors of president and vice-president, that the appointment of election, by the several states, shall be made upon the same day throughout the United States.

Mr. *Wickliffe* stated that the same reasons which rendered it necessary that the votes of the electors of president should be given on the same day, operated to make it equally necessary that the election of electors should be made on the same day throughout the United States; and recent events had rendered his conviction, on this subject, more settled. He should move to lay the resolution on the table; which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. *Hamilton*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the appointment of an additional number of deputy or assistant quartermasters, with a view of securing a more effective responsibility in the disbursement of property in that department.

On motion of Mr. *Tracy*, the house resolved itself into committee, on the bill further to amend the act authorizing the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes—Mr. *Campbell*, of Ohio, in the chair.

The bill was then read for amendments, when Mr. *Wright*, of Ohio, moved an amendment at the close of the first section, specifying that the cause of the destruction of the buildings was their occupancy by the United States.

Mr. *Tracy* explained the bill at considerable length. Mr. *Wright* replied. He was willing to pay for buildings that had been destroyed while in the occupation of the United States, but not for those which had at any time been so occupied. To obtain time

for considering the bill, the committee rose, &c. and the house adjourned.

Friday, December 17. Mr. H. Wilson, Pa. attended on Wednesday last.

Messrs. Brent, Beecher, Isacks, Floyd, Woods, and J. T. Johnson, were announced to have been appointed a committee on the petitions of certain inhabitants of Louisiana, in relation to the title of the baron Bastrop to a large tract of land in that state.

After the presentation of sundry petitions—

The speaker made a suggestion to the house in relation to the present course pursued in the presentation of petitions; when,

On motion of Mr. A. Stevenson, it was

Resolved, That all petitions presented at the last session, referred to standing committees of this house, and not reported upon, be considered as again referred to the same standing committees.

Mr. Hamilton, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill "making certain alterations in the mode of making payment to the enlisted soldiers of the army of the United States, in order to prevent the crime of desertion;" which was twice read and committed, made the order of the day for to-morrow, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Conway, of Arkansas, offered the following:

Resolved, That the committee on Indian affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of organizing all the territories of the United States, lying west of the state of Missouri, and territories of Arkansas and Michigan, into a separate territory, to be occupied exclusively by Indians, and of authorizing the president of the United States to adopt such measures as he may think best, to colonize all the Indians of the present states and territories permanently within the same.

Mr. Rankin, of Mississippi, suggested that, as the entire subject to which the resolution refers, is brought forward in the president's message, and already referred to a committee of this house, the resolution was unnecessary. But Mr. Conway explained, and it was finally adopted.

Mr. Cambreleng, of N. Y. laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to communicate to this house, as compatible with the public interest, the correspondence with the Spanish government relating to the piracies off the Island of Cuba.

Mr. Tracy, moved to take up the bill authorizing payment for property lost or destroyed by the enemy during the late war; which was carried, ayes 91, noes 42.

The house accordingly went into committee of the whole on that bill, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, in the chair.

Mr. Williams, of N. C. earnestly opposed the bill; and he stated that certain papers were wanting to shew the merits of it to the members—He proposed that the committee should immediately rise. After some remarks from Messrs. Cambreleng and Tracy, the committee rose, and the papers referred to were ordered to be printed.

Adjourned till Monday.

Monday, Dec. 20. Mr. Baylies presented a memorial from sundry inhabitants of Norfolk, remonstrating against the election of John Bailey to be their representative in the present congress, which was referred to the committee on elections.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Cambreleng on Friday, calling for the correspondence that may have taken place as to the piracies off Cuba, &c. was agreed to.

Mr. A. Stevenson wished to call the attention of the house to a subject of some interest. It related to the claims of the state of Virginia, for advances made to the government during the late war. He alluded to the interest which Virginia had paid for the money then advanced; and concluded with declaring, that it was a claim not only founded upon justice, but which the patriotic conduct of the state of Virginia, during the late war, called upon congress to consider. His object, in rising, being to

bring the subject before the house, in a shape which would lead to some decision, he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of claims be instructed to inquire into the propriety of providing by law, for the reimbursement of the amount of interest paid by Virginia upon loans of money negotiated by her, for the use of the general government, during the late war between Great Britain and the United States.

Mr. Mallory rose, to call the attention of the house to a resolution on the subject of fitting out a vessel of war for the protection of Lake Champlain. He adverted to the situation of the lake, and the necessity of providing against invasion, and the dismantled state of the navy now on the lake, and concluded with moving the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the building of a steam vessel of war for the defence of Lake Champlain.

Mr. Allen, (Mass.) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on the importation of brown sugar.

Mr. Wickliffe moved to add "molasses"—rejected. The resolution itself was then negatived.

On motion of Mr. McKim, it

Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the amount of monthly pay, now allowed by law to the seamen of the United States, when discharged in foreign ports, from the sale of vessels or other causes.

Mr. Whipple offered the following resolution, which was ordered to lie one day on the table:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to communicate to this house any information which he may possess, and which, in his opinion, it may not be improper to make public, relative to the intentions of the allied powers of Europe to aid Spain in the subjugation and recovery of her former colonies in America.

On motion of Mr. McDuffie, it was

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, with instructions to inquire into the expediency and practicability of limiting and regulating the sales of the public land, in such manner that the quantity brought into market may not exceed the effective demand at a fair and natural price, and with further instructions to inquire into any abuses which may exist from the combination of capitalists for the purpose of defrauding the government, or from the defective organization of the land office system; and if any such abuses are found to exist, to devise and report some plan by which they may be corrected.

The committee was then ordered to consist of seven.

Mr. Floyd moved that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to take up the bill to authorize the occupation of the Columbia or Oregon river; which being, agreed to, Mr. A. Stevenson was called to the chair.

The bill was then read by sections.

Various amendments were made—and the appropriation fixed at 50,000 dollars. On a motion that the committee should rise and report the bill as amended, Mr. Floyd rose and delivered a speech of considerable length, explanatory of the bill and shewing its importance. Some debate followed, in which Messrs. Poinsett, Cook, Floyd and Trimble participated, after which the bill was reported to the house.

Tuesday, Dec. 21. Among the petitions presented this day was that of George Lewis, founded on a Georgia loan certificate, purchased of the government at par, and the claim amounted to 200,000 dollars. This claim had been five times favorably reported on by different committees of claims.

Mr. Randolph, from the select committee appointed on so much of the president's message as relates to the sacrifices and services of gen. Lafayette, reported a bill "concerning general Lafayette;" which was read twice, referred to a committee of the whole house, and made the order of the day for to-day.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Whipple was agreed to.

After a variety of minor business, Mr. Randolph moved to postpone all the previous orders of the day to take up the bill concerning gen. Lafayette; which, though opposed, was agreed to by a large majority.

The bill having been read, Messrs. *Campbell* and *Gaslay* opposed it, (pretty much for the same reasons that influenced Mr. *Macon* in the senate). Its postponement till Monday was asked for—ayes 75, noes 94. Mr. *Sterling* proposed to strike out the grant of land—rejected, only 68 members rising in favor of the motion. Mr. *Vance*, of Ohio, moved to reduce the sum to 150,000 dollars—negatived, by a larger majority than the preceding. At length, after some remarks from Mr. *Tracy*, the bill was laid on the table—ayes 93, noes 84.

The remainder of the sitting was spent in discussing the bill for occupying the mouth of Columbia river. Nothing decided.

Wednesday, Dec. 22. After some other business, a resolution, offered by Mr. *Brent*, in relation to the claim of the marquis de Maison Rouge was taken up—considerable debate took place, but the proceedings were cut short by the time having arrived for taking up the orders of the day.

The bill providing for the occupation of the mouth of the Columbia river, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The bill concerning gen. Lafayette was taken up, and various proceedings had on it. Differences of opinion existed as to the propriety of the manner proposed, though there was no opposing sentiment as to the merits of the object of it. At length it was ordered that the bill should be read a third time to-day—

The bill was then read a third time, accordingly, and the question thereupon decided, on request of Mr. *Becher*, by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbot, Adams, Alexander, of Va. Alexander, of Tenn. Allen, of Mass. Allen, of Tenn. Allison, Archer, Bailey, Daylies, Barber, of Con. P. P. Barbour, J. S. Barbour, Bartlett, Bartley, Bassett, Blair, Breck, Brent, Brown, Buchanan, Buckner, Cambreleng, Campbell, of S. C. Carter, Carey, Cassidy, Clark, Cook, Collins, Conner, Cook, Craig, Crowninshield, Culpeper, Cushman, Day, Durlee, Dwinell, Dwight, Eaton, Eddy, Edwards, of Penn. Ellis, Farrelly, Floyd, Foote, of Con. Foote, of N. Y. Forsyth, Forward, Frost, Fuller, Garrison, Gatlin, Govan, Gurley, Hall, Hamilton, Harris, Harvey, Hemphill, Henry, Herrick, Hobart, Hogeboom, Holcombe, Hooks, Houston, Ingham, Isaacs, Jenkins, Jennings, J. T. Johnson, Kent, Kidder, Kremer, Lathrop, Lawrence, Lee, Leftwich, Letcher, Little, Livingston, Locke, Long, Longfellow, McArthur, McDuffie, McKeane, McKeen, McKim, McLane, of Del. Mangum, Millary, Markly, Martindale, Marvin, Matlack, Mercer, Miller, Mitchell, of Penn. Mitchell, of Md. Moore, of Ken. Moore, of Ala. Morgan, Neale, Nilson, Newton, O'Brien, Olin, Owen, Patterson, of Penn. Plumer, of N. H. Plumer, of Penn. Poinsett, Rankin, Reed, Reynolds, Richards, Rose, Saunders, Sanford, Sharpe, Arthur Smith, Alexander Smyth, Wm. Smith, Spaight, Standefer, A. Stevenson, J. Thompson, Stewart, Stoddard, Storey, Swan, Tallafren, Tammall, Taylor, Ten Eyck, Test, Thompson, of Penn. Thompson, of Geo. Tomlinson, Tracy, Trimble, Tucker, of Va. Tyson, Udree, Vance, of N. C. Van Rensselaer, Van Wick, Warfield, Wayne, Webster, Whipple, Whitman, White, Wickliffe, Williams, of Va. Williams, of N. C. James Wilson, Henry Wilson, Wilson, of S. C. Wolfe, Wood, Woods—Mr. Speaker—166.

NAYS—Messrs. Becher, Buek, Burligh, Campbell, of Ohio Cratis, Gaslay, Gist, F. Johnson, Lincoln, Livermore, McCoy, McLean, of Ohio, Matson, Metcalf, Patterson, of Ohio, Ross, Scott, Sloane, Sterling, Thomson, of Ken. Tucker, of S. C. Vance, of Ohio, Vinton, Whitelsey, Wilson, of Ohio, Wright—26.

When the yeas and nays had been recorded, the speaker rose, and observing that, having been precluded, by the place he held, from the expression of his sentiments in relation to either the principle or the form of the bill, he requested of the house that he might be permitted so far to give expression to his feelings, in relation to both, as to record his vote with those of the other members—and leave having been promptly given, the clerk called the speaker's name, and his vote was recorded in the affirmative.

When the house adjourned.

[This bill differs from that which passed the senate—the one appropriates money, the other authorizes an issue of six per cent. stock. In other respects they agree; the point of disagreement will be adjusted, as a matter of course.]

CHRONICLE.

Mr. Monroe. The report that this gentleman intended to take up his residence in New-York, after the expiration of his period of service, is not true. He will retire to his farm in Loudon county, Virginia.

The boat race! It may be thought by some that our "chronicle" ought to contain a full account of a boat race at New York, for 1,000 dollars, which has occupied so much space in the newspapers of that city—

Capt. Harris, of the British frigate *Hussar*, lately in that port, made a general challenge for a rowing match—any boat against one that belonged to him. It was accepted—the race was run, and the "American Star" triumphed over "Certain Death!" But even this was not the best of the whole affair—for the victors and the vanquished contended even more severely than before, in striving to see which could out-do the other in manly civilities and liberal feelings; and capt. Harris left impressions behind him for his gentlemanly conduct, that, we hope, will cause his countrymen and our own, when in foreign parts, ever to recollect that it "is easier to win cities than hearts"—to accomplish a victory, by superior skill or physical strength, than to gain the affections of the parties conquered.

Pennsylvania. At the seventh ballot to elect a senator of the United States in the place of Walter Lowrie, esq. taken on the 18th instant, the votes were— for Mr. Marks 45, Burnside 35, Sergeant 18, Ingham 18, Darlington 4, Rogers 6, J. Tod 1—total 127; no choice. After which the convention adjourned to the third Monday in January, when the fourth meeting to elect a senator will be held.

Resolutions have been introduced into the legislature of this state, expressive of the kind feelings entertained for gen. Lafayette, inviting him to visit the seat of government of the state, and expressing an earnest wish that some provision, worthy of him, may be made by the national legislature.

South-Carolina. The following resolutions have been adopted in the senate of the legislature of South-Carolina, by a vote of 30 to 13:

Resolved, That congress does not possess the power under the constitution, to adopt a general system of internal improvement as a national measure.

Resolved, That a right to impose and collect "taxes, &c." does not authorize congress to lay a tax for any other purpose than such as are embraced in the specific grants of power, and those necessarily implied therein.

Resolved, That congress ought not to exercise a power granted for particular objects, to effect other objects, the right to effect which has never been conceded.

Resolved, That it is an unconstitutional exercise of power, on the part of congress, to lay duties to protect domestic manufactures.

Resolved, That it is an unconstitutional exercise of power, on the part of congress, to tax the citizens of one state, to make roads and canals for the benefit of the citizens of another state.

Charleston, December 3.—In addition to the specimens from pear and peach trees, in full bloom, left with us on Wednesday, a gentleman, who resides in Legare-street, yesterday handed us a branch from a pear tree, with half-grown pears upon it, being the second crop of the present year.

*The names of the boats. They were each rowed by four persons. The American beat the British boat by nearly half a mile.

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.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. It being ascertained that Louisiana has given three votes to gen. Jackson and two to Mr. Adams, as president—and an undivided vote for Mr. Calhoun as vice president, we are enabled to state the result of the late election, as follows:

For Andrew Jackson	99
John Quincy Adams	81
William H. Crawford	41
Henry Clay	37
	—
	261

Mr. Calhoun is elected vice president by a very large majority—but as all the returns have not reached us, we shall defer the publication of a table to shew the actual results, until the votes shall be officially proclaimed in congress.

CONGRESS. The bill which passed the house of representatives concerning gen. Lafayette, was accepted by the senate in lieu of its own, and passed *nem. con.* It has been approved by the president, and is therefore a law.

The bill to provide for the occupation of the Columbia, or as it will hereafter perhaps be called, the Oregon river, has passed the house of representatives by a large majority. It has been so amended as only to contemplate a military occupation, for the present.

It will appear, by a reference to the proceedings, that several important subjects have been introduced, or are about to be laid before congress—such as to abolish imprisonment for debt, to establish a system for internal improvement, to make a discrimination in the credits on duties payable at the custom houses, and to regulate sales at auction, &c.

COM. PORTER. It will be seen by the message of the president, that this distinguished officer has been ordered home, to explain all the circumstances connected with his late visit to the town of Faxardo, in the island of Porto Rico. It is stated that he will be succeeded in his command by capt. Warrington.

The commodore's letter concerning the affair, (which we have not time to publish in the present sheet), very nearly corresponds with the accounts heretofore given.

FREEDOM OF OPINION. No one, I apprehend, can be better satisfied with the proceedings of congress, in making a suitable provision for general Lafayette, than myself—but I am far from being disposed to speak harshly of those who had the *firmness* to vote in the negative, in either house of congress. I say "*firmness*"—for it is not an easy thing for persons placed in public situations to resist popular opinion, though conscious that, in the operation of such opinion, violence may be committed on principles which they believe ought to be strictly maintained.

From the time of the arrival of gen. Lafayette until the passage of the act concerning him, the people, it may be said unanimously, desired that some way might be found out by which we could make such provision as would place him in easy circumstances for the remainder of his days, and enable him to leave his interesting family in the same comfortable condition; but hundreds with whom I myself have conversed on the subject—(among them many that would have shewn the sincerity of their wishes by putting their hands into *their own pockets*), were doubtful as to the propriety of an act of congress in the case, as

well because of its dangerous tendency, as from a belief that there was really a want of rightful power to *give away* the people's money, no matter how worthy the object of the donation might be; and there still are some who, though pleased with the act just passed, would have been placed in a very difficult situation, if they had been called upon to determine the question whether it should be passed or not. Perhaps, there was not one gentleman in congress who voted in the negative, that would not have given from 50 to 500 dollars, or more, of his own money, to make the general comfortable; ought then the motives of the members to be impeached, because that they did not feel themselves at liberty so to dispose of the public money committed to their keeping? I believe that the majority was right—but it does not follow that the minority was wrong. And, in a country and government like ours, wherein and under which every man is entitled to the enjoyment of his own opinion, we can hardly be too tender of the opinions of one another, unless they manifestly lead to acts injurious to the public welfare.

THE AUCTION SYSTEM. Every class of *citizens* in business, whether as dealers, mechanics or manufacturers, the auctioneers themselves excepted, is favorable to a checking of the present auction system, for the same reason that every man desires to provide bread for himself and his family. Experience has proven the injury of this system to all native or resident citizens located on the sea-board, or immediately connected in business with those that are—because that *steadiness* in the market is required to yield that reasonable profit and regular employment on which the welfare of society so much depends. And besides, it is manifest that a manner of proceeding which extends such great advantages to the *foreign* merchants and dealers, as shall be shewn hereafter, has immediate effect in reducing the amount of the public revenue, which should be derived from the quantity of goods imported; and thus it becomes the interest of every *citizen* to look into the matter, even if all should not be led to it by the destructive operation which this system has on our own merchants and dealers. It will appear very strange to those who have not examined the subject, when the assertion is made and can be sustained by a reference to official papers, that about *three-fourths* of all the British and French goods imported into New York, are on foreign account—and there sold at auction, for the benefit of foreigners, who have no more at stake in our country than British adventurers to the East Indies; who are ever in a *hurry* to plunder the natives, lest they may be supplanted by other bodies of adventurers more resolute in spoliation than themselves. Why should three fourths of this great business, which averages about 30,000,000 dollars a year, be in the hands of foreigners? Do we want capital, skill, enterprise or honesty, to carry it on? No—we have an abundance of every thing except profitable employment, though the *circulating* capital is daily diminishing because of the want of business for it, whereby the price of almost every commodity is reduced, as well as further depressed for the reason that so large a proportion of the *profits* that should be rightfully made on the importation of foreign goods, passes from our country never to return to it again, unless in new investments, to make new profits, by repeating, over and over, the same destructive speculations and frauds on our non-adoption of means for self-preservation.

If the whole business of importing such goods do yield, or should yield, a profit of three millions a year, or ten per cent. on the original cost of the articles, we see that two* of these millions go to benefit foreigners: but this is not all—we furnish these foreigners with a capital to carry it on, in the credits that we give on the duties! The average amount of these particular duties may be estimated at eight or nine millions—six of which are easily so managed as to be kept a *perpetual capital* for such persons to trade upon, *without the payment of interest*; and this capital is in continual action against the capital of our merchants, which is more than sufficient to carry on all the business of the nation, without a resort to credit on duties—and this, if allowed at all, should surely be for the exclusive advantage and encouragement of American citizens.†

It is repeated that it may be fully understood—that if the trade in British and French dry goods, hardware, &c. yields a profit on the importation of three millions a year, that TWO of those millions are carried away by foreigners, or sent off on foreign account. Let us look at some of the effects of this operation.

These two millions, if kept at home, would, in the first place, employ 500 principal merchants, and yield to each the handsome profit of \$4,000 per ann. These would employ 1,000 men as clerks and assistants, and *directly* maintain, including their own families, not less than 10,000 persons. They would require, for stores, warehouses and dwellings, about 1,000 houses, which, averaged at the annual value of no more than \$250 a-piece, would produce a yearly rental, or value, of \$250,000 a year.‡ Then, what quantity of mechanics would be required to build or repair and furnish these houses, and how great the market that would be thereby afforded for building-materials? How many additional persons would be supported by the various employments thus *created*—how many sustained by the numerous collateral or dependent branches of business? and what would be the additional gains of the farmers, graziers, and gardeners, in consequence of a greater consumption of their products, by reason of an increased ability to obtain them? It is true, that they, perhaps, at least 50,000 persons who would, in one way or another, get a living out of these two millions of profits, (and I speak of the profits alone), must have houses to dwell in, and bread and meat to subsist on; but it will not require any argument to shew that people live in better houses and on better provisions, and have a larger supply of them, when they are in prosperous than in adverse circumstances, a few misers excepted. Old-fashioned or inconvenient houses are pulled down, to erect more beautiful or commodious structures, whenever people think that they can afford it. The progress of improvement is always treading on the heel of the means furnished for it. This is the order of things in our young and rising country. It is not compatible with the genius of our people, or fitted to the actual condition in which we are placed, to remain *stationary*. Our motto is—"keep moving." And such is the natural effect of profitable employment, that the two millions every year which are now lost to us, and forever, would annually perform the business of more than *fifty* millions, if retained

*Though at New York the importation is three fourths on foreign account, I accept only two thirds as applicable to the whole trade of the United States.

†This subject has been taken up in congress, and is in good hands. See the proceedings.

‡This is a very moderate estimate for rents: 250,000 dollars a year is equal to a *capital* of four or five millions of dollars, liable to taxation, to meet the various requisitions of the general and local governments; and, as profit is accumulated, improvement extends.

for the home circulation and benefit. But, further—these millions lost to us, seek new investments abroad, and have *perpetual succession* to injure the whole mass of the American population; and the capital of six millions, *granted by us to foreigners*, in the shape of credits on duties, is, by them, *perpetually* used to interfere with our own capital. In vulgar phrase—we lend a stick to break our own heads with.

The importance of preserving to ourselves the two millions spoken of, may be partially estimated by observing how much bustle and business is caused by what may be strictly called the *commerce and navigation* of the United States.

It is impossible to arrive at any thing like certainty, as to the amount of the profits annually made by the merchants who own and sail ships, loaded on their own account, or chartered or freighted by others: but if we put it down at four millions, it cannot be doubted that we shall approach the real sum gained. Now observe, it is by this profit that new ships are built or old ones repaired—that new voyages are planned and executed, and the tens of thousands of merchants and clerks, ship-wrights, rope makers, riggers, blacksmiths, &c. &c. &c. and *all the seamen*, are employed; for, if there be not profit made somehow, and centered somewhere, in our country, all these branches of business must fail; and, with them, the demand for the various raw materials furnished by the landholders and cultivators, and used or consumed by the numerous body of mechanics and laborers engaged in carrying them on.

And suppose that, by a British order in council or French decree, a state of things was prepared for us that would reduce the amount of these profits one half—(or in a sum equal to that which we annually lose by the facilities afforded to foreigners in sales at auction)—what would the people say?—"Answer me that!" Why—every body would be calling out for war, and feel willing to expend an hundred millions, to prevent the injuries inflicted by the annual loss of two millions; for all men *know* the effect which the profit on commerce and navigation has on the general state of society. It is familiar to them—they have long been accustomed to see and feel it, and are ready to fight for it. All this may be very well. Two millions of *profits* are worth a struggle. But are two millions lost in one way more valuable than two millions lost in another; the point of honor being easy as to both? Surely not. Yet, what a shock would it cause if this particular profit was reduced in the sum supposed? All of us would feel and lament it, and be willing to make astonishing exertions to regain it: and, still nearly all appear callous to an equal reduction of what should be our rightful profits, which is gathered up by foreigners *in our own land*, and carried away by them. I pray the reader to stop here and reflect a little. We have built and maintain a navy for the *protection* of the commerce and navigation of the United States, and it naturally follows that they will be defended by arms, and they yield to us no more than four millions a year—while we suffer foreign merchants and manufacturers to *monopolize** a business at the very doors of our houses, by which they impoverish us at the rate of two millions per annum. And besides, it is morally certain that the goods imported on foreign account and sold at auction, are entered at the custom houses in the sum of 500,000 dollars, if not a million a year, for of less reported cost or value, than if imported by regular American merchants.

The matters now suggested, important as they are, and if admitted in their fullest extent, would hardly make up one half of the general aggregate of evil existing through the present practices of foreigners.

*How this *monopoly* is made, shall be described hereafter.

The vast surplus capital of our own country lies dormant—the merchants, baulked and defeated in their regular business, retire of compulsion or in disgust—employment is rendered more and more difficult to obtain, and money circulates with a snail-like pace for the want of use for it—the progress of improvement is checked, and the price of nearly all the commodities of the farmer are reduced, that a few *auctioneers* in the cities of the United States, and one or two hundred *Englishmen* at Liverpool and Manchester, &c. shall make two millions of dollars a year. This is the only *quid pro quo* that we have for so great a loss—for the goods furnished, the quality being regarded, cost the *consumers* quite as much, if not more, than if imported and sold by American merchants; and let it not be forgotten that *two thirds* of the whole trade alluded to, equal in amount to thirty millions of dollars, is carried on for the benefit of foreigners, who pay us no taxes, grant us no support, aid not in our defences, employ none of our people, (except *auctioneers*), and refuse to receive our provisions to feed those who manufacture the goods which they send hither and dispose of in such a ruinous manner.

The subject shall be continued next week.

"THE NATION'S GUEST." General Lafayette, accompanied by his son, secretary, and colonel Peter Little, of the house of representatives, arrived in Baltimore from Washington on the 26th inst. for the purpose of partaking of a dinner to be given him by his masonic brethren on the 27th. On his arrival at his rooms, provided by the corporation at the Fountain Inn, a carriage was in waiting to convey him to the residence of the venerated colonel John E. Howard, one of the fathers of the republic, where he spent the evening.

On Monday he received the visits of a large number of citizens—and, at about four o'clock, he reached the Masonic-Hall, when the brethren who purposed joining in the festivities of the day, amounting to about two hundred and fifty, were individually introduced, and gave the general and suite a most sincere and hearty welcome. At about five o'clock, the various lodges proceeded, in due form, to the spacious hall in South Charles-street, which had been fitted up for the occasion in a style of splendor and magnificence, where they sat down to an entertainment, which, for the variety and excellence of its fare, elegant and tasteful arrangement, has not been surpassed, perhaps, by any thing of the kind on this side of the Atlantic. The whole reflecting the highest credit on the taste and talent of Mr. D. Barnum, of the Indian Queen Hotel, under whose direction the dinner, &c. was prepared. The R. W. Grand Master, (B. C. Howard, esq.) presided, having on his right the distinguished guest, and, among other distinguished citizens, sat Mr. Rebello, charge d'affairs of the Brazilian government.

After the cloth was removed, many excellent toasts were drank. Previous to offering the following, the R. W. G. M. in his usual eloquent and impressive manner, alluded to the distinguished services of the "illustrious brother," who, scorning the proffer of "principalities and powers," made the cause of a brave and oppressed people his own, and freely dedicated his person and his purse to their service.

"Our illustrious brother, Lafayette—he relinquished the honors of the east to assist in the labors of the west."

The above having been drank, amid the most heart-touching enthusiasm—gen. Lafayette arose—and, after alluding to the oppression under which the free masons were laboring in some parts of Europe, (though not in his own country), proposed the following toast—

"The memory of an illustrious patriot and mason, general RIBCO—may the day soon come when the anniversary of his martyrdom will be celebrated in Spain, so as to atone for the base and ferocious celebration of the present year."

The toast of the grand master was as follows: "Our republic—never more glorious than when presenting, like the Roman daughter, "the full breasts of her youthful exuberance" to the lips of a venerated father." [The force of this toast was electric.]

At about half past eight o'clock the general retired, and, on passing through the hall, he was saluted by the brethren with the highest masonic honors.

When the toast of

"Our brethren of the south. May love, charity and concord be their motto; union their strength," was drank, Mr. Rebello arose and expressed his hearty thanks for the kindly remembrance, and, as an expression of his feelings, proposed the following—

"The government and people of the United States—May they enjoy forever prosperity, peace, and plenty; the necessary offspring of order, energy and religion."

On Wednesday morning the general and suite, accompanied by several members of the corporation, together with captain J. D. Elliott, left this city for Frederick, where extensive preparations were made for his reception.

PENNSYLVANIA. A copy of the following resolutions, adopted by the legislature of Pennsylvania, has been sent to each of the senators and representatives from that state in congress:

The senate and the house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entertaining the most exalted opinion of the disinterested and signal services performed, in our revolutionary struggle, by general Lafayette, the early and distinguished friend and benefactor of America, and the firm and consistent champion of civil liberty; and participating in those feelings of affection and esteem which have animated the people of the whole union, on his arrival in the United States, and desirous that the gratitude of the nation should be extended to him in a manner correspondent to the important services rendered, and generous sacrifices made by him, in securing the independence of the United States, do

Resolved, That any "provisions tendered to him by the national legislature, which shall correspond with the sentiments and be worthy of the character of the American people," will meet the cordial approbation of the legislature of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the governor transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution to the senators and representatives of Pennsylvania, in the congress of the United States.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to invite general Lafayette to visit the seat of government of Pennsylvania, and to express to him the high satisfaction his presence would afford to the representatives of this commonwealth.

Ohio. According to the auditor's report, the money remaining in the treasury of Ohio, on the 15th of November, 1823, amounted to \$49,189 80; the amount received from November 15, 1822, to Nov. 15, 1824, was \$121,400 82—making a grand total of \$170,590 62. The audited bills redeemed during the same period, amounted to \$107,055 41—leaving in the treasury, on the 15th November, 1824, the sum of \$63,535 21. The expenses of the penitentiary, during the past year, amount to \$27,481 83; the receipts to 22,061 29—leaving a balance against the institution of upwards of \$5,000.

The votes for governor have been counted, and found to be as follows, viz: For Jeremiah Morrow, 39,228; for Allen Trimble, 37,108; Morrow's majority, 2,118.

ARKANSAS. A treaty has been made with the Quapaw Indians, by which they have ceded all their lands in this territory to the United States. This will add greatly to the value of the public lands in Arkansas, as well as increase the quantity of them.

"STATE RIGHTS." A meeting has been held in Prince Edward county, Virginia, to excite the people of the "old dominion to buckle on their armor, as in 1799," to save the union from the evils of consolidation. They are to "throw themselves into the breach to save the states from the domination of the ten miles square," &c. "Virginia, it is said, has all her political battles to fight over again; and she will again have to contend for the inviolability of the constitution, though it be single handed. She need no longer hope for the aid of one of her allies. The winning eloquence and seducing sophistry of Henry Clay has spell-bound Kentucky, and she has abandoned the simple republican creed of '99, for the new fangled will-o'-the-wisp doctrines of 1824." The tariff bill is called an act of "usurpation and oppression," and "palpably unconstitutional," though the power of congress to impose duties for revenue purposes is freely admitted; and the internal improvement act is objected to in the like manner. After a long preamble, the following resolutions were adopted—

Resolved, therefore, That we will, by every lawful and constitutional means in our power, oppose, in good faith, the operation and continuance of the said tyrannical acts, and all others of a like character and tendency, which congress may pass.

Resolved, also, That our senator from this district, and our representatives from this county, in the Virginia assembly be, and they are hereby instructed, to use their best efforts to provide by law, every constitutional means within their power, to guard the good people of this commonwealth against the evils of the tariff bill, and to adopt such measures, as to them shall seem best calculated to bring about a speedy and constitutional repeal of the said obnoxious act.

Resolved, also, That our brethren of the United States, and especially of this state, be, and they are hereby, most earnestly entreated to co-operate with us in opposing and defeating, as aforesaid, the said offensive act of congress.

Resolved, That each of our immediate representatives in the Virginia assembly be furnished with a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, and that one other copy be sent to each of the editors of the Richmond Enquirer and Constitutional Whig, with a request that they will publish them.

SAMUEL CARTER, moderator.

Samuel Allen, clerk.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The following is a statement of the application and expenditures of the contingent fund of the house of representatives of the United States, for the year ending Nov. 1st 1824:

Paid for printing	\$29,899 83
Stationary for the house	6,074 13½
do. for the office	327 22½
	————— 6,401 36
Binding books	2,201 36½
Fuel	1,290 97½
Newspapers for 1st session 18th	
congress	3,071 26
Do previous sessions	68 65
	————— 3,139 91
Keeping the post office	1,301 00
New furniture	811 53
Repairs of old do.	2,897 78
	————— 3,709 31
Services for horses and messengers	7,745 25
Miscellaneous items	5,683 67
	————— \$60,720 42

PENNSYLVANIA. Summary statement of the receipts and expenditures at the state treasury for the year commencing with the first day of December, 1823, and ending with the 30th day of November, 1824.

RECEIPTS.

Lands and Land office fees,	\$44,080 06
Auction commissions,	14,200 00
Auction duties,	58,204 64½
Dividends on bank stock,	122,997 00
Do, on bridge and turipike stock	12,827 50
Tax on bank dividends	21,711 70
Tax on offices	8,887 73½
Tavern licenses	30,885 32½
Duties on retailers of foreign merchandise	18,490 12½
Militia and exempt fines	2,380 09
Fees secretary state office	2,464 76
Third and last instalment on account of purchase of the Arch-st. prison	16,666 67
Loans	210,000 00
Bonus	70,000 00
United States, on account of expenses in the late war	5,510 27
Miscellaneous	8,461 74
	————— 650,667 61½
Add balance in the treasury on the 1st December, 1823	60,787 13½
	————— \$711,454 75½

EXPENDITURES.

Internal improvements	\$80,975 60
Expenses of government	171,685 41
Militia expenses	30,289 26
Pensions and gratuities,	22,754 85
Education, deaf and dumb institution, &c.	12,000 00
Pennsylvania claimants,	1,122 24
Penitentiary at Philadelphia	60,000 00
Penitentiary at Pittsburg	18,820 31
Conveying convicts	4,188 60½
Loans paid	200,000 00
Interest on loans	77,888 88
Expenses of late war	260 78
Miscellaneous	5,485 92
	————— 684,971 85½
Balance in the treasury first Dec. 1824,	26,582 89½
	————— \$711,454 75½

DAVID MANN, auditor general.

GREAT BRITAIN AND ALGIERS. From a late London paper. Notwithstanding the long period which has elapsed since the official notification of the favorable issue of the expedition against Algiers, the public have not yet been acquainted, through that or any other channel, with the terms of the convention which followed the submission of the Dey. It will be recollected that the points in dispute were the insults offered to the English consul by a violation of certain privileges enjoyed by him at Algiers, as the representative of the British nation, and particularly by an infraction of that article of the treaty made with admiral lord Exmouth, renouncing the practice of condemning Christian prisoners of war to slavery. We understand that the following is the substance of the Dey's declaration on these two subjects, signed by him and Mr. Macdonald, in his capacity of British consul-general to the regency of Algiers:—

"After the usual preamble, and referring to the treaties existing between Great Britain and Algiers which provide for the entire safety and freedom of the person and estate of his majesty's consul general, the Dey specifically declares, that he is readily disposed to comply with the wishes of his Britannic majesty, in proof of his sincere desire to establish more lastingly the peace and harmony so happily ex-

isting between Great Britain and his regency; and he, therefore, heartily promises,

"1st. That for the future, and forever, the British agent and consul-general residing in the city and kingdom of Algiers, shall be treated at all times, with the respect and civility due to his character.—2d. That his person and his house, or houses, shall be inviolable; and if any person injure or insult him, by words, or deeds, such person shall be severely punished.—3d. That he shall have liberty to choose his own interpreters and servants, either Mussulmans or others, who are not to pay tax or contribution whatever.—4th. That he shall have the liberty at all times of hoisting his majesty's flag at the top of his house either in town or country, and in his boat when he passes on the water.—5. That he shall not pay duty for furniture, clothes, baggage, or any other necessaries which he imports into the city or territories of Algiers, for the use of himself or of his family; and that if the nature of his Britannic majesty's service, or any other motive, require his absence from the kingdom, neither himself, his servants, baggage, nor effects, shall be stopped or detained upon any pretence whatever, but that he shall have free leave to go and return as often as he may think it necessary; and finally, that all honors or privileges that are now, or may hereafter be granted to the agent, consul or vice-consul of any other power, shall likewise be granted to his Britannic majesty's agent, and consul-general, and to his vice-consul.

"On the other point the Dey distinctly declares, that he is willing to abide in the strictest manner by a former declaration, concluded by his highness's predecessor Omar Bashaw, with lord Exmouth, in 1816, engaging, that in the event of any future war with any European power, not any of the prisoners should be consigned to slavery, but treated with all humanity as prisoners of war according to European practice, and by which declaration the practice of condemning Christian prisoners of war to slavery was formally renounced."

The clause in the above declaration, wherein it is stipulated that the British consul shall have the liberty of hoisting his majesty's flag at the top of his house, either in town or country, or in his boat when he passes on the water," is, we understand, perfectly novel, no consular flag ever having been hoisted by the British, or by any other nation. It is, therefore, at the request of the Dey, privately stipulated, that the hoisting of the British consular flag over the house in the town of Algiers is not to be enforced, the Dey declaring, in the most explicit terms, under his hand and seal, that the absence of the British flag over the town-house shall not deprive it of any of the privileges to which the hoisting of the flag would entitle it.

THE SLAVE TRADE. *Buenos Ayres, October 9*—The government has sent to the house of representatives the following note, with the draught of a law which was read at the session of the night of the 6th, and sent to the committee on legislation.

To the honorable members of the house of representatives:

The provinces of Rio de la Plata already claims the honor of having abolished the slave trade by a special law, and thus avoided being polluted by new victims. They may also claim the honor of having strengthened the measures calculated to secure a general emancipation of slaves in their interior; but the government of Buenos Ayres considers the sanction of the accompanying draught of a law essential to the completion of "the great work required by the revolution." The government considers itself as supported by the sentiments of every representative; and on this account is induced to hope that the sanction of the law it proposes is due to the fourth legislature.

The government respectfully salutes the honorable representatives.

*Juan Gregorio de las Heras.
Mannuel Jose Garcia.*

Draught of a law. First. The trade in negroes off the coast of Africa, is declared an act of piracy.

Second. The citizens of Buenos Ayres, who, after the publication of this law, shall employ themselves in that trade, shall be punished as pirates. *GARCIA.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

Great Britain and Ireland. Fauntleroy, the banker, has been sentenced to death, for, perhaps, the most extensive and long sustained system of forgery that any one man ever planned and executed. The papers are filled with particulars of his crime and accounts of his trial, &c. So much is it to be a rogue of distinction. Hundreds of little counterfeiters have been hung with less ceremony and noise than has taken place in the present instance. As far back as 1816, he had forged names which yielded him sums to the amount of 120,000 pounds sterling. The pretence was a fear of bankruptcy. A counterfeiter or forger is seldom, if ever, pardoned in England. The sentence of death was pronounced, at the same time, on him and twelve other persons.

The Aurora and Fly frigates, were hourly expected in England, from Peru and Brazil, with four millions of dollars.

A late number of Cobbett's Register, speaking of Great Britain, says—"Thousands upon thousands die from want every year in this kingdom. There is not a people upon earth who suffer so much from hunger as the people of this country. In no other country do the people die so quietly from the assaults of hunger."

Spain. It is stated that three-fourths of the French troops are to be withdrawn from Spain. The fourth, which is to be retained, is to be stationed in the principal fortresses, a fourth is to be left on the frontier, as an army of observation; and the rest are to be disbanded.

Germany. A canal is projected to unite the Danube with the Elbe, to be dug from Lintz to the river Mooldau. This would create a direct communication from the north of Europe to Asia, by way of the Black sea! An idea is entertained of applying steam navigation on the Rhine. A cast iron barge, set in motion by an engine of a hundred horse power, will ascend the river as far as Cologne.

The Greeks are said to have been again triumphant. Dervish Pacha, with 15,000 men, had been repulsed at Thermopylae, and forced to retreat to Layissa in confusion, with the loss of fourteen stand of colors; Odysus had defeated a party of the Turks advancing from Negropont; and, in Western Greece, Omar Pacha's forces have been routed near Arta.

Letters from the Ionian islands of the 20th, 27th September, and 2d of October, confirms the defeat of the united Egyptian and Turkish fleets. They state that their loss was very great, and that they had fled in all directions. Thus have the naval armaments from Constantinople and Egypt been entirely deprived of the power of doing mischief to the Greeks.

East Indies. The British war with the Burmese continues. A despatch from Rangoon gives the particulars of an affair, in which eight hundred of the natives were left dead on the field, while the British loss, in killed and wounded, amounted only to four. As the British are now on their first extensive enterprise against the Burmese, a great amount of spoil may be expected!

Peru. We have an account of the complete defeat of Bolivar, and of the invasion of Colombia by Cantorac; but a comparison of dates leads us to believe that it is destitute of truth—and, certainly, the story is very improbable!

Canada. The Quebec papers inform that there are now twenty-one ships, mostly of a large class, building in the vicinity of that port, and that a twin ship to the celebrated Columbus, is building on the island of Orleans, a few miles below the city.

Later—from London papers of the 17th Nov.

Great efforts were making in England to procure the pardon of Fauntleroy.

The brig Griper has returned from the north west expedition, (having been unable to get into Repulse bay), exceedingly damaged, and with the loss of all her anchors, boats, &c. Captain Parry was proceeding on his voyage. The badness of the weather had rendered the whole fishery on the coast very unproductive.

There is nothing new from France or Spain. The first appears to be quiet, and the latter is disturbed as usual. 22,000 French soldiers are to remain to preserve the public tranquility. A new conspiracy is spoken of in Portugal, to make the king resign in favor of his son Miguel.

The Turks made a second attempt on Samos. The Greeks dashed in to the midst of the fleet, and the barbarians fled to Mitylene. Canaris, with his fire ships, bearing the standard of the cross, followed them, and almost immediately five or six frigates were enveloped in flames; after which a great number of transports and other vessels were destroyed. The capt. pachia escaped, and had arrived at the Dardanelles with a dismasted ship of the line and one frigate. It is said that he would not have been permitted to escape, if the Greeks had not believed that he was blown up in one of the vessels which was destroyed. In this desperate affair, the Greeks had eight vessels damaged and 150 men killed and wounded. There appears to have been two or three battles after this, with some parts of the fleets, in all which the Greeks were successful. The Turks have offered 200,000 Spanish dollars for the ransom of Ismael Pachia, who is a prisoner. The Greeks have been equally successful on the land, and it is more and more probable that they have gallantly terminated the war with the campaign which has just closed. They hourly acquire confidence and strength, and the Turks are exceedingly horror-struck and weakened. Relieved now from the fear of the barbarian fleets, it is stated that the Greeks intend to make a grand attempt to expel their enemies from Candia. [Some of the preceding notices are, no doubt, reiterations of mere accounts.]

It appears that the Turks have attributed their naval defeats to a relaxed devotion in the males, and the improper dresses of the females! The following firman has issued concerning the latter:

"Since the women must never, when they go out, deviate from the rules of decency and honor, it is especially necessary to take care that none of their actions be contrary to the holy law.

"An imperial firman has already been published to hinder them from wearing embroidered *feredjes* and improper colors. The duty of the officers, to whom that firman was addressed, was to see its execution. They have not done so. In these latter times, therefore, certain women have been seen to change the tone of decency and honor for inanners least becoming Musselmans. They have not feared to wear embroidered *feredjes*, and condemnable colors, and go to the public walks with extraordinary veils, which suffer their faces to be seen.

"Such conduct is equally contrary to the divine law, and to my supreme will. It is evident that the government must put a stop to such an irregularity, and that it is also the absolute duty of husbands, to take care that their wives do not go out in a dress which, being irreconcilable to decency and honor, cannot be suitable to Musselman women.

"Henceforward, therefore, the women shall not

wear embroidered *feredjes*, nor condemnable colors, nor veils artfully contrived to show their faces; whoever be the husband or relations of all those who may be seen in such a dress, they shall be made answerable, and punished for the conduct of their women.

"You, my Cadi, will transmit the present order to all the Imams; to be published in all the quarters, and you will employ the greatest diligence to hinder the women from going out in a costume which our imperial will has prohibited.

"Given in the month of Muharrem, the year 1240." (September, 1824).

Duties on Imports.

A statement of the bonds taken for duties on imported merchandise into the United States, with the amount of losses sustained on such bonds in each year, from the 3d of March, 1789, to the 31st of December, 1823:

Years.	Amount of Bonds.	Losses.
From 3d March, 1789, to		
31st December, 1791	6,396,812 05	
1792	4,864,003 53	
1793	6,499,468 63	
1794	8,459,557 25	25,109 32
1795	10,995,919 63	4,285 21
1796	12,392,449 62	19,221 85
1797	12,678,979 93	18,882 31
1798	11,231,152 39	17,443 70
1799	15,023,173 40	21,660 05
1800	15,763,723 04	12,896 48
1801	20,285,480 48	36,905 12
1802	14,620,485 93	27,452 03
1803	14,051,366 29	11,735 17
1804	19,590,293 17	5,315 06
1805	21,965,468 97	10,532 38
1806	24,453,208 22	18,075 80
1807	25,148,025 15	58,692 44
1808	10,502,569 98	19,820 15
1809	10,683,070 06	1,044 64
1810	15,033,331 06	22,874 55
1811	9,732,655 07	142,149 12
1812	14,158,175 73	66,903 27
1813	7,092,574 54	69,945 60
1814	4,177,859 83	5,513 81
1815	37,479,990 47	33,238 10
1816	32,337,474 59	203,561 50
1817	21,802,067 29	153,229 63
1818	25,472,422 74	34,329 91
1819	21,025,727 04	278,702 61
1820	16,342,316 31	200,691 68
1821	15,023,032 65	269 14
1822	20,979,046 58	17,981 33
1823	21,217,314 34	25,114 70

\$527,480,239 37 1,575,626 67

NOTE—The principle on which this statement of the amount of bonds, taken for duties on imported merchandise into the United States, is formed, is derived from the amount of duties on merchandise severally exhibited in the annual printed public accounts, the total amount of which, during the period above stated, is

\$535,512,933 36

From which deduct the estimated amount of cash payments, at one and a half per cent.

8,032,693 99

Leaving the amount of bonds for duties as exhibited in the statement, at \$27,480,239 37

Statement of the amount of losses sustained during the last thirty years, upon bonds given for duties on imports, distinguishing the districts in which the losses were sustained, with the total amount in every district.

DISTRICTS.	AMOUNT.	DISTRICTS.	AMOUNT.
Vermont	11,248 67	Perth Amboy	7,053 08
Portsmouth	5,447 94	Philadelphia	419,010 74
Wiscasset	12,014 12	Delaware	3,923 64
Bath	114 21	Baltimore	148,731 60
Portland	7,259 77	Alexandria	54,948 55
Newburyport	1,275 77	Geo. town, D. C.	1,259 81
Gloucester	1,037 70	Norfolk	78,120 72
Salem	1,532 62	Wilmington, N. C.	1,271 13
Boston	108,102 31	Edenton	200 00
Plymouth	1,355 25	Camden	1,621 31
Dighton	2,152 73	Washington	15,881 60
Providence	337 74	Charleston	97,909 60
Middletown	811 29	Savannah, Geo.	73,229 91
New Haven	7,263 23	St. Mary's, do.	26,020 23
New London	5,508 61	Brunswick, do.	1,808 70
Genessee	915 04	Mississippi	4,814 35
L. Champlain	12,017 71		
New York	461,327 74		\$1,575,626 67
Amount of bonds given for duties on imports, in suit, on the 31st December, 1823, \$2,946,417.*			
Whereof is stated to be lost, as above, \$1,575,626 67			
Supposed to be recoverable 612,628 89			
The recovery is doubtful 758,191 51			
\$2,946,447 07			

Report of the Postmaster-general,

On the subject of the most practicable post route from New Orleans to Washington city.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, 15th December, 1824.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the senate of the United States, adopted at their last session, requiring the postmaster general to report to the "senate, at the present session, the most practicable post route from New-Orleans to Washington city," I have the honor to state, that the route, on which the mail has been transported, for several years past, from this city to New-Orleans, is by the way of Irdericksburg and Abingdon, in Virginia; Knoxville and McMinville, in Tennessee; Huntsville, Rushville and Pikeville, in Alabama; Columbus, Jackson, Fort Gibson, Washington, Natchez and Woodville, in Mississippi; thence, by St. Francisville and Baton Rouge, to New-Orleans. This route is estimated to be 1,359 miles, and requires a travel of 24 days.

The military road, as it is called, from Columbus, in Mississippi, to Madisonville, in Louisiana, is on nearly a direct line from the former to New-Orleans, and much nearer than the road by the way of Washington and Natchez. But this road is represented to be so much out of repair, as to render the regular transportation of the mail upon it impracticable. The bridges and causeways have fallen into decay, and, in many parts, the entire space, opened for the road, has become filled with young growths of timber.

Some years since, a contract was made, by this department, to transport the mail to New-Orleans, from this city, by Salisbury, in North-Carolina; Spartanburg, in South-Carolina; Athens and Fort Hawkins, in Georgia; and Fort Stoddart, in Alabama, the distance being computed at 1,269 miles. But there were so many obstructions on this route, arising from streams of water, and other causes, that it was found impracticable to perform the contract, and it was abandoned.

There is a mail route from Knoxville, in Tennessee, by the way of Kingston, in the same state; Bennetsville, Cahawba and St. Stephens, in Alabama, to New-Orleans, which makes the distance from Wash-

ington to that place 1,222 miles. But the obstructions on this route are known to be nearly as great as on the route by the way of Athens and Fort Hawkins.

The post route to New-Orleans, which passes through the capitals of the southern states, is estimated at 1,312 miles. This distance might be reduced to 1,100 miles, if no greater deviations, from a direct line were made, than would be necessary to obtain good ground for a road, and to pass through Richmond, Raleigh, Columbia and Milledgeville; and thence, by Coweta and St. Stephens, to New-Orleans. A part of the Alabama and Mississippi mail, and the mail from the south to New-Orleans, is transported on this route. But, in the winter and spring seasons of the year, the numerous streams of water over which there are neither bridges nor ferries, present insurmountable obstacles to the regular and rapid transmission of the mail on this route.

On a direct line from Washington to New-Orleans, the distance is 960 miles. This line passes near Warrenton, Charlottesville, Lexington, Big Lick, Grayson Court House, in Virginia; Ashville, in N. Carolina; thence, through the Indian country, by Cahawba and St. Stephens, in Alabama, to Peariten, near lake Borgne; thence, to New-Orleans.

The northwestern part of North-Carolina, through which this line passes, is so mountainous as to render a deviation to the south or north, in constructing a road, indispensable. A deviation to the north so as to avoid the mountains, will pass by, or near, Potheringay, Wythe Court House, Christiansburg and Abingdon, in Virginia; Knoxville, in Tennessee; thence, through the Tennessee valley, by Cahawba, to New-Orleans, on nearly a straight direction. This route is estimated at 1,056 miles, including 10 per cent for the variation, from a straight line, from Washington to Knoxville; thence, to New-Orleans; and is believed to be the nearest direction practicable for a post road from Washington to New-Orleans. The variation, so as to pass by Knoxville, would not increase the distance more than six miles. A deviation to the south, so as to avoid the principal mountains, would pass near Salein, in North-Carolina, Greenville, in South Carolina, and Athens, in Georgia. This route would not vary, at any one point, more than 60 miles from a direct line, and would not increase the distance, by a line passing through the above places, more than seven miles.

The route by the way of Warrenton, Abingdon and Knoxville, affords great facilities for the construction of a mail road. Through Virginia and Tennessee, the materials are abundant for the formation of a turnpike; and through the states of Alabama and Mississippi, it is believed, from information which has been obtained, that, in no part of the union, can an artificial road, of the same length, be constructed at less expense. On this part of the route, the general face of the country is level, and the soil well adapted to the formation of a solid road. Some information has been communicated to this department on this subject, but it does not come strictly within the scope of the resolution. If a substantial road were made, in this direction, to New-Orleans, the mail could be transported to that place, from this city, in eleven days. If the road were to pass through the capitals of Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia, it could be conveyed in less than twelve days.

The route on which the mail is now transported to New-Orleans, although more circuitous than some others, in the present condition of the roads, is the safest and best. There are many obstructions on it, but they are less numerous than on any other. Greater celerity and safety are given to the mail on this route, than could be given to it on any other, to New-Orleans, and it passes through and supplies

*The resolution of the house of representatives calls for the losses on bonds during the last thirty years; the above statement, in fact, exhibits the whole loss since the 3d March, 1789, as there were no ascertained losses prior to the 1st January, 1791.

many important towns and villages, and thickly settled parts of the country.

In the winter and spring seasons of the year, the mail, on this route, as on all others in the same parts of the country, is sometimes entirely obstructed by high waters; and, when this is not the case, it is frequently much injured by the mail horses swimming creeks and through swamps of considerable extent. The friction from the movement of the mail horses, is certain to destroy all newspapers that become wet, and not, unfrequently, letters are much obliterated. When the mail is a considerable time immersed in water, as has often been the case on this route, it is impossible to secure it perfectly from injury.

The department now pays at the rate of fifty-two dollars and seventy-six cents a mile for the transportation of the mail, three trips in each week, to New-Orleans. On a good turnpike road, it could be conveyed in a stage as often, and in less than half the time, at the same expense. And what is a most important consideration, the utmost security would be given to the mail by such a transportation, and a very considerable increase to the receipts of the department.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN McLEAN.

Hon. John Gaillard.

Documents

FROM THE NAVY DEPARTMENT, ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The secretary of the navy to the president of U. States. Navy department, December 1, 1824.

SIR: I have the honor to present to you the following report, exhibiting the administration of this department during the present year.

There are now in commission for the sea service, the vessels named in paper A, subjoined to this report.

Nothing, worthy of particular observation, has occurred with our squadron in the Mediterranean.

It has been maintained at the extent which was proposed in the report of last year, and has afforded the necessary protection to our commerce there. The unfriendly relations, however, which exist between Algiers and some of the governments of Europe, and the effects not unlikely to be felt, upon our political and commercial interests in that quarter, with other important considerations, have been supposed to render it expedient to augment our force. With this view, the North Carolina has been prepared, and will sail in a few days. The squadron will then consist of the ship of the line North Carolina, frigate Constitution, corvette Cyane, the sloops of war Erie and Ontario, and schooner Nonsuch; and will be under the command of commodore Rodgers, who has been, for several years past, the president of the board of navy commissioners, and whose high qualifications are so well known and justly estimated by the nation.

Our naval force in the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico has continued under the command of commodore Porter. By direction of the department, he has, from time to time, despatched one of the vessels of his squadron to the coast of Africa, to touch at Cape Mesurado, minister to the wants of the agency there, and return by the usual track of the slave ships. None of these, or any other of our public ships, have found vessels engaged in the slave trade, under the flag of the United States, and in such circumstances as to justify their being seized and sent in for adjudication: and, although it is known that the trade still exists, to a most lamentable extent, yet, as it is seldom, if ever, carried on under our own flag, it is impossible, with the existing regulations and instructions, to afford very efficient aid in exterminating it. That object can only be accomplished by the combined efforts of

the maritime nations, each yielding to the others the facilities necessary to detect the traffic under its own flag. The agency for recaptured Africans, has been maintained in the same manner as in the last year. The eleven negroes which were taken from captain Chase, at Baltimore, and sent to the agency, were restored to their homes, under circumstances very gratifying to humanity, and calculated to produce a good effect upon their several tribes. The near relations of some of them were on the shore when they arrived, manifested much sensibility at their unexpected return, and furnished safe means of restoring them to their families.

The agent, Dr. Ayres, was compelled, by enfeebled health, to return to the United States, and left Mr. Ashmun as acting agent. He, likewise, was obliged, by the same cause, to be absent for a time; inconveniences necessarily resulted, and it was thought expedient to send the rev. Mr. Gurley to examine into the situation of the agency, with directions to make certain arrangements, should circumstances require them. His report, marked B, with other papers, will be annexed, should his health enable him to make it in time, and will show the condition and prospects of the agency. The principal difficulties which have been encountered there, have arisen from the want of a fit position and suitable accommodations for the agent, and the recaptured Africans, on their arrival on the coast. These difficulties have been, in a great degree, overcome, and will, with the expense, be regularly diminished, as the establishment made by the Colonization Society increases, and is rendered more permanent and well regulated, furnishing facilities for all the objects for which the agency was created. The expenditures during the year, so far as they are yet known, of the appropriation for the prohibition of the slave trade, has amounted to \$15,326 02, and there remains of that fund a balance of \$47,391 39.

The manner in which the force assigned to the protection of our commerce, and the suppression of piracy in the West Indies, has been employed, will be seen by the annexed letters and reports of commodore Porter, marked C. The activity, zeal and enterprise of our officers, have continued to command approbation. All the vessels have been kept uniformly and busily employed, where the danger was believed to be the greatest, except for short periods, when the commander supposed it necessary that they should return to the U. States, to receive provisions, repairs and men, and for other objects, essential to their health, comfort and efficiency. No complaints have reached this department, of injury from privateers of Porto Rico, or other Spanish possessions, nor have our cruisers found any violating our rights. A few small piratical vessels, and some boats, have been taken, and establishments broken up, and much salutary protection afforded to our commerce. The force employed, however, has been too small, constantly to watch every part of a coast, so extensive as that of the islands and shores of the Gulf of Mexico, some piratical depredations have, therefore, been committed; but they are of a character, though, perhaps, not less bloody and fatal to the sufferers, yet differing widely from those which first excited the sympathy of the public and exertions of the government. There are few, if any, piratical vessels of a large size in the neighborhood of Cuba, and none are now seen at a distance from the land; but the pirates conceal themselves, with their boats, in small creeks, bays and inlets, and finding vessels becalmed, or in a defenceless situation, assail and destroy them. When discovered, they readily and safely retreat into the country, where our forces cannot follow, and, by the plunder which they have obtained, and which they sell at prices low and tempting to the population, and by the apprehensions which they are able to create

in those who would otherwise give information, they remain secure, and mingle, at pleasure, in the business of the towns and transactions of society, and acquire all the information necessary to accomplish their purposes. Against such a system, no naval force within the control of this department, can afford complete security, unless aided by the cordial, unwavering and energetic co-operation of the local governments; a co-operation which would render their lurking places on land unsafe, and make punishment the certain consequence of detection. Unless this co-operation be obtained, additional means ought to be entrusted to the executive, to be used in such manner as experience my dictate.

The health of the squadron, and of Thompson's Island, has been much better than during the last season; yet many of our officers, and among them commodore Porter, have suffered severely from disease, and several have died; most of the latter have fallen victims to the necessity, real or imagined, of visiting unhealthy places upon shore, which they were warned as much as possible to avoid, and which a sense of duty, no doubt, induced them to visit. A list of those who have died during the year, on that and other stations, will be annexed, marked D.

Some improvements have been made, and others are proposed, at Thompson's Island, by cutting the timber, clearing and draining the ground, and building store houses; and, if the means are afforded, it is confidently believed that it will be made both comparatively comfortable and healthy, before the next summer and fall. A balance of \$28,784 69 still remains of the appropriation of December, 1822, "authorizing an additional naval force for the suppression of piracy;" but claims exist against it, to a large amount, which have not yet been presented.

Two of the small schooners, the Greyhound and the Jackall, purchased under the authority of that act, have been found "so much out of repair, that it was not for the interest of the United States to repair them," and were disposed of; and one other, the Wild Cat, it is feared, is lost, with her officers and crew, in a passage from Havana to Key West.

The force on that station has been, in this way, somewhat reduced, and it has been considered expedient to augment it, by the addition of the frigate Constellation, which will be ready to join it as soon as men can be enlisted for the purpose. One of the sloops of war, now in the Mediterranean, will, probably, be ordered there in the spring, should circumstances permit.

The surveys directed by the act, entitled "An act authorizing an examination and survey of the harbor of Charleston, in South Carolina, of St. Mary's, in Georgia, and of the coast of Florida, and for other purposes," have not yet been completed.

Competent naval officers have been ordered upon the service. It was thought useful to unite with them, in a part of the examinations, one or more of the corps of engineers, which could not be effected.

On application to the war department, it was found that all the officers of that corps were so engaged, as to prevent the secretary from detailing even one for this service. It is hoped, however, that such information has, in the meantime, been procured, respecting the places named, except St. Mary's, as will accomplish the purpose for which the law was passed, should congress act upon the subject at this session. Should it be proposed, however, to fix upon a site for a naval depot in the Gulf of Mexico, I would respectfully suggest the propriety of entrusting the selection and purchase to the department, after further and satisfactory surveys shall have been made.

Commodore Stewart, in the Franklin, arrived at New York in the month of August, having left commodore Hull, with the frigate United States, the sloop of war Peacock, and the schooner Dolphin, in the

Pacific. It is hoped that this force will be able to prevent depredations on our important commerce in that sea, and secure respect for our flag. Our commerce, however, has increased so rapidly there, and is scattered over so large a space, that an addition of one or more vessels would be made, if they were within the control of the department.

This addition will become indispensable, should the government be disposed to make permanent provision for the protection of our commerce, and other interests in the neighborhood of Columbia river, and on the north-west coast. - Constant experience shews the importance of such augmentation of the number of our vessels, as will enable the government to add to the force both in the Atlantic and Pacific. Inconveniences are felt and losses are sustained, by our citizens, in both oceans, which might be prevented, were the means for their protection enlarged.

In the course of the year, several regulations have been adopted to promote efficiency and economy in the medical and other departments of the service, and some good is anticipated from them. It is impossible, however, to do all which is desired without the aid of congress. Several laws seem necessary to render the establishment economical and efficient. Among them are those which were under consideration at the last session, for building ten sloops of war and re-organizing the navy. To these ought to be added a revision of the law for the better government of the navy, and the system of courts martial. But especially some provision should be made for the education and instruction of the younger officers. We have now the light of experience on this point in the army, and its salutary effects are very manifest. Instruction is not less necessary to the navy than the army. I refer to the views taken of some of these subjects in the reports made during the last session, and it will be my duty to develop them more fully in answer to a resolution of the senate now before me.

The expenditures of the year are submitted in a report from the second comptroller, marked F, and the estimates for the next year in one from the commissioners of the navy, marked G. In the latter, it will be found that estimates have been made of the expense of certain necessary improvements at Thompson's Island, and for the repairs of four of our frigates, which policy and economy require to be placed in such a situation, that their services can be commanded whenever they shall be necessary.

We have, at present, no frigate which could be sent to sea, without large repairs, creating a delay which, under certain circumstances, might be injurious to the public interest.

The general estimate comprehends the several heads of expenditure, in the form supposed to be best fitted for keeping the accounts with plainness and accuracy, most easily explained, best adapted to a rigid investigation of the expenses of the naval service, and, as far as practicable, conformed to the views of the house of representatives at the last session, as understood at the department. It is accompanied by explanatory statements of the several items, in great detail, exhibiting the propriety of the estimate, and the necessity of the appropriation.

The estimates for the marine corps, with the explanatory statements, are added, and marked H.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD.

To the president of the United States.

[Much correspondence follows, with various estimates, &c. giving detailed accounts of the various business and concerns of the department. We shall briefly notice some of them.

Died, since the 1st December, 1823—4 captains, 6 lieutenants, 3 surgeons' mates, 3 pursers, and 7 midshipmen. Resigned, in 1823, 4 surgeons and 1 surgeon's mate; and, in 1824, 5 surgeons and 3 surgeons' mates—in 1824, 1 lieutenant, 17 midshipmen, and 1 sailing master. Dismissed, 1 capt. (Angus), 1 lieu. (Weaver), and two midshipmen.

The amount expended for the support of the navy, from the 1st January to the 30th September, 1824, was \$2,173,097 55

There is a balance in favor of the navy hospital fund of 126,581 dollars and 81 cents.

The estimates for the support of the navy, during the year 1825, amount to the sum of \$2,293,794 60—every item of which is given. It is presumed that 1 ship of the line, 2 frigates, of the 1st class, and 1 of the second, 6 sloops, 5 brigs and schooners, and 8 smaller vessels, will be kept in active service during the year.

The statement of the vessels in ordinary, &c. does not materially vary from the account published last year. The vessels on the lakes are not worth repair; and it is recommended to break them up.

Five ships of the line and six frigates are building, and so nearly finished, that the greater part of them will be launched in 60 days.

The frames of three other frigates and for three steam batteries are prepared.

Then follows a series of tables, shewing the cost of the officers and men at the different navy yards and stations—At Portsmouth \$23,251 25—Boston 33,804 50—New York 38,238 00—Philadelphia 26,200 25—Norfolk 39,735 25—Washington 43,035 98—New Orleans 14,299 75—Sackett's Harbor 10,109 50—Eric 6,243 50—Whitehall (Champlain) 6,205—Baltimore 5,009—Charleston, S. C. 6,429 25.

The vessels in ordinary are 6 ships of the line, and 3 frigates, under the care of 9 petty officers, 48 seamen and 107 ordinary seamen.

The account of the repairs on each vessel is given, as estimated for 1824—the amount is \$450,000; and the repairs and improvements of the navy yards it is supposed will cost \$155,000.

The pay, clothing, subsistence, &c. of the marine corps, officers and men, is estimated to amount to \$245,994 21. The estimate is made for 938 non-commissioned officers and privates.]

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The postmaster general to the president of the United States.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, 30th Nov. 1824.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report respecting the transactions of this department.

The expenditures of the department from the 1st April, 1822, to the 1st April, 1823, were, as stated in my report of November last,

The receipts for postage, during the same period, were

Leaving an expenditure of fifty-five thousand five hundred and forty dollars and thirty-nine cents more than the current receipts.

The expenditures from the 1st April, 1823, to the 1st April, 1824, were

Receipts for postage, during the same time, amounted

Leaving an expenditure, beyond the receipts, of sixteen thousand two hundred and ninety-eight dollars and ninety-one cents.

A comparison of the receipts for postage for the three quarters preceding the 30th June last, with the corresponding quarters of the previous year, will show a considerable increase of receipts.

Postage, received from 1st October to the 31st of Dec. 1823, amounted to \$277,833 10
In the corresponding quarter of 1822, there was received

Making an increase for this quarter, of sixteen thousand and ninety-one dollars and forty-six cents.

Postage received from 1st January, 1824, to the 31st of March, ensuing,

In the corresponding quarter of the year 1823,

Making an increase, for this quarter, of twenty-three thousand six hundred and eleven dollars and forty cents.

Postage received from the 1st April to the 30th of June, 1824,

There was received for the corresponding quarter of the year 1823,

Making an increase, for this quarter, of three thousand and sixty-four dollars and twenty-eight cents.

The total increase of receipts for the three quarters specified, is

The accounts rendered for the quarter ending on the 30th of September last, have not been all examined, but it is calculated that the receipts will exceed, by fifteen thousand dollars, the receipts of the corresponding quarter of the previous year, which will make an augmentation of receipts, for the four quarters, of about fifty-seven thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven dollars.

The total amount of receipts for postage for the three quarters above stated, is

During the same time, the expenditures of the department were

Leaving the sum of ten thousand seven hundred and forty-four dollars and eighty-three cents, more than the expenditures for the three quarters.

Contracts were made in September, 1823, to transport the mail, in the present year, two hundred and thirty-five thousand three hundred and seventy-eight miles more than it was transported in the year 1823. One hundred and twenty-five thousand and thirty-four miles of this distance, it will be conveyed in stages. There has also been given, on many routes, within the same time, greater expedition to the conveyance of the mail, for which an adequate compensation is paid.

In making the mail contracts, in September last, for New-England and New-York, there was but little reduction of expenditure, but many important accommodations were given, by making provision for an increased transportation of the mail. Under these contracts, the mail will be conveyed two hundred and fifty-nine thousand seven hundred and forty miles per annum more than it has ever before been transported, by contract, in the same sections of country. It will be conveyed in stages the whole of this distance, except ten thousand five hundred and four miles.

Since the first of July, 1823, the transportation of the mail has been increased four hundred and ninety-five thousand one hundred and eighteen miles per annum. Of this distance, it will be conveyed in stages three hundred and seventy-four thousand two hundred and seventy miles.

This transportation, computed at the lowest price for which similar service is performed, will amount to the sum, of thirty thousand dollars annually. When, to this sum, is added the deficiency of re-

ceipts, to meet the expenditures for the year ending on the 1st April, 1823, and the probable excess of receipts, for the present year, above the expenditures, the improvement of the operations of the department will appear.

For the above service,	\$30,000 00
Deficiency of receipts to meet the expenditures for the year ending on the 1st April, 1823,	55,540 39
Probable amount of receipts, for postage, the present year, above the current expenses,	15,000 00
	100,540 39

From this statement it appears, that the condition of the department has been improved, in comparison with the year ending on the first of April, 1823, by a reduction of expenditure and increase of receipts, one hundred thousand five hundred and forty dollars and thirty-nine cents per annum.

The advantages from the arrangement adopted respecting newspaper postage have not been fully developed; but it has been ascertained, that the receipts from that item have been increased at the rate of about twenty-five thousand dollars per annum.

Unremitted exertions have been made to collect the balances due to the department. Within the past year, many suits have been brought and judgment obtained. In many cases, where judgments have been obtained on accounts of long standing, the delinquent postmasters and their sureties have been found insolvent, and the costs of suit have been consequently paid by the department. To avoid, as far as possible, a useless expenditure of this kind, the attorney of the United States is now requested, when an account of some years standing is sent to him for collection, not to commence suit, if, on inquiry, he shall find that the principal and his surety are insolvent. To issue process in such a case, would subject the department to a bill of costs, without answering any valuable object to the public. In a short time, all demands against delinquent postmasters will be in suit, where there exists any probability that more than the costs can be collected.

The improvement which has been made in the revenue of this department, for the past year, authorizes the opinion that it will be able to meet an increased expenditure, by affording additional mail accommodations on established routes, or by transporting the mail on new routes, which congress may think proper to establish.

There are many routes, now in operation, which require a greater expenditure than any advantage arising to the public would seem to justify. If these were discontinued, and other routes of more general utility established, the public convenience would be greatly promoted, without adding to the expenditure of the department. A judicious revision of the mail routes, and of the law regulating the post office department, will enable it, in a very short time, not only to send the mail into every populous neighborhood of the union, but to give every accommodation which may be desirable to the important commercial ports.

The money lately appropriated by congress to repair so much of the mail route, from Nashville, in Tennessee, to New Orleans, as passes through the Indian country, and which was placed, by your direction, at the disposition of this department, has been applied to the object intended, except five hundred and ninety dollars and six cents.

As a small sum of money was to be expended in repairing a road of great length, and as the public interest required that the repairs should be made the whole extent, so as to remove all obstructions to the transportation of the mail, it was deemed important, before the commencement of the work, to ascertain

the nature and extent of those obstructions. This was done by the person appointed to make the repairs; and in making them, streams of water, which were occasionally rendered impassable to the mail, by high water, were bridged, and swamps, which were also sometimes impassable, were cause-wayed. The work, it is believed, has been faithfully executed, and at such places on the route as most required it.

After the work was done, the money was paid, on the valuation of two practical men, who were recommended to the department as well qualified for that purpose. They were instructed to examine minutely the manner in which the work had been performed, with a view to its permanency and the object designed, and to report what sum would be a reasonable compensation for it.

The balance of the appropriation which remains unexpended, will be applied in making some additional repairs during the present winter.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN McLEAN.

The president of the United States.

Eighteenth Congress—2d Session.

SENATE.

December 23. In pursuance of notice given, Mr. Eaton asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill "to authorize the territory of Florida to open a canal through the public lands, to unite the river St. Johns with the bay of St. Augustine." The bill was read and passed to its second reading.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Ruggles, in relation to acts of piracy, was taken up and agreed to.

The bill from the house of representatives, concerning general Lafayette, was received, read twice, taken up in committee of the whole, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and PASSED, *nem. con.*

The resolutions offered yesterday, by Mr. Johnston, of Lou. were, on his own motion, ordered to lie on the table.

Executive business occupied the remainder of the sitting—and the senate adjourned to Monday.

December 27. Mr. D^Wolf, of Rhode-Island, appeared and took his seat.

Among the petitions presented this day, was another praying the prompt adoption of measures for the suppression of piracy off the coast of Cuba. It was referred to the committee on foreign relations, with instructions to make a special report as soon as the necessary information could be obtained.

The bill from the house of representatives, entitled "an act authorizing repayment for land erroneously sold by the United States," was read a third time, passed, and returned to the house of representatives.

Other matters attended to, will sufficiently appear in subsequent details.

December 28. The bill to adopt a new hydrometer was ordered to a third reading, and some other minor matters attended to—but the chief part of the time of the sitting was spent in the consideration of executive business.

December 29. Littleton W. Tazewell, elected a senator from Virginia, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of col. John Taylor, appeared, produced his credentials, and took the qualifying oath of office.

The bill to authorize the secretary of the treasury to adopt a new hydrometer for ascertaining the proof of liquors, was read the third time and passed.

The senate then proceeded, as in committee of the whole, to the consideration of the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt; and, after the adoption of some unimportant verbal amendments, Mr. Cobb, of Geo. moved to strike out certain parts of the bill. Debate

followed—in which Mr. Johnson, of Ky. and Mr. Barbour opposed the motion, and Mr. Mills supported it, &c. when the further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow. Adjourned.

December 30. Mr. D'Wolf gave notice that he should, to-morrow, ask leave to introduce a bill to grant a drawback upon articles manufactured from foreign materials imported into the United States.

The resolution was received from the house of representatives, proposing a joint committee to wait on general Lafayette, and announce to him the passage of the act in his favor, and requesting his acceptance of the provision therein made for him.

The resolution was agreed to *nem. con.* and Messrs. Smith, Hayne and Boulogny, were appointed, by the chair, the committee on the part of the senate.

The other business that was attended to will be noticed in its progress.

The senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Dec. 23. Mr. Herkimer asked leave, for himself and others, who had been absent from the house yesterday, to record their votes on the bill concerning general Lafayette. Leave being refused, he expressed his cordial acquiescence in the bill.

Mr. Call, from Indiana, elected in the room of Mr. Prince, deceased, appeared in his place, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Randolph rose in his place, and addressed the chair. A letter which he had addressed to his constituents having been the subject of animadversion here, he felt it due to himself, as well as those he represented, to state to the house, as briefly as possible, the facts of the case. He had been appointed a member of the committee to whom was referred the memorial of Ninian Edwards, of the 28th of April. A proposition had been submitted to this committee, which is in the recollection of the house. To that proposition he moved an amendment, which it is equally unnecessary to recite; when he was informed that a proposition similar to his had been agreed to by the committee. He asked to see the proposition referred to. It was handed to him. He saw a dissimilarity between the two, and pointed out the difference in a manner which every member might comprehend. But that nothing might be left unexplained, he proceeded to enforce his proposition by such observations as he considered essential to the clearing away of any possible doubt. During this discussion, the honorable member from Louisiana, on his right, entered the room. To him he stated the proposition before the committee, and that honorable member coincided in the opinion that it was not easy to discover any other course which the committee could pursue. Then, and not till then, there was a general acquiescence in his proposition. Then, and not till then, were all the members present. Then, and not till then, was his proposition adopted. It was unnecessary to say to the house, that nothing which he had written or said, could regard the ulterior decision of the committee; and if proof were required, proof to satisfy the most incredulous could be found in the fact. It could be found in this fact, that, on the 11th of the ensuing month, a proposition was made by him to lay the minutes of the committee, up to that day, before the house, which proposition was overruled. He had no wish to go further into the subject; but he had considered it his bounden duty to take the earliest opportunity to make this statement to the house.

Messrs. Livingston, Owen, Webster, Mr. Arthur and Floyd, each made some remarks on the subject. They generally maintained that no disposition had been manifested in the committee to deny to the secretary of the treasury the opportunity of replying to the charges preferred against him. Mr. Floyd considered that his colleague had referred to general conver-

sation only, and that this was the ground of the misapprehension, &c. and here the matter rested.

The speaker laid before the house the following letter from Paris; which was laid on the table. The portrait referred to, has not yet been received:

Paris, October 19, 1824.

SIR—I send, by the ship Cadmus, captain Francis Allyn, (who has kindly promised to take it on to Washington), a full length portrait of gen. Lafayette, painted by me, which I pray you to do me the honor to accept for the hall of the house of representatives, over which you preside.

As the friend and admirer of gen. Lafayette, and of American liberty, I feel happy to have it in my power to express, in this way, my grateful feelings for the national honors which the free people of the United States are at this moment bestowing on the friend and companion in arms of your illustrious Washington—on the man who has been so gloriously received by you, as "the nation's guest."

Accept, sir, with the above testimony of my sentiments for your country, and for my venerable friend, the sincere assurances of my profound respect.

A. SCHEFFER.

To the hon. the Speaker of the house of representatives of the United States, Washington.

Mr. Sloane, from the committee of elections, made a report, that John Bailey, elected from Massachusetts, is entitled to his seat; which was laid on the table.

The house resumed the consideration of Mr. Brent's resolution as to the claim of the marquis de Maison Rouge—and, after discussion, the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Archer offered the following resolution, which was ordered to lie one day on the table:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to communicate to this house any information in his possession, not improper for the house to communicate, explaining the character and object of the visit of the naval officer of the United States, commanding in the West Indies, to the town of F-xyard, in the island of Porto Rico, on the — day of November last.

A bill to authorize the occupation of the mouth of the Columbia, or Oregon river, was read a third time.

Mr. Whipple moved an amendment to the bill, and Mr. Cook objected to its passage, because that, by our treaty with Great Britain, the boundary line was to remain unsettled for ten years, &c.

On motion of Mr. Tracey, the question on the passing of the bill, was ordered to be taken by ayes and noes.

On calling the roll, there appeared

AYES—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, of Ten. Allen, of Mass. Allen, of Ten. Allison, Archer, Bailey, Baynes, Barber, of Con. Bassett, Breck, Brown, Buckner, Call, Cambreleg, Campbell, of Ohio, Carter, Carey, Cassidy, Coeke, Crafts, Craig, Crownsigild, Culpeper, Cushman, Day, Dwinell, Eaton, Eddy, Findlay, Floyd, Foot, of Con. Forsyth, Frost, Fuller, Garrison, Gatlin, Gazlay, Gurdy, Hamilton, Harris, Harvey, Hemphill, Henry, Herkimer, Hobart, Houston, Ingham, Isaacs, Jenkins, Jennings, J. T. Johnson, Kent, Leftwich, Little, Livingston, Locke, McArthur, McLane, of Del. McLean, of Ohio, Mangum, Mallary, Markley, Martindale, Metcalfe, Mitchell, of Penn. Mitchell, of Md. Moore, of Con. Neale, Nelson, Newton, Olin, Patterson, of Penn. Patterson, of Ohio, Plumer, of N. H. Plumer, of Penn. Pottssett, Reed, R. Y. nolds, Richards, Saunders, Sanford, Scott, Sharp, Silkey, Alex. Smyth, J. Stephens, Talbot, Taylor, Ten Eyck, Test, Thompson, of Penn. Thompson, of Geo. Trimble, Tucker, of Va. Ulmer, Vance, of Ohio, Van Rensselaer, Van Wyck, Vinton, Wayne, Whipple, Whitman, Wickliffe, Williams, of Va. James Wilson, Henry Wilson, Wilson, of Ohio, Wolfe, Woods, Wright—116.

NOES—Messrs. Alexander, of Va. P. P. Barbour, Bartlett, Bartley, Becher, Bradley, Buchanan, Buck, Burleigh, Cady, Conner, Cook, Dwight, Edwards, Penn. Farrelly, Foote, of N. Y. Gist, Hogg, Hume, Hicks, Johnson, of Va. F. Johnson, Krenn, Rathrop, Lawrence, Lincoln, Litchfield, Long, Longfellow, McCoy, McDuffie, Marvin, Mattack, Matson, Moore, of Ala. Morgan, O'Brien, Owen, Rankin, Ross, Sioane, Arthur Smith, Spaight, Sterling, Stoddard, Stora, Strong, Swan, Thomson, of Ken. Tomlinson, Tracy, Tucker, of S. C. Tyson, Vance, of N. C. Whittesey, Williams, of N. Y. Williams, of N. C. Wilson, of S. C. Wood—57.

The bill was therefore passed.

Mr. Floyd moved to amend the title of the bill, by striking out the words "Columbia, or," so as to make it read "A bill to authorize the occupation of the Oregon river;" which motion was agreed to.

Monday, Dec. 27. The speaker presented the following communication of the department of state, which was ordered to be referred to the committee of commerce, and printed:

The secretary of state, in compliance with a resolution of the house of representatives of the 22d of December last, directing him to ascertain and report to that house, "whether the rocks, called the Double Headed Shot Keys, or any other of the rocks or desert isles near the Bahama Banks, but separated therefrom by a deep channel, and on which the security of navigation of the Gulf of Florida requires that light-houses or beacons should be placed, are within the dominion of any, or what foreign kingdom or state, or whether they are not now subject to be appropriated by the right of occupancy," has the honor to submit to the house copies of a correspondence upon that subject, containing the information obtained, conformably to the resolution of the house.

J. Q. ADAMS.

Department of state, 22d Dec. 1824.

[The papers accompanying this communication are—the secretary of state to the secretary of the navy, 1st January, 1824; secretary of navy to secretary of state, 17th July, 1824; commodore Porter to secretary of navy, 28th May, 1824; same, to duke of Manchester, 29th March, 1824; duke of Manchester to commodore Porter, 7th April, 1824; commodore Porter to governor Grant, 15th April, 1824; governor Grant to commodore Porter, 24th April, 1824; memorandum inclosed in the above. Commodore Porter to gov. Vives, 12th May, 1824; gov. Vives to commodore Porter, 15th May, 1824.]

Mr. Williams, of N. C. from the committee of claims, made an unfavorable report on the petitions of several merchants of Baltimore, which was ordered to be laid on the table, and printed.

The following messages from the president of the United States was received by the hands of Mr. Everett, his secretary; the first of which was laid on the table in consequence of the absence of Mr. Forsyth, the mover of the resolution: the second was ordered to be laid on the table and printed; and the third was referred to the committee on foreign affairs, and ordered to be printed.

To the house of representatives:

Agreeably to a resolution of the house of representatives of the 15th inst. requesting the president to lay before the house a copy of the instructions, under which the articles of a treaty with the Cherokee Indians were formed, by Daniel Smith and R. J. Meigs, acting as commissioners of the United States at Tellico, on 24th October, 1804, with copies of all the correspondence, or other documents, relating to that instrument, in either of the executive departments, with a statement of the causes which prevented an earlier decision upon it, I hereby transmit a report from the secretary of war, with the documents referred to in it.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, 23d December, 1824.

To the house of representatives of the United States:

I transmit herewith to the house a report from the secretary of state, with copies of the correspondence with the government of France, requested by the resolution of the 26th May last.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, 23d December, 1824.

The correspondence is as follows:

1 Mr. Adams to M. Sheldon, No. 1, 13th Aug. 1823.

Count de Menou to Mr. Adams, 14th July.

6 Mr. Adams to count de Menou, 12th August.*

*The following letter, from Mr. Adams to count de Menou, contains a concise exposition of the points upon which the governments are at variance:

Department of state, Washington, 12th August, 1823.
The count de Menou, charge d'affaires from France.

SIR: Your letter of the 11th of last month has been

2 M. Sheldon to Mr. Adams, No. 2, 16th October.

Same to viscount de Chateaubriand, 11th October.

3 Mr. Adams to Mr. Brown, (general instruction), 23d December.

submitted to the consideration of the president of the United States, by whom I am directed to express the high satisfaction that he has felt at the manner in which his excellency the viscount de Chateaubriand has noticed, in his correspondence with you, the temporary absence of Mr. Gallatin from France, and the terms of regard and esteem with which he notices the character and conduct of that minister. The anxious desire of the president for the promotion of the good understanding between the United States and France, could not be more gratified than by the testimonial of his most christian majesty's government, to the good faith and ability with which the minister of the United States at his court has performed his official duties.

With regard to the assurance of his excellency the viscount de Chateaubriand's disposition to enter upon a negotiation with Mr. Gallatin, in the event of his return to France, or with Mr. Sheldon, during his absence, concerning the claims of citizens of the United States on the government of France, in connection with an arrangement concerning the 8th article of the Louisiana treaty, I am directed to observe that those subjects rest upon grounds so totally different, that the government of the United States cannot consent to connect them together in negotiation.

The claims of the citizens of the U. S. upon the French government have been of many years standing. Often represented by successive ministers of the United States, and particularly by Mr. Gallatin, during a residence of seven years, with a perspicuity of statement, and a force of evidence, which could leave to the government of the United States no desire but that they should have been received with friendly attention, and no regret but that they should have proved ineffectual. The justice of these claims has never been denied by France, and while the U. States are still compelled to wait for their adjustment, similar, and less forcible claims, of the subjects of other nations, have been freely admitted and liquidated.

A long and protracted discussion has already taken place between the two governments, in relation to the claim of France, under the eighth article of the Louisiana convention; the result of which has been a thorough conviction, on the part of the American government, that the claim has no foundation in the treaty, whatever. The reasons for this conviction have been so fully set forth in the discussion, that it was not anticipated a further examination of it would be thought desirable. As a subject of discussion, however, the American government are willing to resume it whenever it may suit the views of France to present further considerations relating to it; but, while convinced that the claim is entirely without foundation, they cannot place it on a footing of concurrent negotiation with claims of their citizens, the justice of which is so unequivocal, that they have not even been made the subject of denial.

From the attention which his excellency the viscount de Chateaubriand has intimated his willingness to give to the consideration of those claims, the president indulges the hope that they will be taken into view upon their own merits; and, in that hope, the representatives of the United States at Paris, will, at an early day, be instructed to present them again to the undivided and unexceptional sense of justice of France.

I pray you, sir, to accept the renewed assurance of my distinguished consideration.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

- 4 Mr. Brown to Mr. Adams, No. 2, 28th April, 1824.
Same to viscount de Chateaubriand, 28th April.
5 Same to Mr. Adams, No. 3, 11th May.
Viscount de Chateaubriand to Mr. Brown, 7th do.
6 Mr. Adams to Mr. Brown, No. 4, 14th August.
7 Mr. Brown to Mr. Adams, No. 12, 12th August.
8 Same to same, No. 14, 28th September.
9 Same to same, No. 16, 23d October.
Same to Baron de Damas, 22d October.

To the speaker of the house of representatives:

In compliance with a resolution of the house of representatives, December 23, 1823, requesting that a negotiation should be opened with the British government, "for the cession of so much land on the island of Abaco, or at near the Hole-in-the-Wall, and on such other places within the acknowledged dominion of that power, on the islands, keys, or shoals on the Bahama banks, as may be necessary for the erection of light houses, beacons, bouys, or floating lights, for the security of navigation over and near the said banks, and to be used solely for such purposes," directions were given to the minister of the United States at London, on the 1st of January, 1824, to communicate the purport of that resolution to the government of Great Britain, with a view to their acceding to the wish of this; and I now transmit to the house copies of Mr. Rush's correspondence upon this subject, communicating the result of his application to the British government.

JAMES MONROE.

24th December, 1824.

Enclosures—Mr. Adams to Mr. Rush, 1st Jan. 1824.

Mr. Rush to Mr. Adams, No. 360, 6th Feb. 1824.

Same to Mr. Canning.

Same to Mr. Adams, No. 379, 17th May.

Same to same, No. 397, 16th September.

After some time spent on a resolution relative to the claim of the marquis de Maison Rouge, which was left undecided—

The house took up the following resolution, offered by Mr. Archer on Thursday, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to communicate to this house any information in his possession, not improper to be communicated, explaining the character and object of the visit of the naval officer of the United States, commanding to the West Indies, to the town of Fayardo, in the island of Porto Rico, on the — day of November last.

On motion of Mr. Long, it was

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on the importation of salt.

On motion of Mr. Conroy, it was

Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the president of the United States to cause a military and post road to be opened from Little Rock to Cantowent Gibson, in the territory of Arkansas.

On motion of Mr. J. T. Johnson, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Ellis, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the district of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the condition of the jails in Washington and Alexandria; and the expediency of directing any repairs or improvements in those buildings, or reformation in the present systems of conducting those institutions. And also, that the committee on the district of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of erecting a penitentiary house, for the district of Columbia, in the city of Washington.

Mr. Ellis explained his object—he wished the establishment of the penitentiary system, and a separation of the debtors from criminals, &c.

Mr. Gazlay offered the following resolution, which was ordered to lie one day on the table.

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to inform this house what terms were offered by applicants for the stock created by act of 21th May last past, and by whom such terms were offered.

On motion of Mr. Whittsey, it was

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for discharging a judgment rendered in favor of the United States, at the July term of the circuit court for the seventh Ohio district, against the representatives of Elijah Wadsworth, deceased, late a major-general in the service of the United States.

Mr. Forward gave notice, that, on Thursday se'n-

night, he should take up the bill to impose a duty on sales of merchandise by auction.

On motion of Mr. Tracey, the house went into committee on the bill further to amend the act authorizing payment for property lost, captured, or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes—Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, in the chair.

Mr. Williams, of N. C. opposed the bill, and Mr. Cambreleng supported its passage, each speaking a considerable time. The committee rose without any decision, and reported progress, &c.

The following communication was received from the department of the treasury, and was ordered to be laid on the table and printed:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's office, December 22, 1824.

Sir: In compliance with the provisions of the act of congress, passed third March, 1809, entitled "An act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the treasury, war, and navy departments," and the act passed on the 3rd of March, 1817, entitled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts," I have the honor to transmit herewith the following documents, received from the third auditor of the treasury:

1. Statement of the names of such officers as have not rendered their accounts within the year, or have balances unaccounted for, which were advanced one year prior to the 30th September, 1824.

2. Statement of accounts in his office which have remained unsettled, or on which balances have been due more than three years, prior to the 30th September, 1824.

3. Abstract of moneys advanced prior to the third March, 1809, on the books of the late accountant of the war department, and which remained to be accounted for on the books of the third auditor, on the 30th September, 1824.

I also transmit herewith a copy of a communication received from him, containing explanations in relation to the accompanying statement, No. 2.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH ANDERSON, *comptroller*.

Hon. H. Clay, *speaker of the house of representatives*.

Adjoined.

Tuesday, December 28. Mr. J. T. Johnson, from the committee on the post office and post roads, reported a bill "to reduce into one the several acts establishing and regulating the post office department;" which was twice read and committed.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Gazlay, was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. McLane, of Delaware, it was

Resolved, That the committee on ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so modifying the act of congress, in relation to export entries for the benefit of drawback, as to vest in the secretary of the treasury a discretion to grant relief in cases of unintentional nonconformity with the existing provision of the said act.

Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, said, that, at the last session, he had submitted a proposition, which had for its object the creation of a permanent fund for the purposes of internal improvement; but, owing to the press of other important business, it was not then disposed of. He now rose to renew that proposition.

When we advert, said Mr. S. to the flourishing condition of our national finances, as exhibited by the president, in his late message to the house: When we look to the rapid increase of our wealth and resources—the growth of our population—the increase of our internal trade and commerce, and the vast extension of our territory—it must be admitted, he thought, that the period had arrived when it would be proper to appropriate, at least, a part of the ample revenues of the country to its internal improvement—connecting the distant parts of this widely extended republic; uniting and binding them together

by the strong ties of interest and intercourse. Such a system, whether regarded in a commercial, political or military point of view, was equally important, and he believed its adoption was alike demanded by national feeling and national interest. He could not better illustrate the importance of this subject, than by adopting the language of the great father of his country, WASHINGTON, who, more than forty years ago, when recommending the adoption of measures to facilitate an intercourse between the eastern and western states, used this emphatic language: "In my judgment, this is the best, if not the only cement that can bind us together for a great length of time, and we shall be deficient in foresight and wisdom if we neglect it. Our interest is so much in unison with this measure, that nothing but that shortsighted and ill-timed parsimony, and contracted way of thinking, which intermingle so much in our public councils, can counteract it." To these wise and patriotic sentiments, he thought every liberal and enlightened statesman would cheerfully and cordially respond.

Mr. S. then offered the following resolution:

Resolved. That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to report a bill, pledging the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and the dividends of the United States' bank stock, as a permanent fund for the purposes of internal improvement, to be distributed among the several states according to the ratio of representation, and expended on objects, to be designated by congress, within or bordering on the states, respectively. The said fund, with the interest thereon accruing, to be vested, annually, in United States' or other productive stocks, until the same shall be required to carry into effect the objects of its appropriation.

On motion, this resolution was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

Mr. Trimble, of Kentucky, rose to offer a resolution, couched in the usual form of an inquiry. It was predicated upon two reports made by the secretary of the treasury to the house. He had two objects in view—first, to discriminate between importations made by citizens of the United States, and all others; and, second, to procure a repeal of such laws as allow credits, for duties bonded upon merchandise imported by aliens, or on foreign account. The discrimination was desirable for the sake of the statistical fact, as well as for other purposes; and he saw no reason why we should allow alien importers to bond their duties, on long credits, without interest, when it was well known our native merchants were seriously injured by this extension of the credit system in favor of foreigners. In the printed document, No. 13, the secretary says:

"Whatever motives there may be for allowing a credit for duties to our own citizens, no sufficient reason is perceived for continuing it to foreigners, who are not domiciliated in the republic. A discrimination, in this respect, between citizens of the United States and others, would tend to confine the commerce of the nation to its own citizens, and would aid in restraining the practice of shipping merchandise to this country, upon consignment, for foreign account, which has hitherto been found to interfere with the interest of our own regular merchants."

This opinion, from the head of the treasury department, would require nothing to enforce it; and whatever objections might exist against the total abolition of the credit system, there ought to be no opposition to the abolition of so much of it as applies to aliens. It would appear, he said, from the two reports alluded to, that the duties on credit, as bonded in 1823, amounted to twenty three and one half millions, in round numbers, and that the interest thereon, at six per centum per annum, if allowed, would amount, in round numbers, to \$1,150,000. The total amount of imposts bonded for payments on credit, from 1789 up to 1823, was stated at 527 millions; which, upon the ratio of interest for the year 1823, (as before stated), would give a grand total of \$26,000,000. But, as the merchants pay no interest on these bonds, it might be considered as a donation of that amount. He had

been told by intelligent merchants, one of whom was a member, that it would be safe to rate the importations, made by aliens and on foreign account, at one fourth part of the total amount, and, of course, that the treasury had, in effect, been making advances, year after year, to alien importers, which, in the aggregate, amounted to six millions of dollars; a sum nearly equal to the whole amount disbursed in the payment of revolutionary pensions. And, thus, it appears that a corps of foreigners have been quartered upon the treasury as pensioners, under the name and character of alien importers, while our own people are idle for want of business. We can easily find two of our own men ready to do the work of one; and we must needs pension a gang of foreigners to help us, and aid them in superseding our own native merchants in our commercial operations, and then allow them to pocket their pensions, and carry off the profits of the trade. He hoped that the house would see this matter in its proper light, and that the resolution which had been sent to the clerk's table, would be read and passed.

Mr. T. then submitted the following resolve:

Resolved. That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire whether any, and, if any, what provisions ought to be made by law to discriminate between importations made by citizens of the United States and others, and whether it is, or is not, expedient to repeal all laws allowing credits for duties upon merchandise, imported by aliens or on foreign account."

The resolve was agreed to.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, moved the following:

Resolved. That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of exempting, for a limited time, from taxation, by the territorial governments, the military bounty lands which have been patented to, and not sold by, the original claimants, or their heirs.

After some explanation by Mr. Wickliffe, and an interesting little debate, in which that gentleman and Messrs. Brent, Cook and Taylor, of New-York, took part, the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Tracey, the house went into committee of the whole, on the bill "further to amend the act authorizing the payment for property lost, captured, or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. P. P. Barbour spoke at much length against the passage of the bill, and concluded by a motion to strike out the first section. Mr. Bradley opposed the motion. He was followed by Mr. Tracey—but, before he had concluded, the committee rose, reported progress and had leave to sit again.

Wednesday, Dec. 29. Mr. Thompson, of Georgia, moved to discharge the committee on military affairs from the further consideration of the Georgia militia claims. Ayes 41—noes 55.

As there was not a quorum, members were requested to take their seats, when a second division took place, and there appeared—ayes 65—noes 56.

Mr. Thompson then moved to recommit the report and resolution of the committee on military affairs, on this subject, to that committee, with the following instructions:—

To report a bill, making an appropriation for the payment of the Georgia militia claims, for services rendered in the years 1792, 1793, and 1794. The appropriation to be conformable to the report of the secretary of war, made to the house, upon the subject of these claims, in the year 1803, and to embrace every class of claims, respectively, as described by that report.

Mr. Thompson then made a long and earnest speech on the rightfulness of the claims, complaining of the delay that had attended the adjustment of them—saying that they ought to have been satisfied thirty years ago. He stated the probable amount of their value, in land and money, at \$1,491,287 20. The motion was laid on the table for the present, to make way for the further discussion of the bill for the relief of the sufferers on the Niagara frontier, which was taken up in

committee of the whole. Mr. Tracey continued his speech in reply to Mr. Barbour. When he had concluded, the committee rose and had leave to sit again, &c.

The following message was received from the president of the United States, by the hands of Mr. Everett, his private secretary:

To the speaker of the house of representatives:

In compliance with a resolution of the house of representatives of the 27th inst. requesting information explanatory of the character and objects of the visit of the naval officer of the United States, commanding in the West Indies, to the town of Faxyardo, in the island of Porto Rico, on the — day of November last, I herewith transmit a report of the secretary of the navy, with a letter from commodore Porter, which contains all the information, in the possession of the executive, on the subject. Deeming the transactions adverted to of high importance, an order has been sent to commodore Porter to repair hither, without delay, that all the circumstances connected therewith may be fully investigated. JAMES MONROE.

Washington, 28th Dec. 1824.

The message was read, and ordered to lie on the table; and the house adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 30. On motion of Mr. Archer, of Virginia, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to unite with a committee from the senate, in announcing to general Lafayette the passage of the act concerning him, which has just been approved, and to express to him the respectful request and confidence of the two houses of congress that he will add his acceptance of the testimony of public gratitude, extended to him by this act, to the many and signal proofs which he has afforded of his esteem for the United States.

Mr. Cook, of Illinois, moved the following:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire whether any, and if any, what, provision it will be proper or practicable to make to aid the state of Illinois in opening a canal to connect the waters of Lake Michigan and the Illinois river; and that said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Cook spoke at some length in support of his resolution—the reference of it to a select committee was opposed—and, finally, it was laid on the table.

A proposed amendment to the constitution, in relation to the election of president and vice president, was then offered by Mr. Strong. It was ordered to be printed. The whole effect of this proposition is, that, when it shall devolve on the house of representatives to elect a president, the members, instead of voting collectively, by states, shall vote individually, as on other questions.

The bill for the relief of the sufferers on the Niagara frontier, was further considered and discussed in the committee of the whole. Messrs. Vance, of Ohio, Reynolds, of Ten. Buck, of Vt. Neale, of Md. and Storrs, of N. York, took the chief part in the debate. The committee rose without coming to any decision. Adjourned to Monday.

CHRONICLE.

Com. Chauncey has resigned his seat at the navy board, and been appointed to the command of the navy yard at New-York.

Died, in Washington city, on the 23d ult. of the croup, Push-ma-ta-ha, one of the Choctaw delegation, in his 60th year. He was interred with military honors, and his body was followed to the grave by a large procession, in which were many members of congress—among whom was general Jackson, a warm friend of the deceased.

Push-ma-ta-ha was one of the three great chiefs of the Choctaws; one of their ablest warriors and superior to all in oratory. It was by the last that he foiled the famous Tecumseh, when on his mission to excite the southern tribes to raise the tomahawk. The

Choctaws remained quiet, and afterwards joined gen. Jackson, to the number of 500 men, led by Push-ma-ta-ha.

The deceased was always our friend; and it was his pride to say, that "his hand was white"—it had never been stained with the blood of an American. He was a great friend of the schools in his nation, and gave 2000 dollars of the annuity to support them, for 15 years.

He had been in twenty-four battles, and died composedly; requesting that the "big guns" might be fired over him—and his request was respected.

Appointments, by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate.

William Trimble, of Arkansas, to be judge in said territory, in the place of Joseph Seldon, deceased.

Benjamin Johnson, of said territory, to be judge of the same, from the 24th January next.

Joseph Miller, of Michigan, to be a member of the legislative council, in said territory.

Payment. The ex-governor of the state of Kentucky, (John Adair, esq.) has petitioned the house of representatives of that state for his salary. It is said that the legislature passed a law, when they chartered the "bank of the commonwealth," that its bills should be taken in payment for salaries by all officers of the state government; but before the time of service of governor Adair had expired, the notes of this cherished bank had depreciated 50 per cent. below par. Meantime, the governor was compelled to borrow of the bank, money to pay his necessary expenses, and for this borrowed money he says he is now paying interest. As the state, by its law, compelled him to receive at par this depreciated currency, we see no reason why it is not compelled by justice to make up the deficiencies of the governor's salary. U. S. Gaz.

Hydrophobia. A Brussels paper says, that a poor man at Udine, the capital of Frioul, who was attacked with hydrophobia, had been cured by drinking a quantity of vinegar, which was given by mistake, instead of another potion.

New Hampshire. The legislature of this state has adjourned, without agreeing on a person to serve as a senator of the U. S. from and after the 4th March next.

South Carolina. The legislature of this state has appropriated \$15,000, to enable the governor to receive gen. Lafayette in a suitable manner, when he shall visit the state.

Alabama. Henry Chambers has been elected a senator of the United States from this state, for six years from the 4th March next, in the place of Mr. Kelly.

Missouri. David Barton has been re-elected a senator of the United States from this state, for six years from the 4th March next.

Commerce of Louisiana. There entered, in the district of Mississippi, (New-Orleans), in 1822, 105,124 tons of shipping; of which 24,041 tons was foreign, 81,083 American—of which latter 50,786 was coastwise, and 30,314 in foreign trade.

In 1823, there entered 133,349 tons; of which 26,204 tons were foreign, 107,144 American—of which 53,627 were coastwise, and 53,517 were in foreign trade.

	Coastwise.	Foreign.	Value.
Export in 1822	5,708,910	7,057,538	12,761,448
do. 1823	3,762,820	6,842,588	10,605,408

Commerce of Lower Canada. Comparative statement of arrivals, &c. at the port of Quebec, for the years 1823 and 1824:

	VESSELS.	TONNAGE
Year 1823	- - 543	131,822
1824	- - 600	143,477

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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PRESIDENTIAL. Missouri has given three votes to Henry Clay for president, and the like number to Andrew Jackson for vice president. Indiana has given her five votes to gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun. In Illinois the votes were two for gen. Jackson, and one for Mr. Adams as president, and three for Mr. Calhoun as vice president.

BALTIMORE, enjoyed an extraordinary degree of health, during the last year. The whole number of deaths in 1823, was 2,103; in 1824, only 1,468—and it is probable that our population is greater now than it was twelve months ago, in a considerable amount; and it is certain that much more improvement was made in the last than in the preceding year; and the general state of business has been much better than it was.

HAYTI. The general account from the free blacks who lately emigrated from the United States to the island and republic of Hayti is pleasing. It seems that they have been well received, and those that are willing to work find ready employment and good wages; and the Haytiens have been very kind and attentive to them. Mechanics are very much encouraged. It, however, appears very plain, that the island is unfitted for the intemperate and the lazy.—But this class makes out badly every where.

The "Society of Friends" in North Carolina have about seven hundred blacks under their charge, whom they will send off to Hayti as soon as they can obtain all requisite information and make the necessary arrangements. These are chiefly the descendants of those who were slaves to members of this society previous to the adoption of their testimony against the possession of such property. By the laws of the state, they could not entirely release themselves of them, and they have remained under charge of the yearly meeting—not as compelled to render service to any of the members thereof, notwithstanding the meeting was held responsible for the good conduct of the blacks, as masters are for that of slaves in general; it appears that those persons are willing to proceed to Hayti, and as they will be sent in a body, and, no doubt, be well supplied with many necessaries and conveniences, it is to be hoped that they will form a very interesting and happy settlement in that island—for it is stated that they bear a good character for industry and sobriety—and are more intelligent and better informed than others of their color.

GOLD. It is stated that the number of persons engaged, in seeking for this precious metal in Montgomery county, North Carolina, averages about 150. The ground is searched on share—any one may dig for gold, who will give the half of what he finds to the proprietors of the soil. It is obtained in lumps of various sizes, by washing the earth, and is so pure that it requires two carats of alloy to reduce it to the American standard. The largest piece lately picked up weighed four pounds ten ounces—but one was found, some years ago, that weighed twenty-eight pounds. They have not yet gone more than twelve feet below the surface of the earth. No persons of capital have yet engaged in this business; and, from hence, it is reasonably certain, that this seeking for gold is not a profitable employment. The surface, on different parts of which this precious metal has yet been discovered, extends about thirty miles, within

which space there are eight diggings, some more and some less productive.

The preceding particulars are taken from a communication in the New York Commercial Advertiser.

THE AUCTION SYSTEM. Having spoken of the first general operation of this injurious system, in its effect on the capital and labor of the people of the United States, and shewn the primary and enormous profit which foreigners derive from it, I shall proceed to mention some particulars that, in my opinion, are entitled to great consideration.

By an investigation of the manifests of cargoes entered at New York, it has been proven, that three fourths of all the dry goods of cotton, wool, linen and silk, &c. received in that city, were on foreign account; and even yet a greater proportion of many other valuable articles; though of some additional articles only one half or two thirds were the property of foreign merchants and manufacturers. The natural and inevitable consequence of this proceeding is, that American capital and employment must have been affected in that proportion, so far as they depended on the various and valuable classes of persons engaged in this trade; and that many of our most experienced, intelligent and wealthy merchants, were compelled to do business on a very limited scale, others ceasing altogether to import, for the consumption of our country.

The goods sent hither by foreigners are, almost without exception, sold at auction, for they have no location with us and pay neither rents or taxes—and the product of them, less than the charges of sale, but including the amount of the duties,* (on which a large credit is given), is immediately sent abroad to be returned in new investments, more and more to interfere with the capital and employment of our own people: notwithstanding nothing can be more self-evident than that it is by the domestic demand for labor and capital that nations become rich and prosper.

The American merchant must own or rent houses, pay clerks and taxes, and use the labor of many of his fellow citizens, in various ways, for the common benefit of all; increasing the domestic prosperity by the circulation of money, expended for labor and subsistence, in a thousand different shapes—but the foreign merchant makes his profit and carries it away, without doing either of these. For these reasons it is, that the foreigner's profit may fairly exceed that of the American merchant—the latter being subject to many expenses that do not attach to the business of the other; and it is useless to dwell further on the essential and important difference that exists, between expending in a country the profits made in that country, and the exportation of those profits for the benefit of a foreign country.

The auction system enables the foreign merchant or manufacturer to force the sale of his refuse or damaged goods—thus not only prejudicing the regular dealers, but filling the country with articles at the dearest rates, to the injury of the whole class of consumers.

It is the practice of these foreign adventurers to be always on the alert, to obtain copies of orders sent to England by the old and experienced American

*The duties, it is true, are supposed to be ultimately paid, but any given amount of them becoming due may be met by the product of new importations, year after year.

importers, and the articles directed by them to be furnished as suitable for our market, are *hastily* prepared and sent off, to anticipate such orders, and apply the market before the goods on account of such orders, shall reach the United States. And here again a profit is made by foreigners, at the cost of our own fellow citizens, of a most illiberal, unjust and ruinous character.

The address and fraud used at auctions to extort high prices, are well known—but it is not worth while to specify them. The general assertion, however, may be made, that goods are not obtained *cheaper* by means of auctions than they would be of regular dealers, were the system done away. The amount of capital in the United States, and the anxiety of persons to employ it and themselves, is so great—that it is *impossible* any sort of business among us, should not be transacted on the most reasonable terms. Millions of dollars are ready for any investment that will yield *five or six per cent.* interest: and, at a lower rate than this, no one need desire that trade should be carried on. But when even this low rate of profit is *added* by the foreigner to the profit which he makes *at home* on the manufacture of the goods, it is a very interesting gain to him.

Further—and herein is one important advantage which the foreigner has: when the British manufacturer sends his goods to this country to be sold at auction, he does not add to their cost or value, *his own profit* on them; and he may, therefore, with plausible honesty, invoice them at *ten per cent.* less than he would sell them for at the door of his establishment. Thus, on every 1,000 dollars worth of goods imported on foreign account, there is lost to the revenue the sum of twenty-five dollars, to the injury of both government and people, and for the benefit of those who have no manner of interest in our affairs, except to make the most out of us that they can. This different manner of estimating the value of the articles is equal to *two and an half per cent.* profit, and, on the whole quantity imported by foreigners, will amount to, at least, 500,000 dollars a year, without the possibility of any resulting good to balance it. But the real difference in the amount of duties on articles imported, provided all were received on American account, would be more than a million *per annum!* This may easily be believed, when we see that the half of that sum may be said to be *honestly* made by foreign adventurers, in the way just above stated; and those who pack up their own goods, to export on their own account, we may be assured, will manage matters in the *nearest* manner possible, or, in other words, practice deceptions in every possible shape. And this strange *morality* prevails generally—a British or American merchant, who would not venture his *character* by practising deceit to act against the revenue of *his own* country, may feel very little, if any, compunction in defrauding that of another; nay, if he even made a boast of it, it would not materially affect his reputation, unless to extol it. The *foreigner* has no part in that *direct responsibility* which, in cases like this, operates powerfully on the mind of almost every man. He does not feel that *MORAL FORCE* which is far the superior of the *written law*. There is no one to point the finger of scorn at him as a *smuggler*, if detected; and his credit is not affected by it. These things only require to be mentioned to be understood, for they are familiar to every one in the least acquainted with the principles and practices of the dealing classes; and, though it be admitted that our merchants are quite as willing to smuggle goods as any others in the world, it is absolutely certain that they are less willing to practice frauds on the revenue of the United States than on that of a foreign country; and hence it is that there is greater safety to the revenue when goods are imported on American than on foreign account—and I am convinced that we should

get a million more every year, if the whole import of articles, for the American market, was in the hands of American merchants; perhaps, indeed, the sum would be much larger, but I wish to be moderate. And now, to apply these things to the case immediately before us: The foreigner feels no responsibility to us further than the severity of the law may impose on him—if he can cheat us, it is well; and, if discovered, he loses no reputation at home. But he is concealed behind the auctioneer, and the rapidity with which the latter transacts business, forbids a thousand opportunities of detecting frauds that would be opened and made use of against the regular trader. We have *no sort* of guarantee for the good conduct of the foreigner, but in the close examination of his goods; and we see that, as above stated, he may *honestly* cheat us out of *two and an half per cent.* of the amount of the duties. These operations of a profit of two and an half per cent. made on short entries at the custom houses, may be conveniently repeated, and on a capital furnished by ourselves in the credit on duties, three or four times a year—and herein the foreigner, *at the expense of the revenue*, makes and carries off an annual profit that would amply satisfy the *American* merchant and capitalist for the business of a whole year!

The details to shew these facts are at hand—but a very slight view of the nature of the system will convince the most sceptical of its iniquitous tendency, in every respect, whether it regards the public revenue or the common interests of the people at large.

But the simple fact that such losses are sustained to the merchants and revenue of the United States is of small account, compared with the *effect* which such a *drain* has on the general welfare of the country. *Three millions* are *annually* lost, and *forever*, to the *circulation of money and means of employment*, which, on every principle of right and reason, should be preserved, as really and strictly belonging to us—as much so as the profit made on our cotton, tobacco and grain, or any other product of American labor, land or capital.

And what have we to counterbalance this waste of means? Nothing—except that two or three states derive a revenue from duties on sales at auction, or by licensing auctioneers, perhaps, in the sum of about 200,000 dollars a year, all told. And, for this paltry consideration, which adds not one cent to the common stock of the circulating medium, or an item worth notice in the business of the nation, are we to suffer the continuance of this great grievance? The states of New York and Pennsylvania, are chiefly interested in this matter, and their power in the national councils is mighty: but the people thereof are not to be told that *money in the treasury* is *not* the supreme good of a state. They are too well versed in practical political economy not to know that public revenue may be obtained by private dress—that the successful operations of individuals make up the prosperity of a government—that when the people are profitably employed, there is no difficulty in collecting all the necessary taxes—and, that these taxes, when collected, are of no manner of use, unless disbursed for the public good, else why make roads, build bridges, dig canals and support education? Money may as easily be wrongfully gathered as unwisely disbursed; and the revenue which these states derive from duties on auctions, is gathered at a loss that ought to forbid the acceptance of it. And I must think, that, if the *statesmen* of New York and Pennsylvania will take this subject into serious consideration, they will promptly unite with those of their fellow-citizens, and others, opposed to the system, and give up this pittance of revenue for the common good. With the aid of their representatives, a bill for regulating auctions will surely be carried:

and, perhaps, there is hardly any measure which, just now, would be so beneficial to the country. Let not this great business be a *monopoly* for the benefit of foreigners. It belongs to our own people, and they ought to have it. This subject shall be continued.

DINNER TO LAFAYETTE. On Saturday the 1st instant, according to previous arrangement, the members of both houses of congress, anxious, more fully, to testify their respect for general Lafayette, gave him a public dinner, the following interesting account of which we extract from the Washington papers.

At half past 4 o'clock, the front rooms of Williamson's range of buildings, now occupied by private families, were thrown open for the company, having been politely tendered for that purpose. In about half an hour afterwards, the president of the United States, (who had accepted an invitation to honor the company with his presence), entered the room, accompanied by his secretaries. At half past 5, general Lafayette arrived attended by his son, Mr. George Washington Lafayette, and his secretary, M. La Vasseur; and at 6 o'clock, the company, (which, including the invited guests, amounted to about 200,) sat down to dinner. Mr. Gaillard, the president, *pro tem.* of the senate, and Mr. Clay, the speaker of the house of representatives, presided. On the right of Mr. Gaillard, sat the president of the United States, and on his left, general Lafayette, supported by his *revolutionary brethren.* On the right of Mr. Clay, sat the secretary of state, and on his left, the secretary of war.

The hall was adorned with pictures, and flags arranged with great elegance and taste. The flags from the war and navy departments were obtained for the occasion, and contributed to revive in the mind associations dear to the heart of every American.

After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were drank, accompanied by appropriate music from the excellent band attached to the marine corps. The sentiments were received by the company with great enthusiasm. When the health of Mr. MONROE was proposed, the company rose, with one accord, and seemed to pay him the homage, not merely of their lips, but of devoted hearts. The president was deeply affected by these marks of regard, and returned thanks in the feeling and appropriate terms noticed below. The presence of the chief magistrate of the nation, on this grateful occasion, was an incident which seemed to spread satisfaction through the whole assembly.

1. The day which exhibits the patriarch of liberty surrounded by his brethren in the midst of his children.

2. The memory of Washington.

3. The president of the United States: Our respectability abroad, and prosperity at home, are the best eulogy of his administration.

When this toast was announced, the whole company rose with one accord. Evidently and deeply affected with this sudden and simultaneous tribute of respect, the president rose, and, with much feeling, addressed the company as follows:

"I cannot but be deeply affected by the generous sentiments which you have expressed in favor of my conduct, in the high trust which I have so long held from my country. In our respectability abroad, and prosperity at home, no one can take a more profound interest than I do. It is to the virtue and intelligence of our fellow-citizens that we owe this success; and I see in it the most decisive proof of the excellence and stability of our republican institutions. That I have exerted my best faculties in a long course of public service, to support these institutions, and to promote the welfare and happiness of our union, is

most certain. To receive this public acknowledgment, from so distinguished an assembly, on an occasion so highly interesting and honorable to the nation, affords me a gratification which I shall forever cherish."

4. The statesmen who proclaimed, and the heroes who achieved our independence: Unspeakable gratitude for unspeakable benefits.

5. A nation's gratitude: The tribute of the heart, which millions of freemen are paying to one of the most generous of their benefactors.

6. The constitution of the United States: The happy result of mental energy and moral excellence.

7. The union of the states, cemented by the blood of our martyrs: Endeared to us alike by the trophies of war and the blessings of peace, it rests on the immutable basis of our common glories and interests.

8. General Lafayette, the great apostle of rational liberty: Unawed by the frowns of tyranny, uninfluenced by the blandishments of wealth, and unswayed by popular applause; the same in the castle of Olmutz as in the active scenes of his labor, and the height of his renown.

After this toast was drank, gen. Lafayette rose, and thus expressed himself:

"Gentlemen of both houses: I want words to express the respectful, grateful sense I have of all the favors and kindnesses you are pleased to confer upon me. I hope you will do justice to the warm feelings of an American heart, and I beg leave to propose the following toast:

Perpetual union among the United States—it has saved us in our times of danger—it will save the world."

9. The army of the United States: New Orleans, Bridgewater and Chippewa, appropriate continuations of the history of Bunker's Hill, Saratoga, and York Town.

10. The navy of the United States: It has nobly won the garlands that adorn it. May it flourish, like its own oak, in invincible strength and perpetual verdure.

11. The people, the only legitimate source of political power: While rulers are responsible agents, they can never long abuse their authority, or be unfaithful to their trust.

12. Public opinion and a free press: The cherubim and flaming sword "which keep the way of the tree" of liberty.

13. The memory of Kosciusko and Stuben, Pulaski and De Kalb—illustrious compeers of our illustrious guest.

14. The republics of South America and Mexico: Instructed by our example, may they participate in our success.

15. Greece: May the glories of antiquity be re-kindled amidst her desolate groves and broken altars, and Athens and Sparta be retouched into life with fresh associations of splendor and renown.

16. Woman; Her virtues are at once the highest reward and the best security for our own.

Mr. Gaillard, the president of the senate, then rose, and offered the following toast:

May every generous and gallant defender of a nation's rights meet with the noblest reward that can be received by man—a nation's admiration, gratitude and affection.

Mr. Clay then rose to propose a volunteer toast.

He said he wished, in a parting glass, to propose a sentiment for which he anticipated a cordial reception from both their illustrious guests, and from every other gentleman present. It has indeed been as it was impossible it should not be, on this pleasing occasion, alluded to in the toasts prepared with so much judgment and taste by the excellent committee of arrangement, and which had already received, as they merited, unqualified approbation. But the ser-

timent deserved repetition—he hoped, without arrogance, that he might say, a distinct and emphatic expression from him. Whilst we are enjoying, in peace, plenty and safety, the blessings of those free institutions which the valor and the patriotism of our sires, and their gallant companions now present, have established, and freely and gratefully indulging in our revolutionary recollections, can we forget that our neighbors and friends, on the same continent, are now struggling to achieve that freedom and independence which here, happily, was so successfully vindicated? In their behalf no foreign nation, no generous and disinterested Lafayette has risen. Unaided, they have sustained their glorious cause alone, conscious of its righteousness, and with no other helps than those which their courage, their morasses and their Andes have supplied. If the monarch of miserable Spain had ever displayed any extraordinary moral fitness—if he possessed any superior wisdom, for governing—if, situated beyond the Atlantic, within his contracted European peninsula, all mankind was not obliged to confess the folly and the presumption of his vain effort to regain his lost dominion over the greater part of America, we might moderate our sympathies, and feel a less lively interest in the final issue of the war. But wretched Spain, governed itself by foreign force—infatuated monarch, yet to cherish the impracticable hope of maintaining a rule in the new world, for which he is wholly incompetent in the old. He would not longer detain the company. He proposed—

General Bolivar, the Washington of South America, and the republic of Colombia.

After which, the president and gen. Lafayette retired, and the company soon after dispersed.

The committee of arrangement were, col. Hayne, of South Carolina, col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, and Mr. Mills, of Massachusetts, on the part of the senate; and major Hamilton, of South Carolina, gen. Van Rensselaer, of New York, and gen. McArthur, of Ohio, on the part of the house of representatives.

The utmost harmony and *enthusiasm* prevailed, on this most interesting occasion; and, on the whole, the feast was one of the finest displays of generous and ardent feeling which has ever been witnessed.

It was another one added to the many proud days which public gratitude has marked in the calendar of Lafayette; and it was distinguished by circumstances which give to it a new and striking character. It was placing the top-stone to the pillar of striking regard which the nation had already reared to its illustrious guest: and the representatives from every state contributed to the work. At the same time that it exhibited the greetings of every state, through its representatives, to our distinguished visitor, it also displayed the deep regard with which our venerable president is contemplated by the legislative branches of the government; and the anxiety, in which all participated, to offer him an unusual tribute of esteem.

Altogether, it may be considered as one of the proudest days in the annals of our country; a day to which the attention of our own times will be riveted, and which will be told with high satisfaction to our remote posterity.

AN ACT CONCERNING GEN. LAFAYETTE.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That in consideration of the services and sacrifices of gen. Lafayette in the war of the revolution, the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay to him the sum of two hundred thousand dollars; out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That there be granted to the said general Lafayette and his heirs, one township of land; to be laid out, and located, un-

der the authority of the president, on any of the unappropriated lands of the United States.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the house of representatives:

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the senate, pro tempore.

Washington: Approved, Dec. 29, 1824.

JAMES MONROE.

SOUTH CAROLINA. In the REGISTER of the 25th ult. were published the resolutions that had passed the senate of South Carolina, relative to certain proceedings had about an act of that state for the "better regulation and government of free negroes," &c. The same subject was taken up in the house of representatives, and the following resolutions passed, by a large majority—but the senate did not act on them, so that the matter rests as it was before it was acted upon at all. The resolutions of the senate were rejected in the house by a vote of 97 to 17. The ordinary rule of calculation will not apply in the present case—for that leads us to expect the most moderation in senators.

Resolved, That the legislature of South Carolina, having respectfully considered the letters transmitted by the president of the United States, relative to the third section of the act of 1822, "for the better regulation and government of free negroes and persons of color, and for other purposes," are of opinion, that the operation of the said section is not contrary to the constitution of the United States, or the treaty with Great Britain; that the measures therein directed towards colored persons brought within the territory of the state, neither are, nor profess to be, commercial regulations; that they are simply part of a general system of domestic policy, defensible as such, and absolutely necessary to ensure the safety of the citizens; that, in the opinion, therefore, of this legislature, the principle contained in said section, neither can nor ought to be repealed; at any rate, without the substitution of such other restrictions, upon the intercourse of the same class of persons with those resident within the state, as would, probably, be equally the subject of complaint with the present.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to enclose a copy of the foregoing resolution to the secretary of the United States.

Ordered, That the resolutions be sent to the senate for their concurrence.

By order of the house, R. ANDERSON, C. H. R.

Mr. Toomer submitted, at the same time, the following resolutions, in reply to the communication from Ohio, which were adopted by the house, but not taken up in the senate:

Resolved, That the legislature of South Carolina have received, with regret, the communication from the state of Ohio, as the discussions to which it invites them, can lead to no result but to the unfriendly intemperance of conflicting interests and opinions.

Resolved, That the legislature of Ohio be informed that the people of this state will adhere to a system, descended to them from their ancestors, and now inseparably connected with their social and political existence.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to transmit a copy of the above resolutions to the governor of Ohio.

The following resolutions have passed the senate, unanimously—

Whereas, the term of office of James Monroe, president of the United States, will expire on the fourth day of March next; and whereas, the patriot's just and best reward for faithful services, is the gratitude of his countrymen—

Be it, therefore, resolved, That this body, deeply impressed with the long, various, meritorious and faithful services of James Monroe, president of the United

States, feel it a duty to tender him the homage of its admiration, affection and esteem.

Resolved, That this body do highly approve of the truly republican, wise, virtuous and successful administration of James Monroe, president of the United States; and that, on his retirement from office, he will carry with him the warmest wishes of this body for his future prosperity and happiness.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to communicate these resolutions to the president of the United States.

TREMEUDOUS. A late London paper gives the following terrific account of Mr. Perkins's steam gun—

"We were enabled, on Wednesday, through the kindness of Mr. Perkins, to examine minutely, at his manufactory, in the Regent's Park, the extraordinary piece of mechanism, called the steam gun. It is simply formed by introducing a barrel into the steam generator of any engine, and by the addition of two pipes towards the chamber of the gun, introducing a quantity of balls; which, by the action of a handle to the chamber, are dropped into the barrel and fired one by one, at the rate of from four to five hundred in the minute. The explosive force of the steam which rushes from the generator and expels the balls, is about 700 pounds to the square inch: with this force a musket ball fired against an iron plate at the distance of 100 feet from the gun, is flattened; and when a force of 840 pounds to the square inch is applied, the ball is actually driven to pieces in such a way that none of its fragments can be collected. As the gun is now fixed, having a direct communication through a wall with one of Mr. Perkins's engines, it cannot, of course, be removed from the spot, the barrel merely being susceptible of alteration; but in the event of the invention being applied to purposes of warfare, it would be easy to attach a portable steam engine of small dimensions, which could be removed with as much rapidity as any piece of ordnance now in use. The cost of such a machine would be comparatively small, and as Mr. Perkins is about to construct a four pounder, which can be moved about with great facility by two horses, the public will have a good opportunity of judging of its practical merits, of which, however, there cannot be a doubt, after the experiments already made at the manufactory. The most extraordinary part of the affair is the smallness of the expense, in charging artillery of this nature, compared with that of the present system. In Mr. Perkins's steam gun, one pound weight of coals is found to produce the same effect as four pounds weight of gunpowder, viz. one pound of coals will generate sufficient steam to expel, with equal force, as many balls as four pounds of powder. Of the rapidity, with which the discharges are made, we say little after what we have observed of the mode in which the balls are expelled, but there is another great advantage, which, on the score of humanity, deserves commendation. An explosion from this gun is next to impossible; for the greater the rapidity of the firing, the less is the danger, as the steam or vapor rushes forward, without check, and finds a vent in the open air. How many lives, on the contrary, have been lost by the bursting of our common field pieces, and how little reliance is to be placed upon the greatest care in cleansing them in the heat of battle. Ten guns, upon this principle, would, in a field of battle, be more than equal to 200 on the present system; and a vessel of only six guns would be rendered more than a match for a seventy-four.

If any two rulers of the earth were to know, that in the event of declaring war against each other, a plague or pestilence would blast both armies, and sweep them from the face of the earth, they would pause before they made such a declaration; but what plague, what pestilence, would exceed, in its effects,

those of the steam gun? Five hundred balls fired every minute, and one out of twenty to reach its mark—why, ten of such guns would destroy 150,000 daily. Mr. Perkins considers steam discovery as in its infancy, for he says he is convinced that a steam engine might be made to throw a ball, of a ton weight, from Dover to Calais."

MORTALITY IN PARIS. The report of the council of health has been published for 1823. It appears from this document, that a fifth of the population is taken off by pulmonary phthisis. The number of children who died of the small pox, in 1820, were 41; in 1821, 112; and 1822, 136; amounted in 1824 to 600. The suicides have been on the increase in the five last years. In the thirteen years which preceded 1822, their number increased to 2,464. The number of drowned was 288 in 1823, which is above the number in 1822, and less than that in 1821; of this number 50 have been withdrawn alive or restored. But the most curious and singular observation respects the difference of mortality in the various arrondissements. In the second arrondissement, (composed of the quarters Feydeau, Chaussee d'Antin, Palais Royal, Faubourg Montmartre), there died only one in fifty-five, whilst there died one in thirty-six in the eighth arrondissement, composed of the quarters of Quinze Vingt, Marais, Possincourt, and Faubourg St. Antoine.

[Paris paper.]

POPULATION STATISTICS. *Stutgard, October 22*—Very interesting tables of the population of Wirtemberg have been published. In the year 1823 it amounted to 1,477,108 souls. From a review of the population from 1812 to 1822, it has increased 68,067 souls, that is one half per cent. per annum, which is not so great as might have been inferred from the result of single years. The number of births was,

Males	274,801
Females	259,940
Total	534,741
The number of deaths.	
Males	230,413
Females	218,143
Total	448,556

Of the births 58,900 were illegitimate, or in the proportion of 1 to 8.2-25. About one third of the deaths are of children under one year old. The loss of the population by emigration was 18,118 more than the accession by immigration. The amount of marriages on the average of ten years was 243,799, and the number of those annually solemnized was 9,951. Thus it appears that the existing marriages, (meaning married couples), are as one to six of the population—1 birth annually to 4½ families—and, according to the number, of marriages contracted, 4 7-8 children to one marriage.

GREEK MANIFESTO. *Missolonghi, Sept 21*. The following is the new manifesto of the Greek government.

Provisional government of Greece.

"The president of the executive power, the Greek government having no other care than that of the preservation of the Greek nation, to avoid every thing that may lead to its destruction, published, on the information it had received, the proclamation of the 27th of May, which concerned the European Merchant ships which were freighted at Constantinople and Alexandria to convey the enemy's troops to Greece. But the government having learned that the said vessels do not convey the enemies troops, but warlike stores, provisions, &c. and as the Greek government takes care that neutrality and the laws of nations are observed in commerce with all possi-

the precision, and as far as the rights of war permit—order

1. The European vessels, freighted by the enemy, to convey arms, ammunition, horses, provisions, and any other article for the use of the enemy, are subject to the laws of neutrality, and shall be treated by our naval forces according to the usages existing under similar circumstances among the European powers.

2. The present ordinance shall be communicated to the admiral of the Greek naval force, and published in the Greek Government Gazette. Copies shall be sent to all the consuls, vice-consuls and agents of the European powers who are at the Greek Archipelago.

Napoli di Romania, 15th August, 1824.

(Signed) The president, G. CONDRIOTTE.
The provisional secretary of state, G. RHODIUS.

The affair at Faxyardo.

Navy department, 28th December, 1824.

Sir: In answer to a resolution of the house of representatives of the 27th instant, "that the president of the United States be requested to communicate to the house any information in his possession, not improper to be communicated, explaining the character and objects of the visit of the naval officer of the United States, commanding in the West Indies, to the town of Faxyardo, in the island of Porto Rico, on the — day of November last;" I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of a letter from captain David Porter to the department, dated 15th November, which is the only information on the subject in possession of this department.

An order has been given that captain Porter should return to this place, without unnecessary delay; and an officer will sail from the United States to relieve him and take command of the squadron, in a very few days, as soon as a vessel can be prepared for the purpose.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant, SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD.

The president of the United States.

UNITED STATES SHIP JOHN ADAMS,
Passage Island, November 15, 1824.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you, that on my arrival at St. Thomas, I was informed that lieutenant commandant Platt, of the United States' schooner Beagle, who had visited Faxyardo, a town on the east coast of Porto Rico, about two miles from the sea, for the purpose of making inquiries respecting a quantity of dry goods, supposed to have been deposited there by pirates, was, after being recognized as an American officer, by the proper authorities there, imprisoned and shamefully treated.

Indignant at the outrages which have been so repeatedly heaped on us by the authorities of Porto Rico, I proceeded to this place, where I left the ship, and taking with me the schooners Grampus and Beagle, and the boats of the John Adams, with captain Dallas, and part of his officers, seamen and marines, proceeded to the port of Faxyardo, where, finding preparations were making to fire on us from the battery on shore, I sent a party of seamen and marines to spike the guns, which was done in a few minutes, as the Spaniards fled on the landing of the party. I then landed with two hundred men, and marched to the town, spiking, on the way, the guns of a small battery placed for the defence of a pass on the road, and reached the town in about thirty minutes after landing. I found them prepared for defence, as they had received information from St. Thomas's of my intentions of visiting the place. I halted about pistol shot from their forces, drawn up on the outskirts of the town, and sent in a flag requiring the

alcalde, or governor, with the captain of the port, the principal offenders, to come to me to make atonement for the outrage, giving them one hour to deliberate. They appeared accordingly, and after begging pardon, (in the presence of all the officers), of the officer who has been insulted, and expressing great penitence, I permitted them to return to the town, on their promising to respect all American officers who may visit them hereafter. We then returned to the vessels, and left the harbor, after being at anchor three hours.

As we were getting under way, a number of persons appeared on the beach, bearing a white flag, and having with them some bullocks, and a number of horses apparently laden, no doubt a present from the authorities of the place, which they informed me they should send me.

There is no doubt our persons and our flag will be more respected hereafter than it has been by the authorities of Porto Rico.

Every officer and man, on this occasion, conducted themselves in a manner to meet my entire approbation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

HON. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD,
Secretary of the navy, Washington.

Annual Treasury Report.

Treasury department, December 31, 1824.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit a report, prepared in obedience to the "act supplementary to the act to establish the treasury department"

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. speaker of the house of representatives.

REPORT.

In obedience to the directions of the "Act supplementary to the act to establish the treasury department," the secretary of the treasury respectfully submits the following report:

1. Of the public revenue and expenditure for the years 1823 and 1824.

The nett revenue which accrued from duties on imports and tonnage, during the year 1823, amounted to *dolls.* 17,008,570 20

The actual receipts into the treasury during the year 1823, amounted to	20,540,666 26
Viz:—Customs	19,088,433 44
Public lands	916,523 10
Dividends on stock in the bank of U. S.	350,000 00
Arrears of internal duties and direct taxes and incidental receipts	131,951 69
Repayments of advances made in the war department, for services or supplies, prior to 1st July, 1816,	53,758 03
Making, with the balance in the treasury on the 1st January, 1823, of	4,237,427 55

An aggregate of 24,778,093 81
The actual expenditures during the year 1823, amounted to 15,314,171 06

Viz:—Civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous	2,022,093 99
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearsages, prior to 1st January, 1817	5,258,294 77
Naval service, including the gradual increase of the navy	2,503,765 83
Public debt	3,530,016 41
Leaving a balance in the treasury, on the 1st January, 1824, of	9,463,923 81
The actual receipts into the treasury during the three first quarters of the year 1824, are estimated to have amounted to	19,630,893 96
Viz:—Customs	13,372,268 80
Public lands	768,805 10
Dividends on stock in the bank of the United States	350,000 00
Arrears of internal duties and direct taxes, and incidental receipts	97,921 37

Repayments of advances made in the war department for services or supplies, prior to 1st July, 1816	42,498 69
Loan, under act of May 24, 1824, for paying the awards under the Florida treaty	5,000,000 00
And the actual receipts into the treasury, during the fourth quarter of the year, including the moiety of the loan of five millions, authorized by the act of the 26th of May, 1824, for paying the 6 per cent. stock of 1812 are estimated at	7,350,000 00
Making the total estimated receipts into the treasury, during the year 1824	<u>26,980,893 96</u>

And, with the balance in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1824, forming an aggregate of	36,444,816 77
The expenditures during the three first quarters of the year 1824, are estimated at	21,563,702 73
Viz: Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous	1,792,456 00
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary & military pensions, arming the militia and arrangements prior to 1st Jan. 1817	4,543,374 42
Naval service, including the gradual increase of the navy	2,172,671 34
Awards under Florida treaty	4,775,671 99
Public debt	8,274,428 91
And the expenditures during the fourth quarter are estimated at	<u>10,374,449 15</u>

Viz:—Civil, diplomatic, & miscellaneous	580,870 11
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary & military pensions, arming the militia, and arrangements prior to 1st January, 1817	765,346 35
Naval service, including the gradual increase of the navy	734,343 82
Public debt	8,293,884 85
Making the total estimated expenditure of 1824	<u>31,938,147 86</u>

And leaving in the treasury, on the 1st of Jan. 1825, an estimated balance of 4,566,663 91

It is to be observed, however, that this balance is not to be considered as subject to appropriation, as there is about an equal amount of unsatisfied appropriations, which, though not called for in the year 1824, are necessary for the objects for which they were severally made, and which are, therefore, an existing charge upon the means of the treasury.

2. Of the public debt.

The funded debt which was contracted before the year 1812, and which was unredeemed on the 1st of October, 1823, amounted to dolls. 16,597,318 58

And that which was contracted, subsequently to the 1st January 1812, and was unredeemed on the 1st of October 1823, amounted to 73,854,545 45

Making the total amount of funded debt, unredeemed on the 1st of October, 1823 90,451,864 03

In the fourth quarter of that year, there was added in treasury note 6 per cent stock 716 75

Making an aggregate of 90,452,580 78
And there was paid, in the reimbursement of deferred 6 per cent. stock 274,565 88

Reducing the funded debt on the 1st of January, 1824, to 90,178,014 90

From that day to the 1st of October last, there was added, in four and a half per cent. stock, under the act of May 24, 1824, 5,000,000 00

Making an aggregate of 95,178,014 90

During the same period there was paid 357,546 26
The residue of the deferred 6 per cent. stock, 4,123,397 10

And, in purchasing the 7 per cent. stock, 4,480,943 36

And reducing the funded debt, on the 1st of October, 1824, to 90,697,071 54

In the fourth quarter of the year, it is estimated, there will be added, in 4-1/2 per cent. stock, under the act of May 26, 1824 2,500,000 00

Making an aggregate of 93,197,071 54

And, during the same period, it is estimated there will be paid, for the redemption of the residue of the 7 per cent. stock, 4,483,043 17
And of the exchanged 6 per cent. stock 2,668,974 92

Making together 7,152,068 16

Which will reduce the funded debt, unredeemed, on the 1st of January, 1825, (including 7,000,000 dollars five per cent. stock subscription to the bank of the United States, for which the stock of the bank held by the government is considered an equivalent), to 86,045,003 38

The amount of treasury notes outstanding on the 1st of October, 1824, is estimated, at 19,756 00

And the amount of Mississippi stock, unredeemed on that day, including awards not applied for, at 14,015 51

By the preceding exhibition of the fiscal operations of the year, it will be perceived that, if the expectations formed respecting the fourth quarter, should be realized, the receipts will have exceeded the estimate presented at the last session of congress, by about \$800,000. The only failure has been in the proceeds of the public lands; and that has been the result of a disappointment in regard to the relinquished lands; great portions of which were supposed to offer strong inducements to purchasers, in their fertility and situation, and other circumstances. But, not only has the quantity sold been less than was anticipated, but owing, it is believed, in a great measure, to combinations of capitalists, by which actual settlers were deterred from competition, the price has not, with few exceptions, exceeded the minimum price fixed by law. It is to be observed, however, that the actual receipts from that source of revenue during the present year, will exceed those of the preceding year: and it is estimated that those for the ensuing year will not be less.

The gross amount of duties on imports and tonnage, which accrued from the first of January to the 30th of September last, inclusive, is estimated at \$19,000,000, and that of the whole year at 23,500,000 dollars. Of this sum, that portion which accrued in the first half of the year, exceeds, by about \$630,000, and that in the three quarters by about \$1,200,000, the portions which accrued in the corresponding quarters of the preceding year.

The debentures issued during the three first quarters of the present year, amounted to \$2,952,000; which is less by \$460,000 than the amount issued during the corresponding period of the preceding year: and the amount of debentures, outstanding on the 30th of September last, and chargeable upon the revenue of 1825, was \$1,004,000; which is less by \$401,000 than was, on the same day in 1823, chargeable upon the revenue of 1824.

The amount of bonds in suit, on the 30th September last, was \$2,909,000; which is \$92,000 more than was in suit on the same day of the preceding year. Deducting from the whole amount of duties outstanding on bonds and otherwise, on the 30th of September last, the debentures actually chargeable upon them and the bonds in suit, it is estimated, that the sum payable after the expiration of the present year, will be about \$12,200,000. This amount, however, is subject to debentures which may still be issued; but, as an allowance has already been made for those which are now chargeable upon it, no considerable deduction on that account is to be expected. A portion of the amount, also, is not payable until 1826; but the residue, together with so much of the duties accruing in the 4th quarter of the present, and in the whole of the next year, as may be received during that year, will, after deducting the expenses of collection, constitute the receipts from the customs during the year 1825.

The productiveness of the customs, however, depends upon the state of the foreign commerce of the nation. It is estimated that, in the year ending on the 30th of September last, the value of domestic ar-

articles exported was \$49,684,710; which exceeded, by \$2,529,302, the amount exported in the preceding year; and that the value of foreign articles exported was \$25,248,782; which was less, by \$2,294,840, than the amount exported in the preceding year. The value of imports, during the same period, is estimated at \$78,516,183; which exceeds the imports of the preceding by \$936,916.

For three years past the average annual value of imports has been \$79,778,997; that of foreign articles exported \$25,026,201; and that of domestic articles exported \$48,904,732. The little fluctuation that has taken place in these years, and the improvement in the last year, may be regarded as indications that the commerce of the country is tending to a regular and sound state. If no extraordinary events should occur to interrupt it, it is reasonable to infer that there will be no material or unfavorable change in the ensuing year.

For the two years ending on the 31st Dec. 1823, the average annual gross amount of duties on imports was \$23,227,835. This sum, upon the annual average value of the whole importations, for the three years ending on the 30th of September, 1824, was 29.12 per cent. and, upon the average amount of importations, after deducting the exports of foreign articles, it was \$42.42 per cent. For the same two years, the average annual nett amount of duties, including tonnage, &c. was \$18,758,931; and, for the reasons already stated, it may be presumed, that, independent of any influence which the new tariff may have upon the revenue, the amount which will be received into the treasury from customs during the year 1825, will be about equal to that sum.

The operation of the new tariff upon the revenue cannot now be correctly estimated. On one important branch of imports, those from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, its provisions will not take effect until the 1st of January next. As it is only since the 1st of July last that it has been in operation in regard to other importations, and as the collectors are allowed, by law, three months for rendering their accounts, the addition caused by the new tariff cannot, even for that portion of the imports and for one quarter of the year, be stated with perfect accuracy. It is believed, however, that the investigation which has been made, with a view to that object, affords data for estimating its effects with sufficient exactness for the present purpose. It has been found that, upon the whole importations, (estimating their value at the rates adopted in forming the statistical report), in the three quarters of the year ending on the 30th of June, 1824, the gross amount of duties was \$27.45 per cent. and that, if the rates of the present tariff had been applied to the same importations, the duties would have amounted to \$30.30 per cent. which is equal to an increase upon the amount of duties, of \$10.39 per cent. It also appears, that, in eight of the principal ports of the United States, the rate of duties upon the whole amount of importations during the third quarter of the year 1823, was \$28.36; and, during the corresponding quarter of the year 1824, it was \$30.98 per cent. But, it is to be observed that, in the third quarter of 1824, the importations from beyond the Cape of Good Hope were not subjected to the increased rates of the new tariff. These, it is estimated, would have made the rate of duties in that quarter \$31.40 per cent. which is equal to an increase, upon the amount of duties, of \$7.57 per cent. The new tariff may, perhaps, have some effect upon the importation of those articles which pay high rates of duty, and for which articles of a lower rate may be substituted. But, as the value of the imports depends more upon the ability of the importing country to pay than upon the amount of duty levied upon the articles imported, it is not probable that, under the present circum-

stances of the commerce of the United States, there will be any diminution in the aggregate. Upon the whole, therefore, it is believed that the revenue derived from imports will be increased by the operation of the new tariff in a ratio nearly equal to that in which it is estimated to have been increased during the third quarter of the present year in the ports above mentioned—or, about $\frac{7}{8}$ per cent. This increase, however, will produce less augmentation in the actual receipts into the treasury during the year 1825, than in subsequent years.

With these views of the subject, the receipts into the treasury, during the year 1825, are estimated as follows:

Customs	\$20,000,000 00
Lands	1,000,000 00
Bank dividends	350,000 00
Miscellaneous and incidental	150,000 00
Making together	21,500,000 00
And the residue of the loan authorized by the act of 26th of May last,	2,450,000 00

Forming an aggregate of \$23,950,000 00
The expenditures of the year are estimated as follows:

Civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous	\$1,685,026 76
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, & arrearages, prior to the 1st January, 1817,	5,013,283 60
Naval service, including the gradual increase of the navy	3,044,789 31
Public debt, including a payment of 7,654,570 93 of principal	11,962,063 97
Making together	21,705,163 64

Which will leave in the treasury, on the 1st of January, 1826, after satisfying all the demands of the year 1825, a surplus estimated at \$2,244,836 36

On the 1st of January, 1826, a large amount of debt incurred by the late war, viz: \$19,000,000 of the six per cent. stock of the year 1813, will be redeemable. As it is not probable that the surplus means of the year 1825 will more than equal the amount of the sinking fund for that year, only \$7,000,000 of that stock can be discharged out of the ordinary revenues of the year. On the 1st of January, 1827, the six per cents. of 1814, another portion of the war debt, amounting to \$13,000,000, will become redeemable; and, in that year, also, it is probable that not more than \$7,000,000 of the principal can be discharged. There will then remain in those two years \$18,000,000 which cannot be paid out of the revenue of those years. In 1828, the amount of principal redeemable will probably not exceed the means of the treasury. In the years 1829 and 1830, no part of the public debt is redeemable, and, in 1831, less than \$19,000. Policy would seem to suggest, with a view both to the convenience of the government and the advantage of the community, that the excess of debt which cannot be discharged in 1826 and 1827, should be thrown, in equal portions, upon those years in which nothing is payable. For the present, however, it may be sufficient to confine such an arrangement to the excess of the year 1826. From the state of the money market, and the high credit of the government, no doubt is entertained that the \$12,000,000 required to provide for the excess of the debt on the 1st of January, 1826,

may be borrowed at 5 per cent. reimbursable in 1829 and 1830. And, if such an arrangement is approved, it is respectfully proposed that authority be given by law for that purpose.

The same object might, perhaps, be accomplished by an exchange of the stock redeemable on the 1st of January, 1826, for a 5 per cent. stock, redeemable in 1829 and 1830. But, it is believed, that better terms may be obtained by a loan. A proposal for a loan invites competition from all the moneyed capitalists, including the bank of the U. States: whereas an exchange of stock confines the demand for the new stock to the holders of the old stock, who constitute not only a small portion of the capitalists, but a portion interested in preventing the accomplishment of the exchange. Moreover, the experience of the government, during the last two years, justifies the preference for a loan. In 1822, a law was passed authorizing an exchange of \$26,000,000 of the 7 per cents. and of the 6 per cents. of the years 1812, '13, '14, and '15, for a 5 per cent. stock, redeemable in the years 1830, '31, '32 and '33, and only 56,704 77 dolls. were exchanged: and, under the act of the last session, authorizing an exchange of 15,000,000 dollars, of the 6 per cents. of 1813, only 3,308,307 45 dolls. were exchanged.

Should the suggestion herein offered be adopted, for disposing of the excess of debt redeemable in 1826 and 1827, the amount of public debt, redeemable in each year, will be as follows:

In 1825,	\$7,654,570 93	of 6 per cents.
1826,	7,002,356 62	6 per cents.
1827,	7,001,437 63	6 per cents.
1828,	9,490,099 10	6 per cents.
1829,	6,000,000 00	proposed to be at 5 per cent.
1830,	6,000,000 00	the same.
1831,	6,018,901 59	the same.
1832,	6,018,900 72,	of which \$1,018,000 72, are at 5 per cent. and 5,000,000 at 4½ per cent.
1833,	6,673,055 31,	all at 4½ per cent. except \$18,901 59, at 5 per cent.
1834,	1,654,153 73	at 4½ per cent.
1835,	4,735,296 30	at 5 per cent.

This includes all the public debt of the U. States, except 7,000,000 of 5 per cent. stock, subscribed to the capital of the bank of the United States, and 13,296,231 45, of three per cents.; both of which are payable at the pleasure of the government. As, under the foregoing view of the debt, all that will be redeemable after the year 1828, will be at an interest of 5 per cent. or less—and as the 5 per cent. stock, subscribed to the bank, is reimbursable in such portions as the government may please, any surplusses which may remain in 1829, and subsequent years, after discharging the debt redeemable, and proposed to be made redeemable, in those years, may be applied to the payment of that stock; or, if it be deemed advisable to reserve any such surplusses for other objects, there is no doubt that a sum sufficient to pay off that stock, may be obtained at 4½ per cent., or even at a lower rate of interest, reimbursable in 1834, in which year, it will be perceived, only a small sum is redeemable.

According to this exhibition of the subject, reckoning the principal and interest of the public debt, until its extinction, at about 111,000,000 dolls. independent of the stock subscribed to the bank, which may always be considered as offset by the government shares in the bank, it will be perceived that, by allowing 10,000,000 annually, with an additional million in the first year, the whole of the public debt of the United States will be extinguished by the end of the year 1835.

In speaking of the public debt, it may be proper to notice the reduction that has been effected, during the last eight years, both in the amount of principal and

rate of interest. On the 1st January, 1817, the whole debt of the U. States was 123,491,965 16 dolls.; of which 115,257,805 48 were funded, bearing an average interest of \$5.56½ per cent. per annum. On the 1st Jan. next, the whole debt will be \$6,045,003 18 dollars, bearing an average interest of \$5.23½; which shews a reduction of 37,446,961 98 of principal, and of \$0.38½ in the average rate of interest.

It is also deemed proper to state, that the loan of \$5,000,000 for the payment of the awards under the Florida treaty, and the loan of \$5,000,000 for paying the 6 per cent. stocks of 1812, both of which were authorized at the last session of congress, at 4½ per cent. have been taken by the bank of the United States, at par. The means of discharging the awards under the Florida treaty, were required so soon after the authority was given to make the loan, as not to leave time sufficient for receiving proposals from a distance; and the offer of the bank for the whole loan, at par, was accepted. For the subsequent loan, various proposals were received, amounting, in the whole, independently of that of the bank, to \$2,554,586 37, at rates varying between par and 4½ per cent. premium, and forming an average premium of 0.97½ per cent. on the whole amount offered. The proposal of the bank was for the whole sum, at par. Although the individual offers are, apparently, more favorable than that of the bank, yet taking into consideration that the government is the proprietor of one-fifth of the capital of the bank, and that a portion of the means of the bank, equal to the amount of the loan, would otherwise have been unemployed; the offer of the bank at par, was decidedly the most advantageous to the government; being equal to an individual offer of 4½ per cent. premium.

That, during the progress of the redemption of the public debt, a considerable amount may be applied, by a judicious management of the public revenue, to other than the ordinary objects of expenditure, is apparent; as well from a retrospect of what has been done, in the last eight years, as by a comparison between the probable receipts and expenditures in subsequent years.

For the eight years, commencing on the 1st of January, 1817, the total means of the treasury, including a balance on hand, on that day, of \$22,033,519 19, and the sum of \$16,336,747 34, since, derived from loans, may be estimated at \$210,275,899 11

And the total expenditure, at	205,769,230 20
Of this amount, nearly one half will have been applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, viz.	101,365,900 67
To the payment of claims under the Florida treaty	4,891,368 56
To the pensioners of the revolution	9,400,000 00
To the erection of fortifications	4,200,000 00
To the increase of the navy	6,000,000 00
And, to the payment of demands arising out of the late war, not less than	4,500,000 00
Leaving, for all other objects of expenditure, including the civil list, intercourse with foreign nations, army and navy, pensions, arming the militia, building of light houses, extinction of Indian titles, and surveying of public lands, &c. &c. &c.	75,400,000 00
Which sum, divided among the eight years, is about	9,425,000 00 per annum

It will be perceived, that, excluding the loans, the annual average of receipts, in those years, may be estimated at \$21,700,000 00; and, upon the data already shown, the annual revenue, in subsequent years, may also be estimated at 21,500,000 00 dollars. Should no important change be made in the existing national establishments, the ordinary annual expen-

ditures, exclusive of what may be required for the erection of fortifications, and the increase of the navy, may be estimated at about 18,500,000 dollars. Thus, after providing for the annual demands for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, and for all the ordinary expenses of the government, there will remain for the next eleven years, an annual surplus of about 3,000,000 dollars; which, after the extinction of the debt in the year 1835, will receive an annual addition of the 10,000,000 dollars now appropriated to the public debt: which surpluses may be applied to such objects, conducive to the common defence and general welfare of the nation, as may be within the constitutional powers of congress, and as they, in their wisdom, may deem proper.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Treasury department, December 31, 1824.

“The act concerning Lafayette.”

Regarding the present visit of gen. Lafayette to the United States, and the various grateful attentions that have been paid to him as establishing something that may be considered as a political epoch, I have thought it right to give up much room to notice and to record what has happened—that, when we, the present actors on the stage of human life, shall be forgotten, our actions may live in the minds of an equally grateful posterity, into whose hands the REGISTER may happen to fall. With this view, as well as for the information of those who are yet unacquainted with the reasons which operated on the members of congress who supported or opposed the provision lately made for the general, I shall give the speeches delivered by Messrs. Macon and Hayne, in the senate, on the 21st ult. as sufficient to shew the different grounds on which the gentlemen, in either house, acted.

IN THE SENATE—DECEMBER 21, 1824.

The senate, according to the order of the day, took up the bill making provisions for gen. Lafayette; and no amendment being proposed thereto, the question was about to be put on ordering the bill to be read a third time—

Mr. Macon rose. It was with painful reluctance, he said, that he felt himself obliged to oppose his voice to the passage of this bill. He admitted, to the full extent claimed for them, the great and meritorious services of general Lafayette, and he did not object to the precise sum which this bill proposed to award to him. But he objected to the bill on this ground: he considered general Lafayette, to all intents and purposes, as having been, during our revolution, a son, adopted into the family, taken into the household, and placed in every respect on the same footing with the other sons of the same family. To treat him as others were treated, was all, in this view of his relation to us, that could be required, and this had been done. That general Lafayette made great sacrifices, and spent much of his money in the service of this country, (said Mr. M.), I as firmly believe as I do any thing under the sun. I have no doubt that every faculty of his mind and body were exerted in the revolutionary war, in defence of this country. But this was equally the case with all the sons of the family. Many native Americans spent their all, made great sacrifices, and devoted their lives in the same cause. This was the ground of his objection to this bill, which, he repeated, it was as disagreeable to him to state, as it could be to the senate to hear. He did not mean to take up the time of the senate in debate upon the principle of the bill, or to move any amendment to it. He admitted, that when such things were done, they should be done with a free hand: it was to the principle of the bill, therefore, and not to the sum proposed to be given by it, that he

objected. With regard to the details of the bill, however, he was rather of opinion that it would have been better to have given so much money which we have in the treasury, than to have given stock to the amount.

Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina, said he had entertained the hope that this bill would give rise to no discussion; and, if no other objection had been made to the bill than that of his friend, (Mr. Macon), who was opposed upon principle to making an appropriation, in any case, or under any circumstances, by way of compensation for losses and services in the public cause, he did not know that he should now have risen. But the objection of the gentleman from Ohio made it his duty to submit, as briefly as possible, his views to this question. He trusted, he said, that he should be able to satisfy the senate, and to satisfy even the scruples of the gentleman himself, that there was no occasion at this time to recommit the bill. The objection of his friend on his right, (Mr. Macon), went to the root of the bill; for Mr. H. said he understood that gentleman to say that, though an individual might have spent his substance in the service of his country, and put his hand into his pocket and paid out money for its use, that money should not be refunded to him by the government. All this, said Mr. H. I shall be able to shew that general Lafayette has done, and that the adoption of the measure now proposed will be not only an act of duty to him, but a duty which we owe to ourselves. Mr. H. said he held in his hands documents which he had not intended to submit to the senate, because he had already submitted them very generally to the private inspection of the members: but, called upon as he now was, he felt it to be his duty to present them publicly to the senate.—Mr. H. then submitted a statement, founded on a document which had been received from France by a member of the senate, from which it appeared that, when general Lafayette embarked for America in 1777, he possessed an income of 146,000 francs, about \$28,700—an income, which, it is well known, had been reduced by his losses and sacrifices in the cause of liberty throughout the world, to a very small sum.

It also appeared from the same document, that, during six years, from 1777 to 1783, the general had expended in the American service, 700,000 francs, equal to 140,000 dollars. Mr. H. adverted to further sacrifices which the general had made in the cause of liberty, as established by this document; but the only fact in it to which he wished particularly to draw the attention of the senate, was that he sacrificed, more than forty years ago, one hundred and forty thousand dollars of his private fortune in the service of this country. And how was this sacrifice made? Under what circumstances? Was he one of our own citizens—one of those whose lives and fortunes were necessarily exposed during the vicissitudes of a contest for the right of self-government? No, sir, said Mr. H. no such thing. If he had been a native American, and had lost his whole estate by the war, he would have incurred a misfortune to which all his fellow-citizens were liable in common with him. But he was in the enjoyment of rank and fortune in his own country. He raised, equipped, and armed a regiment, at his own proper charge, and came here with a vessel freighted with arms, munitions, and equipments for war, which he distributed gratuitously among your people. And it is a matter of record on the pages of your history, that he put shoes on the feet of your bare-foot and suffering soldiers. For these services he asked no recompense—he received none. He spent his fortune for you—he shed his blood for you; and, without acquiring any thing but a claim upon your gratitude, he impoverished himself. And what, in recompense, has this government done for him? It was not until the year 1794, that they gave to him

he full pay, without interest, which he was entitled to have received twelve or fourteen years before. Did they then attempt to remunerate him for the service, other than military, which the gallant general had rendered to the country? No, sir. But, if an American citizen had put his hand into his pocket raised a regiment for the service of his country, clothed its nakedness, and put shoes upon their bleeding feet—would he not have been entitled to compensation for such expenditure? Sir, if we were to resort to a calculation of pounds, shillings and pence—if we were to draw up an account current with general Lafayette, the balance in his favor would far exceed the amount which by this bill it is proposed to appropriate.

Mr. H. stated that there was an incident in the life of gen. Lafayette, which was explained by the documents which he held in his hand, and which presented his conduct in such a delightful point of view, that he could not refrain from bringing it to the view of the senate, though he should not found upon it any claim for remuneration for the sacrifices which the general had incurred on the occasion alluded to. It would be recollected, that, in March, 1803, congress made a grant of 11,520 acres of land to general Lafayette. In the year following, he was authorized to locate his warrant on any vacant land in the territory of Orleans; and, on the 7th April, 1806, his agent in this country did locate a tract of 1000 acres vacant land adjoining the city of New Orleans. On the 3d March, 1807, congress, without adverting to this location in behalf of the general, and indeed wholly unconscious of the fact that it had been made, granted to the corporation of the city of New Orleans a space of six hundred yards around the fortifications of the city, including a valuable portion of the very land which had been previously entered by the general. He was immediately informed of the fact; it was stated to him that his right to this land was unquestionable, and Mr. H. held in his hand a statement made by an eminent lawyer and jurist, now a member of the other house, showing that a legal opinion was forwarded, assuring the general that, in a contest with the city of New Orleans, he must succeed. Another document, which Mr. Hayne had obtained from a different source, stated that the value of the land had even then been discovered, and that \$50,000 could have been obtained for the general's title to it. And what was the conduct of Lafayette, on being informed of these facts? He promptly and without hesitation, communicated to his agent "that he would not consent even to inquire into the validity of his title; that he "could not think of entering into litigation with any "public body in the United States; that the property "had been gratuitously bestowed upon him by the "United States, and it was with them to say what had "been given;" and he accompanied these declarations by a positive direction to his agent to relinquish his entry and to make a location elsewhere. This has been done, and the certificate from the land office proves, that the land substituted for that which has been lost, is of very inconsiderable value. General Lafayette, however, did not stop here—he had been induced to dispose of a part of his interest in this land, to an Irish baronet, sir Josiah Coghill. His contract with this gentleman created of course, much embarrassment to him; but the general only considered that it might also embarrass the government of the United States. He made an appeal to that gentleman, who, with a liberality worthy of all praise, agreed to relinquish his claims to the land in question, and accepted a claim on other lands in satisfaction for them. Lafayette stopped not even here: he was not satisfied while anything remained to be done. I have myself, said Mr. H. seen and examined on file, in the land office, this deed of relinquishment, deposited there by general Lafayette himself, to secure the govern-

ment from all future difficulty. It only remains for me, said Mr. H. to add, that on a portion of the land, thus generously relinquished, now stands a valuable part of the city of New Orleans, valued by gentlemen well acquainted with it, (according to estimates now before him), at from four to five hundred thousand dollars.

It is perfectly immaterial, said Mr. H. to inquire whether some legal difficulty might not have existed in establishing the general's title. Nothing but a judicial investigation could have settled the rights of the parties; and, as the general has relinquished his claim, and has never, at any time, claimed indemnity, that investigation would now be useless. But the point on which he delighted to dwell was the magnanimity, the refinement of feeling, the noble delicacy of sentiment, which prompted the general at once to abandon his claims, to refuse even to inquire into them, and, wholly regardless of his own interests, to look only to the interests of our country.

But, there are still grounds almost as strong as its equity and justice, said Mr. H. upon which this claim may be placed. According, even to precedent, if precedents were consulted in such a case, the government would be bound to recompense the services of Lafayette. Do gentlemen doubt upon this point? I could refer to numerous instances of legislation upon the same principles on which this bill depends. Mr. H. here referred to several—to the act making compensation for the "sacrifices and services" of Baron Steuben; to that which appropriates, in the language of this bill, "an entire township of land" for a recompense to Arnold Henry Dohrman for similar services—to the act making provision for the daughters of count de Grasse, and to that providing for the widow of Alexander Hamilton.

But, Mr. H. said, he would not rely upon precedent for a justification of this measure. When the government of a nation consults the dictates of justice, and obeys the impulse of noble sentiments, it does what contributes to the glory and interests of the people. Neither was there any danger to be apprehended, on the score of precedent, from the passage of this bill. Can this bill, said he, ever be drawn into precedent? Can such a case as Lafayette's ever again occur? Can the nation be born again? Can it assume a second childhood? Can it ever be reduced to a state of such poverty as to require similar services? And, if this nation could be shorn of its power—be reduced to extreme distress by a second struggle for its independence—and, in the winter of its fortunes, should be anxiously looking for succor, in arms, in men, and in money—and, at such a crisis, a foreign nobleman, bound by no ties to us, should make a crusade in our behalf—embark himself and his fortunes in our cause—pour forth his treasures, shed his blood in our defence, and, whilst the scale of our destiny is in equipoise, throw himself into the balance—would you consider the example which you will set by this bill, as one which you ought not in such a case to follow? No, sir: the case before us is one of its own kind: it can never happen again—and if it could, the possibility of such a recurrence ought to constitute no objection to the proposed measure.

As to the objection which had been urged by the honorable gentlemen from Ohio, on the details of the bill Mr. H. would only observe that it was impossible, in a measure of this nature, to meet the views of every gentleman. The committee had found that, while great unanimity prevailed among the members as to the thing to be done, great difference of opinion prevailed as to the best manner of doing it. He could only conjure gentlemen, therefore, who concurred in the principle, to come prepared to surrender their peculiar views in relation to the details. Some gentlemen prefer a grant of money; others

stock; and others land. The committee had taken great pains to give to their propositions a form which should be, as far as possible, acceptable to all. Stock was preferred to money, because, while it was equal in value, and was always convertible into money, even at a premium, it would furnish a *secure and certain income*, which would render the veteran comfortable in the evening of his days, and smooth his path to the grave; and, being the last of our debts to be redeemed, would remain upon record as a standing monument of the gratitude of a free people. The donation of land had been introduced, partly, from a hope that it might induce the settlement of the beloved family in our country. It would be a rich provision for the grand children of Lafayette. It was thought, moreover, it would add to the grace of the measure. Without being over much disposed to consult the opinions of Europe, it was important as to its aspect abroad, that congress should act upon this subject not only liberally, but gracefully. A thing of this sort, he might be allowed to add, to be well done, should be promptly done, and with unanimity. He intreated of gentlemen, therefore, who were favorable to the principle of the bill to yield up the objections which they might feel to any part of the details, assuring them that much pains had been taken to adapt them to the prevailing sentiment of the members. There is still another consideration which had influence on the minds of the committee, and which Mr. Hayne considered as not the least important connected with this subject. It is that the provision to be made should not only be worthy of the distinguished person for whom it is intended, but that it should be worthy of the character of the nation—worthy of the American people. National character is national wealth; it gives a tone to the public sentiment and feeling, which add strength and energy to the country. Mr. H. was certainly not disposed to look abroad for a rule of conduct. He would not consult the mistaken opinion of foreign nations, when we had any great duty to perform. And yet it was highly desirable that we should always so act as to command the respect of the world. Now, what would be thought of us in Europe, if, after all that has passed, we should fail to make a generous and liberal provision for our venerable guest. We have, under circumstances calculated to give to the event great eclat, invited him to our shores. We have received him with the utmost enthusiasm. The people have every where greeted him in the warmest terms of gratitude and affection. The attention of the civilized world has been drawn to the event, as one even of national importance. It is unfortunately too well known that the object of our affectionate attachment has spent his fortune in the service of mankind, and that we ourselves have received a large portion of the wealth which he has never hesitated freely to surrender in the holy cause of freedom. Now what will be thought of us in Europe? and, what is much more important, how will we deserve to be thought of, if we send back our venerable guest, without any more substantial proof of our gratitude than vague expressions of regard? We will be *accused*, (and he knew not how it could be said *unjustly*), of pretending to sentiments which we did not feel, and with paying substantial services with unmeaning professions of esteem. By bringing Lafayette to the United States, we place him in a new and extraordinary situation in society. We have connected him with our history. You have made him a spectacle for the world to gaze on. He cannot go back to France and become the private citizen he was when he left it. You have, by the universal homage of your hearts and tongues, made his house a shrine, to which every pilgrim of liberty, from every quarter of the world, will repair. At least, let him not, after this, want the means of giving welcome to the Americans, who, whenever they visit

the shores of France, will repair, in crowds, to his hospitable mansion, to testify their veneration to the illustrious compatriot of their fathers. Lafayette will be a connecting link between the old world and the new: He must always be a public man. By your voluntary act you have placed him in this extraordinary situation; and, if, after all that has been done and said, we permit him to return home, without passing the bill on your table, we must suffer a loss of reputation, at home and abroad, which time cannot repair. Mr. Hayne concluded, by regretting that he had been compelled to say even thus much on the subject. He knew that in this house, as in the nation, there existed but one feeling of gratitude and affection for Lafayette. He knew that the bill would pass with more than usual unanimity, but he considered gentlemen, who had scruples on the score of precedent, or who objected to the details of the plan, as entitled to the explanations, which he had attempted to give, of the views and opinions of the committee.

Mr. Macon rose to disclaim the belief that general Lafayette had ever furnished any document, or made to any person any intimation whatever, on the subject of the measure now before the senate. As for himself, Mr. M. said, he wished it to be understood that, in opposing this bill, he discharged what was to him a painful duty. His objection was not to the details, but to the principle of the bill, and the arguments of the gentleman had not satisfied him that the objection was not well founded. Not that he had any doubt of the truth of the statements which had been made by the gentleman from S. C. With respect to Europe, Mr. M. said that he had no doubt that all the respect which had been shown to general Lafayette here, was unpleasant to the rulers of that country. On this side of the water, all were glad to see him; even the Tories who were yet living would be glad to see him. Among a nation of strangers to his person, general Lafayette could go no where in this country without meeting with friends. No hand, in any part of this country, touches his but he may feel the heart's blood beat in its fingers. Mr. M. said he should regret it, if the south, when he goes there, should be behind any other part of the union in their demonstrations of regard for this distinguished man. He did not believe they would be. Wherever he moves, among the mountains, or on the plains, he receives a heartfelt welcome. This, Mr. M. said, would sufficiently satisfy Europe, if any doubt remained on that point, what is the opinion which this country entertains of the services of Lafayette.

Eighteenth Congress—2d Session.

SENATE.

January 3, 1825. Several petitions were presented; among them was one from the sugar refiners of Baltimore, praying that the drawback upon sugars refined within the United States, may be increased to six cents per pound.

Mr. Smith, from the joint committee of both houses, appointed to wait on general Lafayette, with a copy of the act concerning him, reported that the committee waited on him at 12 o'clock on Saturday last, and presents him with a copy of the act and with a copy of the resolutions of both houses; and that the general returned an answer.

The address of the committee was read, and, with the answer of the general, was ordered to be noticed on the journal.

GENERAL: We are a committee of the senate and house of representatives, charged with the office of informing you of the passage of an act, a copy of which we now present. You will perceive, from this act, sir, that the two houses of congress, aware of the large pecuniary as well as other sacrifices which your long and arduous devotion to the cause of freedom

has cost you, have deemed it their privilege to reimburse a portion of them, as having been incurred in part on account of the United States. The principles which have marked your character will not permit you to oppose any objection to the discharge of so much of the national obligation to you as admits of it. We are directed to express to you the confidence as well as request of the two houses of congress, that you will, by an acquiescence in their wishes in this respect, add another to the many signal proofs you have afforded of your esteem for a people whose esteem for you can never cease until they have ceased to prize the liberty they enjoy, and to venerate the virtues by which it was acquired. We have only to subjoin an expression of our gratification in being the organs of this communication, and of the distinguished personal respect with which we arc, your obedient servants,

S. SMITH,	} Committee
ROBERT Y. HAYNE,	
D. BOULIGNY,	
W. S. ARCHER,	
S. VAN RENSSELAER,	
PHILIP S. MARKLY,	} House Reps.

Washington, January 1, 1825.

To this address of the committee the general returned the following answer:

Washington, January 1, 1825.

Gentlemen of the committee of both houses of congress:

The immense and unexpected gift, which, in addition to former and considerable bounties, it has pleased congress to confer upon me, calls for the warmest acknowledgments of an old American soldier and adopted son of the United States, two titles dearer to my heart than all the treasures in the world.

However proud I am of every sort of obligation received from the people of the United States, and their representatives in congress, the large extent of this benefaction might have created in my mind feelings of hesitation, not inconsistent, I hope, with those of the most grateful reverence. But the so very kind resolutions of both houses, delivered by you, gentlemen, in terms of equal kindness, precludes all other sentiments except those of the lively and profound gratitude, of which, in respectfully accepting the munificent favor, I have the honor to beg you will be the organs.

Permit me, also, gentlemen, to join a tender of my affectionate personal thanks to the expression of the highest respect, with which I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

LAFAYETTE.

The president laid before the senate a communication from the president of the United States, transmitting certain information, showing the state of the relations between Spain and the United States, from the ratification of the Florida treaty, up to the present time, in compliance with a resolution of the senate of the last session; which was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

The annual report was received from the treasury department.

Mr. Benton informed the senate that he had received a paper which he took the liberty of presenting. It was a statement of facts in relation to the origin, present state, and future prospects of trade and intercourse between the valley of the Mississippi and the internal provinces of Mexico. Mr. B. moved that the statement might be printed for the use of the senate, and referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

Ordered to be printed and referred accordingly.

Two messages were received from the president of the United States by his secretary; and, on motion of Mr. Burbour, the senate went into the consideration of executive business for about half an hour.

The senate then resumed, as in committee of the whole, the consideration of the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt—the question pending, being the

motion of Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, to strike out certain parts of the bill.

On this motion the debate was resumed and continued some time. The question on striking out the clauses was finally decided by yeas and nays—yeas 21, nays 21.

The senate being equally divided on the question, the motion was, of course, lost.

Various other amendments, of inferior importance, were offered to the details of the bill, some of which succeeded, and others were lost.

Before the bill was gone through with, the senate adjourned.

January, 4. Several petitions were presented; among which was one from sundry merchants of Nashville, Ten. praying the imposition of a duty of 10 per cent. on sales by auction.

On motion of Mr. Johnston, of Louisiana, the senate took up the resolutions submitted by him on the 22d ult. in relation to a permanent fund for education and internal improvement; and then, on motion of Mr. J. the resolutions were committed to a select committee, to consider and report thereon.

The senate then resumed, as in committee of the whole, the consideration of the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt.

Mr. Tozavell moved to strike out certain parts of the bill—on which a long and desultory debate ensued, between Messrs. Johnson, of Kentucky, Tazewell, Van Buren, Mills, Holmes, of Maine, and Johnston, of Louisiana.

The question being taken on the proposed amendment, it was lost—yeas 22, nays 22.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—ayes 23, noes 19.

The senate adjourned.

January 5. Mr. Johnson, of Ken. moved that the committee on military affairs, to whom the resolution of the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Macon), respecting the military academy at West Point, had been referred, should be discharged from the further consideration of it.

Mr. Macon made some remarks, to which Mr. Johnson, of Ken. rejoined—when the subject was laid on the table.

The engrossed bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, was taken up for a third reading; when

Mr. Noble moved that it be postponed to Friday, and that, in the mean time, the bill be printed. Agreed to.

The president communicated to the senate a report from the secretary of the navy, accompanied by a statement of the contracts made by the commissioners of the navy, during the year 1824.

The president also communicated a report from the same officer, accompanied by an abstract of the contingent expenditures of the navy during the year 1824.

The president also communicated a report from the same officer, in obedience to a resolution of the senate of the 25th May last, relative to the expediency of constructing, at one of the navy yards, a dry dock large enough for ships of the line, the usefulness and economy of such a dock, its probable expense, its proper location, &c.

These communications were severally read, and the last named referred to the committee on naval affairs.

After the consideration of executive business, the senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following is a copy of the amendment of the constitution, proposed by Mr. Strong, on the 30th ult.

1. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote, by ballot, for president and vice president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabi-

tant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the persons voted for as president, and in distinct ballots, the persons voted for as vice president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed, to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then, from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. A quorum for this purpose, shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of representatives. Each representative shall have one vote only; and a majority of the representatives present and voting, shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve on them, before the fourth of March next following, then the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

"2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice president shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then, from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice president. A quorum for this purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

"3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice president of the United States."

Monday, Jan 3, 1825. The *Speaker* presented to the house a communication from the department of state, containing a list of patents issued in 1824; which was ordered to be laid on the table.

The *Speaker* presented to the house a communication from the department of war, transmitting a report of the chief engineer, relating to the repair of Plymouth Beach; which was ordered to be laid on the table, and to be printed.

Mr. *McLane*, from the committee of ways and means, made a report, accompanied with a bill "authorizing the secretary of the treasury to direct the completion of entries for the benefit of drawback, after the period of twenty days;" which was twice read and committed.

Mr. *Williams*, from the committee of claims, reported a bill "authorizing the payment of interest due to the state of Virginia;" which was read twice, committed, and ordered, with the report, to be printed.

On motion of Mr. *Hamilton*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making a discrimination between the pay of the best sergeants in the several companies of the army of the United States, and the other non-commissioned officers, as well as into the propriety of giving them certain privileges calculated so increase the responsibility and importance of that grade.

Mr. *Livingston* offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to consider and report on the expediency of establishing an academy for instruction in those sciences necessary for the service of the military marines, with power to report by bill or otherwise.

On the subject of the reference of this resolution, some conversation took place.

Mr. *Fuller* stated that the subject of this resolution was already before the house, engrafted in a bill, which is on the table.

Mr. *Livingston* inquired if the bill, alluded to by the chairman of the committee on naval affairs, did not combine other subjects? He wished to disentangle this subject from any other, and to bring it separately before the house.

The *Speaker* then pronounced the resolution out of order; and suggested that the gentleman should arrive at his object by moving to discharge the committee on naval affairs from the further consideration of the bill.

The conversation was here dropped.

Mr. *Cocke* offered the following resolution, which lies one day on the table:

Resolved, That the secretary of war be instructed to communicate to this house copies of all such letters on file in the department, or any part thereof, from major S. Babcock, requesting inspections of the works carried on at the Pea Patch, in the Delaware river, or communicating the state and condition of such works, and also the proceedings of a court martial ordered upon the said major S. Babcock during the last year, together with the testimony taken by the said court, and the judgment by it pronounced in the case.

Mr. *Archer*, (who had been absent from his seat when the reports from the select committees were called for), begged leave to make report, that the committee appointed to communicate to general Lafayette the passage of the act concerning him, had performed that duty by addressing to the general a letter; for which, together with the general's reply, we refer our reader to the report of the proceedings in the senate.

Mr. *Ingham* offered the following resolution, which lies one day on the table:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to lay before congress, so far as he may deem compatible with the public interest, any correspondence between the executive department of this government and the officers of the United States' navy, and other public agents, at or near the ports of South America, on the Pacific ocean; also copies of any memorials or communications which may have been received from the citizens of the United States at those ports, in relation to the violation of their neutral rights, by either of the belligerents, and the measures adopted by the officers and agents of the United States, for their protection.

The house then resolved into a committee on the bill relative to the Niagara claims—Mr. *Campbell*, of Ohio, in the chair.

A long and interesting debate now took place—in which Messrs. *Cady*, *Storrs*, *Forsyth*, *Marvin*, *Mercer*, *Dwight*, *Buchanan*, *Mallory*, and *Taylor*, took the chief part.

The committee then rose, without coming to any decision, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The *Speaker* presented the annual report of the secretary of the treasury which was referred to the committee of ways and means.

The house then adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 4. After the presentation of petitions, and some other minor business—The resolution yesterday offered by Mr. *Ingham*, calling for correspondence respecting the violation of our neutral rights, in the ports of South America, was taken up, and having, at the suggestion of Mr. *Webster*, received a slight modification, was adopted.

The resolution offered by Mr. *Cocke*, respecting the fortifications at the Pea Patch, was also adopted.

The resolution offered by Mr. *Livingston*, respecting a school for preparatory instruction in the navy department, was taken up and rejected.

Mr. *Strong*, of New York, submitted the following, which lies one day:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be instructed to communicate to this house, if not incompatible with the public interest, the documents and proceedings of the naval court martial, in the case of lieutenant Weaver, lately held in or near the city of New York.

On motion of Mr. *Moore*, of Alabama, it was
Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for compensating the messengers appointed by the electors of president and vice president, for returning home, as well as travelling, to the seat of the general government.

Mr. *Saunders* offered the following resolution to amend the constitution of the United States, on the subject of electors of president and vice president; which was read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union:

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, That the following amendment to the constitution of the United States be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, which, when ratified by three fourths thereof, shall be a part of the said constitution:

That, for the purpose of choosing a president and vice president of the United States, each state shall be divided by the legislature thereof, into a number of districts, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which such state may be entitled in the congress of the United States. Each district shall be composed, as nearly as may be, of contiguous territory, and shall contain a number of persons entitled to vote, as nearly equal as circumstances will permit.

And, on such day as congress shall determine, which day shall be the same throughout the United States, the citizens of each state, who may be qualified to vote for a representative in congress, shall meet at such places, within their respective districts, as the legislature of each state shall appoint, and in such manner as such legislature shall direct, shall vote for one person as elector of president and vice president; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

The electors appointed shall meet at such place in their respective states as the legislature thereof may direct, and on such day as may be appointed by congress, which day shall be the same throughout the United States; and in case of the non-attendance of any one of the electors, from death, sickness, inability, or other cause, the vacancy of such elector shall be filled in such manner as the legislatures of the respective states may direct. The whole number of electors shall then vote for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves: they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be president, if such number be one-third of the whole number of electors appointed; and if two persons have a greater number than one-third, then such person as may have the greatest number—and, if no person have one-third of the whole number of electors appointed, then, from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding two, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose, by ballot, and under such rules as they may agree on, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote: a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the 4th day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as presi-

dent, as in the case of the death, or other constitutional disability of the president.

The person having the greatest number of votes as vice president, shall be the vice president, if such number be one-third of the whole number of the electors appointed; and if two persons have a greater number than one-third, then such person as may have the highest number; and if no person has one-third of the whole number of electors appointed, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice president. A quorum for the purpose, shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice president of the United States.

Mr. *Ingham* offered the following resolution, which lies one day on the table.

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to communicate to this house a statement showing the amount of loss sustained on bonds for the payment of duties on goods imported into the district of Pennsylvania, since the 1st day of January, 1815, with a list of such of said bonds as were due and unpaid in whole or in part, on the 31st day of September last, containing the names of the obligees, and the amount due in each case; also what measures have been taken to secure the payment of the same, and the nature of the security taken.

The house then went into committee on the bill, relative to the Niagara claims, Mr. *Campbell* in the chair.

The debate was resumed and continued until the usual hour of adjournment, without any decisive question being taken.

Wednesday, Jan. 5. The resolution yesterday offered by Mr. *Strong*, calling for certain information respecting the trial of lieutenant Weaver, &c. was taken up, and so modified by the mover as to include also lieutenant Conner.

The resolution was then adopted.

The resolution yesterday offered by Mr. *Ingham*, calling for information respecting the losses on bonds for duties which had occurred in the district of Pennsylvania, since 1st January, 1815, was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. *Mercer* laid on the table the following resolves:

Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to lay before this house any information in his department, which may serve to shew the actual value of such property as was occupied or supposed to have been occupied by the government of the United States and destroyed by the enemy during the late war.

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to lay before this house the amount paid as indemnity to the claimants for property destroyed during the late war in virtue of the act of April 9, 1816, and the subsequent acts amendatory of the same; also the amount claimed in virtue of the same, and yet unsatisfied.

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to lay before this house so much of the returns of the assessor under the late law imposing a direct tax, as shall embrace the assessment of the value of the lands and buildings situated on the Niagara frontier in the state of New York.

After some discussion, the resolutions were severally adopted.

The house then went into committee, on the bill relative to the Niagara claims—Mr. *Campbell* in the chair.

After the adoption of an amendment proposed by Mr. *Wright*, the bill was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The house adjourned.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS—JANUARY 6.

In the senate there was nothing transacted this day of any importance—

Mr. *Ruggles*, from the committee on commerce and manufactures, to whom was referred the bill allowing a drawback on the exportation of cordage manufactured from foreign hemp, reported it without amendment.

Adjourned to Monday.

In the house of representatives—After the presentation of several reports and the adoption of sundry resolutions—

On motion of Mr. *Tracy*, the house then took up the consideration of the bill relative to the Niagara claims.

Several amendments were proposed—some adopted, others lost.

On the question of the engrossment of the bill,

Mr. *Mercer* said, that as he had moved some resolutions asking for information pertinent to this subject, which it would require some time to furnish, he should now move to lay the bill on the table until such information could be received. Ayes 52, noes 78.

The bill was therefore laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. *Webster*, the house went into committee of the whole on the bill more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and for other purposes.

After making several amendments to the bill, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The *Speaker* laid before the house a message from the president of the United States, inviting an investigation of his conduct in the disbursement of the public moneys while he has been in public office. We shall give it at length next week.

The house adjourned.

CHRONICLE.

Died, in France, Nov. 6, the duke *De Noailles*, a peer of France, aged 85. He had five daughters by his wife, the daughter of the chancellor d'Aguesseau. The second of them was the heroic wife of general Lafayette.

Illinois. We have before mentioned that Mr. *McLean* was elected to supply the place of Mr. *Edwards* in the senate of the United States whose period of service would have expired on the 3d March next. Mr. *McLean* has also been chosen senator for six years after that time.

Washington, Jan. 1. Don Pablo Oregon, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Mexico, delivered yesterday to the president of the United States, at a special audience, a letter from don Guadalupe Victoria, president of the United Mexican States, announcing the adoption, on the 4th of October last, of a federal constitution for those states, by the constituent congress.

Georgia. According to a census of Georgia, lately taken under the authority of the state, the white population is 242,000, and the colored 162,600—total 374,600. According to the United States census of 1820, the population of Georgia was 340,989, of which number 149,676 were slaves.

Pepper. This article is cultivated only in what is called the "Malayan Archipelago"—that is, on the peninsula of Malacca, and the islands of Borneo, Sumatra, and certain countries east of Siam. The whole annual product is about 360,000 piculs, or 48,000,000 lbs. A large part of the trade in this commodity is in the hands of the Americans, except as to the amount which is transported to China. Its price is very fluctuating, and the product of the various districts continually changing. It is supposed to be a great impoverisher of the ground; and new fields are continually planted with fresh vines. The trade in the article is entirely free—the natives sell to the highest bidder, without distinction or predilection.—The preceding article is taken from a late London paper.

The new library at the capitol. The room for the permanent accommodation of the library of congress, has been completed in a style of great beauty and elegance, which entitle it to particular commendation. It occupies nearly the whole west front of the centre

building—is 90 feet in length, 30 in width, and about 35 in height. It is divided into twelve arched alcoves, ornamented with fluted pilasters, copied from the pillars in the celebrated Octagon tower at Athens. At the entrance, in the centre of the room, which is approached from the great central *rotundo*, are two columns of stone, with capitals corresponding with those of the pilasters; and immediately opposite, and fronting the window which leads into the western colonnade, stand two similar columns of stone.—Those pillars, with the alcoves, support two galleries, extending nearly the whole length of the room on both sides, and divided into the same number of shelved recesses as the lower apartment. From these recesses springs the arch which forms the ceiling, elegantly ornamented with rich stucco borders, pannels, and wreaths of flowers. On the roof, which is about ten feet above the ceiling, are three sky-lights, the walls of which are also beautifully decorated with stucco ornaments. Through these, and the windows on the west, the light is admitted into the room, and can be lessened or increased at pleasure, by means of venetian blinds. The principal apartment, as well as the reading rooms on the north, attached to it, is handsomely furnished with sofas, mahogany tables, desks, Brussels carpeting, &c. At each corner of this splendid apartment, is a staircase leading to the galleries above, which are calculated to contain several thousand volumes, which are so arranged as to enable any one to read or write in them with perfect convenience. This room opens into a magnificent colonnade, or *loggia*, formed by ten pillars of the Corinthian order; between which runs an iron railing, to protect as well as to ornament this fine promenade.

The new library room is admitted, by all who see it, to be, as a whole, the most beautiful apartment in the building. Its decorations are remarkably chaste and elegant, and the architecture of the whole displays a great deal of taste. [*Nat. Int.*]

Appointments. The following appointments have been made by the president of the United States, with the advice and consent of the senate:

Tobias Watkins, to be fourth auditor of the treasury.

Samuel Moore, of Pennsylvania, director of the mint, vice Robert Patterson, resigned.

John Shilbaber, of Massachusetts, consul at Batavia, vice Abraham E. Soesman.

William Clark, to be commissioner to treat with the Sac, Fox, and Ioway tribes.

John Pitman, of Rhode Island, to be judge of the U. States, for the district of Rhode Island.

Dutce J. Pearce, of Rhode Island, to be attorney of the United States, in the place of J. Pitman, appointed judge.

Burrington Anthony, of Rhode Island, to be marshal for the district of Rhode Island, vice E. K. Dexter, deceased.

Elias Glenn, of Maryland, to be judge of the Maryland district, in the place of Theodorick Bland, resigned.

Nathaniel Williams, of Maryland, to be attorney of the United States, for the Maryland district, in place of E. Glenn, appointed judge.

Theodore Hunt, of Missouri, to be recorder of land titles in the state of Missouri.

William Bainbridge, to be president of the board of navy commissioners, vice John Rodgers, resigned.

Jacob Jones, to be commissioner of the navy board, in place of Isaac Chauncey, resigned.

Nathaniel Cox, of New Orleans, to be navy agent for that port, in place of J. H. Hawkins, deceased.

John H. Norton, of Mississippi, to be marshal for the district of Mississippi.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

Washington, Jan. 12. Persons at a distance can hardly suppose how still and quiet the members of congress are about the presidential election. I have seen a much greater degree of excitement about some ordinary subject of legislation, than appears to prevail as to the settlement of a question which has so long and so ardently agitated the people of the United States. The gentlemen from what are called the doubtful states, (and there are several states differently claimed for the two prominent candidates), speak very cautiously on the subject—indeed, so much so, that I verily believe a large number of them have not yet arrived at any resolution as to whom they will support; and the result, I think, is about as doubtful as it was six months ago. The friends of gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams are equally sanguine; and those of Mr. Crawford will not admit that they have given him up, notwithstanding the weakness of his vote in the colleges. They say that he is as fairly before the house for a choice as either of the others. It is pleasant, however, to observe the good feelings that exist; for it affords us just grounds to hope that the election may be made without that bitterness and agitation which prevailed on a former like occasion, and, at one moment, seemed almost sufficient to shake the union. A difference of opinion, as to persons, does not appear to be a difference of principle as to things—nor is it.

THE TREASURY REPORT. We now, as usual, give the important documents which accompanied the treasury report, and invite our readers to examine them. They throw much light on the report itself, and present us with most interesting views of the financial state of the nation.

CRIMES AGAINST THE UNITED STATES. We give a brief notice of some parts of the debate, on the important bill introduced by Mr. Webster, that the general ground on which it is supported or opposed may be seen. It would appear to us, from a first view of the subject, that there will be considerable difficulty in steering such a course as shall provide for the punishment of crime in the manner proposed, without interfering with the proper and more convenient jurisdiction of the states in many cases: yet that something ought to be done, seems very evident.

THE AUCTION SYSTEM. There is no doubt that the greater part of the business of importing dry goods, hard wares, &c. for the consumption of the people of the United States, is in the hands of foreigners—not because of the want of capital, enterprise or judgment in our own merchants, but for the reason that foreigners can, and do, supply us at rates more profitable to themselves, though more onerous to us, than American merchants can obtain. It has been reasonably shewn that they may, with apparent honesty, enter their goods at the custom house for *two and an half per cent.* less duty than our own merchants must pay; and when to this is superadded the false entries which must be naturally expected in a forced trade, it is very moderate to suppose that a million a year is lost to the public revenue by auction sales of the particular kinds of goods mentioned. This is taken from the public purse to be placed in the private pockets of strangers, and thereby, also, the business of importing them is wrested from those who should rightfully possess it, and monopolized by foreigners. That they have monopolized it, and to an alarming extent, is

certain—and the evil is daily increasing, because that, almost every day, some old and established American importer is induced to lessen the amount of his orders, if not compelled to yield the market, at his own door, to persons that he knows nothing of—and who care nothing for him, except to gather his business into their own hands, without any regard to the means by which the object is accomplished: and the profits of this trade, instead of being retained for the home circulation, are carried away to increase the wealth of a foreign country. The extra gain made by strangers creates this monopoly, and the whole cost of it is not less than three millions a year to the people of the United States. If this great annual loss was the effect of an adverse trade, without our control, we might bear it, in a hope that, at some other time, the current would be in our favor—but there is no prospect of a *quid pro quo* on this account. The gain is exclusively on the side of foreigners, through their agents the auctioneers; and the public revenue, as well as private profit, is given up without the chance of a remuneration for it, present or to come. If the goods came cheaper to the consumer through this destructive process, a *doubtful advantage* might be claimed in favor of it—but this is not the case; because that safe and preserving competition which would exist through the employment of our own abundant capital, is, in a great degree, done away; for it has been shewn, in a preceding paper, that the profit which foreigners may honestly make by a less estimated value of their goods at the custom house, is equal to about *seven and an half per cent. per annum*, when the fact is, that money, in the United States, is worth only about *four and an half per cent.* no doubt, in part caused by the loss of that employment for it which the operation of the auction system has brought about. This may easily be supposed, when we call to mind the astonishing truth, that two thirds of the dry goods, &c. imported and consumed in the United States, are imported on *foreign account*. A low rate of interest may indicate either prosperity or adversity, and shew what is vulgarly called either a "plenty" or "scarcity" of money. In an old and thickly populated country, like England, for example, wherein the people are as fully employed as they well can be, a low rate of interest is an evidence of the nation's wealth; but in others, like the United States, young, vigorous and sparsely populated, though blessed with a good soil and climate, a high rate of interest, as representing the active employment of money, may shew the nation's prosperity. The fact is, there is an abundance of capital all along our sea-board; and yet, because it moves slowly, we say that money is "scarce;" and there is a want of capital, as well as of circulation, in the interior. Now, on the same principle, that every man is willing that wheat should be worth two dollars per bushel to the growers of the grain, because of a foreign demand for flour, so a high rate of interest should gratify us, as affording proof that money was in demand—and money it is that brings forth and stimulates labor; which again creates value convertible into money, in perpetual succession. The time has been when though our banks divided eight or nine per cent. annually, the price of their stocks were not much more than at par; and now that of the bank of the United States, which divides only five per cent. and cannot be expected to divide much more, is at twenty per cent. above par. The former state of things was evidence that the capital of the country

was fully employed—but the latter is proof of reversed circumstances. The capital, no doubt, has increased; but so has our population, and so ought our wants for it. Our cities are filled with idle capital, because that a great part of the trade carried on in them is on account of foreigners; and the interior wants capital, because that it is idle in the cities. The time has been, when it was advantageous to pay interest to foreigners for the use of their capital—but the time is, when every cent, so paid, is so much lost, and forever, to the United States, because that we have much unemployed capital.

Let persons differ as they may about the propriety of raising a revenue by indirect taxation or the imposition of duties on goods imported, they will all agree that the revenue, as intended to be paid, shall be paid: and especially resolve that foreigners shall not introduce articles at lesser rates of duty, than our own citizens may. It is the design of the laws that they shall not—but that they do so introduce them may be taken as an indubitable fact, and to the extent of not less than a million of dollars a year. This is a sum of money well worth looking after. And, if the public treasury must needs be defrauded of it, let us, at least, so manage matters as to keep the profits of the fraud at home, that we may have a chance of taxing them in the shape of houses and lands; built or brought into a state of improvement.

I shall now say a few words concerning the state revenues derived from sales at auction, as inducing some to oppose the passage of a law for restraining them. If their aggregate revenues amount to 200,000 dollars a year, it is probable that about one third or one half may be lost by the adoption of such measures as the general welfare of the country requires. And, surely, not more than an half, because that a wish is not entertained to interfere with the sales of such articles as do not interfere with American business and capital; and West India and South American products, &c. &c. will be exempted from the operation of the law, for the trade with these islands and countries is by American labor, money and ships. Eighty or one hundred thousand dollars loss to the public treasuries of some of the states, is to stand in opposition to a million lost to that of the United States, and two millions more of profits monopolized by foreigners, and the want of employment that necessarily follows so great a drain of the circulating medium of the country—for these profits, no matter what present shape they have, must result in the abstraction of so much money from the business of the country, and, by lessening the business, diminish the circulation; which is, to the common prosperity, like that of the blood through our veins. Without it, there must be a paralysis. It is sufficient to present those facts and remarks. To reason upon them, would be to insult the understanding of every reflecting man.

The great object is—to bring back the business of our country to its former state, when it was in the hands of American merchants, and the profits made by them were added to the general stock of the national wealth, liable to be used for all national purposes, of peace or war. If this is attainable by a restriction of sales at auction, how can we hesitate to restrict them? and why should it not be done? It was by restriction that we built up the commerce and navigation of the United States—and, by restrictions innumerable, it is that Great Britain has arrived at her present mighty power, and become the banking place of the world—that even the countries which produce the precious metals are compelled to borrow them of her! This is certainly right and proper—that the commerce and navigation of the United States should not be carried on by and for the profit of foreigners, if possible to secure them for the employment of our own labor and capital, seeing that we have much labor and capital to spare.

Treasury Report.

Documents accompanying the annual report of the secretary of the treasury, of the 31st December, 1824.

YEAR.	DUTIES ON		Debitures issued.	Drawback on domestic refined sugar, and domestic spirits.	Bounties and allowances.	Gross revenue.	Expenses of collection.	Nett revenue.	Payments made into the treasury.	
	Merchandise.	Tonnage and light money.								Passports and clearances.
1823	\$22,376,752 25	\$3,896 10	12,376 00	4,552,666 70	5,799 28	187,644 58	17,732,114 79	723,543 99	17,008,570 80	19,088,433 44
<p>A statement exhibiting the amount of American and foreign tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States, during the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1823.</p>										
<p>American tonnage in foreign trade Tons 1,470,332</p>										
<p>Foreign do. 118,691</p>										
<p>Total tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States 1,589,023</p>										
<p>Proportion of foreign tonnage to the whole amount of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States 7.3 to 100</p>										

A. A statement, exhibiting the amount of duties which accrued on merchandise, tonnage, passports, and clearances; of debentures issued on the exportation of foreign merchandise; of payments for drawback on domestic refined sugars, and domestic distilled spirits, exported; of bounties and allowances on salted fish, and to vessels employed in the fisheries; of expenses of collection, and of payments made into the treasury, during the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1823.

B.

A statement exhibiting the value and quantities, respectively, of merchandise on which duties actually accrued during the year 1823, (consisting of the difference between articles paying duty imported, and those entitled to drawback re-exported); and, also, of the nett revenue which accrued that year, from duties on merchandise, tonnage, passports and clearances.

MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.			
931,271	dollars	at 7½ per cent.	69,845 32
13,933,703	"	at 15 "	2,090,055 45
6,120,269	"	at 20 "	1,224,053 80
15,467,941	"	at 25 "	3,866,985 50
1,645,610	"	at 30 "	493,683 00
38,098,794	"	at 20.3 average	7,744,622 82

Specific duties.

1. Wines	1,730,105 galls.	at 22.8 cts. average	394,416 25
2. Spirits	3,702,152 galls.	at 44.7 cts. average	1,655,326 43
Molasses	13,234,451 galls.	at 5.0 cts. average	664,222 55
3. Teas	6,796,364 lbs.	at 30.9 cts. average	2,105,956 63
Coffee	18,603,330 lbs.	at 5.0 cts. average	930,166 50
4. Sugar	43,309,475 lbs.	at 3.02 cts. average	1,311,004 79
5. Salt	4,449,740 bush.	at 20.0 cents average	889,948 00
6. All other articles			1,813,750 90
			9,764,792 05

\$17,509,414 87

From which deduct,
Duties refunded, &c. after deducting therefrom duties on merchandise, the particulars of which could not be ascertained and difference of calculation

57,011 09

\$17,452,403 78

Add—

2½ per cent. retained on drawback	126,359 15
Extra duty on merchandise imported in foreign vessels	25,915 42
Discriminating duty on French vessels	7,183 58
Interest on bonds	20,865 18
Storage received	3,714 86
	184,038 19

Duties on merchandise 17,636,441 97

Duties on tonnage	71,857 94
Light money	17,038 16
Passports and clearances	12,576 00
	101,472 10

17,737,914 07

Deduct drawback on domestic refined sugar exported	2,281 68
Do. do. on domestic distilled spirits exported	3,517 60
	5,799 28

Gross revenue 17,732,114 79

Expenses of collection 723,543 99

Nett revenue, per statement A 17,008,570 80

Explanatory statements and notes.

1. Wines.

Maderia	68,207 gals.	a 100 cts.	68,207 00
Burgundy, &c.	4,058	100	4,053 00
Sherry & St. Iucar	9,252	60	5,551 20
Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	35,471	50	17,735 50
Teneriffe, &c.	185,111	40	74,044 40
Claret, in bottles	70,195	30	21,238 50
All other	1,357,211	15	203,581 65
	1,730,105		\$394,416 25

2. Spirits.

Grain, 1st proof	196,133 gals.	a 42 cts.	82,377 96
2d	32,923	45	14,817 69
3d	40,230	48	19,310 40
4th	15,955	52	8,296 69
5th	548	60	328 80
Other, 1st and 2d	431,876	98	164,112 88
3d	1,112,062	42	467,066 04
4th	1,870,470	43	897,825 60
5th	1,315	57	749 55
Above 5th	630	70	441 00
	3,702,152		1,655,326 43

3. Teas.

Bohea	585,864 lbs.	a 12 cts.	70,203 68
Souchong	1,593,114	25	398,278 50
Hyson Skin	1,967,966	28	551,002 48
Hyson & Y'ng do.	2,384,142	40	953,656 80
Imperial	265,525	50	132,762 50
	6,796,511		2,106,003 96

Deduct exported, Souchong	256	56	87 04
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\$6,796,255 2,105,916 92

Add extra duty on teas imported from other places than China 39 71

6,796,255 2,105,956 63

4. Sugar.

Brown	42,137,421 lbs.	a 3 cts.	1,264,122 63
White cloyed	1,172,054	4	46,882 16
	43,309,475		1,311,004 79

5. Salt.

Imported, bush.	5,435,449	a 20 cts.	1,087,099 80
Exported, do.	17,486		

Bounties and allowances reduced into bush. 938,223

955,709 a 20 cts. 197,141 80

4,449,740 869,948 00

6. All other articles.	Quantities.	Rate of duty.	Duties.	
Duck, Russia	pieces	28,581	200	57,164 00
Ravens	—	31,387	125	39,233 75
Holland	—	1,533	250	3,832 50
Sheetings, brown Russia	—	3,729	160	5,966 40
white do.	—	541	250	1,352 50
Beer, ale & porter, in bottles, galls.	—	99,733	15	14,959 95
Do. do. in casks	—	12,196	10	1,219 60
Oil, spermaceti	—	24,948	25	6,237 00
Whale and other fish	—	1,115	15	167 25
Olive, in casks	—	5,651	25	1,412 75
Cocoa	pounds	787,886	2	15,751 72
Chocolate	—	2,086	3	62 58
Sugar, candy	—	1,157	12	138 84
Loaf	—	840	13	109 80
Other refined	—	574	10	57 40
Fruits, almonds	—	393,044	3	11,791 32
Currants	—	152,476	3	4,574 24
Prunes and plums	—	156,839	3	4,705 17
Figs	—	485,908	3	14,577 24
Raisins, jar, &c.	—	1,290,225	3	38,706 75
other	—	1,256,947	2	25,138 94
Candles, wax or spermaceti	—	2,502	6	150 12
Cheese	—	66,122	9	5,950 98
Soap	—	281,044	3	8,431 32
Spices, mace	—	3,399	100	3,399 60
Nutmegs	—	34,895	60	20,919 00

6. All other articles.		Quantities.	Rate of duty.	Duties.
Spices, cinnamon	pounds	11,314	25	2,958 50
— Cloves	—	93,936	25	23,484 00
— Pepper	—	1,629,337	8	130,346 40
— Pimento	—	507,773	6	30,456 38
— Cassia	—	277,553	6	16,653 30
Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff and cigars	—	7,025	10	708 50
Snuff	—	250	12	30 00
Indigo	—	321,748	15	48,262 20
Cotton	—	139,116	3	4,143 48
Gum powder	—	27,126	8	2,170 08
Beadles	—	98,158	3	2,944 74
Gine	—	95,325	5	4,766 15
Paints, oebre, dry	—	1,503,320	1	15,033 20
— in oil	—	13,823	11-2	282 34
— White and red lead	—	3,514,412	3	105,432 36
— Whiting & Paris white	—	507,221	1	5,072 21
Lead, pig, bar and sheet	—	930,058	1	9,300 55
— shot	—	814,501	2	16,290 02
Cordage, tarred and cables untarred and yarn twine, packthread and seine	—	94,123	3	2 823 69
—	—	233,361	4	11,374 44
Copper, rods and bolts	—	351,567	4	14,462 68
— Nails and spikes	—	27,286	4	1,091 44
—	—	10,649	4	425 96
Wire, iron & steel, not above No. 18	—	450,562	5	22,528 10
Do. do. above No. 18	—	244,050	9	21,964 50
Tacks, brads and sprigs, not above 16 oz.	M.	23,204	5	1,160 20
— Do above 16 oz.	—	625	4	25 00
Iron, nails, spikes, anchors	pounds	499,537	4	19,981 48
— pig	—	54,969	3	1,649 07
— Castings	—	133,444	2	2,668 88
— bar, rolled	—	49,845	50	24,922 50
— Sheet, rod and hoop	—	18,676	75	14,007 00
—	—	73,369	150	110,053 50
—	—	692,437	75	519,327 75
—	—	35,837	250	89,592 50
—	—	18,570	100	18,570 00
—	—	65,526	150	97,239 00
—	—	1,130	200	2,260 00
—	—	12,838	100	12,838 00
—	—	719,021	5	35,951 05
Coal	bushels	2,057	100	2,057 00
Fish, dried or smoked	quarters	2,643	200	5,286 00
— Pickled, salmon	barrels	97	150	14 55
— Mackerel	—	288	100	28 80
— All other	—	11,761	144	16,935 84
Glass, bottles, h. aek, quart	groce	—	—	—
— Window, not above 8 by 10	100 sq. feet	2,516	250	6 290 00
— Do. not above 10 by 12	—	1,174	275	3 228 50
— Do. above 10 by 12	—	3,999	325	11,696 75
Boots	pairs	112	150	16 80
Shoes, silk	—	1,641	30	492 30
— leather	—	2,939	25	734 75
Cigars	M.	14,610	250	36 547 50
Playing cards	packs	841	30	252 30
				1,814,854 75
Deduct excess of exportation over importation, viz:				
Candles, tallow, at 3 cts.	34,302	1,020 06		
Tallow, at 1 cent	5,704	57 04		
Shoes, children's at 15 cents	145	21 75		
				1,102 85
				1,813 750 00

Treasury department, register's office, Jan. 1, 1825.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

D. [ABSTRACT.]

Statement of lands sold, and moneys received, on account of public lands, during the year 1823.

Gross amount of lands sold in 1823, 820,136 26-100 acres, to wit: at Delaware 75,293, Brookville 108,274 Crawfordsville 73,403, Sangamon 48,405, Detroit 37,717, St. Louis 39,174, Franklin 61,315, Choctaw district 35,366, St. Stephens 118,842, Tuscaloosa 29,731, Sparta 33,447—all else under 25,000 acres.

Gross amount of moneys received in 1823 for lands sold prior to 1st July 1820 148,423 09
Total amount received in 1823 998,559 35

The incidental expenses, including salary and commission, amounted to \$71,812 87, and the re-payments to individuals to 2,153 20; and the receipts at the treasury were \$916,523 10.

E.

Statement of the moneys received into the treasury, from all sources, other than customs and public lands, during the year 1823:

From arrears of old internal revenue 73 96
direct tax of 1798, 108 00
new internal revenue, 3,1168 21
new direct tax, 10,229 71
dividends on stock in the bank of the United States, 350,000 00
fees on letters patent, 4,740 00
postage of letters, 110 69
cents coined in the mint of the United States 12,750 00
fines, penalties and forfeitures, 10 00
returned passage money of American seamen, 30 00
received under the act to abolish the United States' trading establishments, 37,546 95
surplus emoluments of officers of the customs, 22,492 84
moneys previously advanced on account of fourth census, 3,178 84
do. military pensions, 1,828 84
do. prisoners of war, 4,683 65
balances of advances made to war department, repaid under the 3d section of act of 1st May, 1820, 53,758 03

Treasury department, register's office, Dec. 16, 1824.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

F.

Statement of the expenditures of the United States for the year 1823.

Civil, miscellaneous, and diplomatic, viz:

Legislature 339,057 22
Executive department 473,668 91
Officers of the mint 9,600 00
Surveying department 15,216 66
Commissioner of the public buildings 1,500 00
Governments in the territories of the United States 29,518 75
Judiciary 190,350 11

\$1,058,911 65

Annuities and grants 2,328 14
Mint establishment 14,139 12
Unclaimed merchandise 334 59
Light house establishment 207,610 23
Surveys of public lands 135,996 98

Boundary line between Missouri and Arkansasaw 2,000 00

Land claims in Florida territory 6,292 95
Adjustment of land claims in Michigan territory 500 00

Road from Cumberland to Ohio 5,289 48
Repairing road from Cumberland to Ohio 8,090 00
Roads within the state of Indiana 17,857 84

Roads and canals within the state of Missouri 4,729 44

Marine hospital establishment 41,761 13
Public buildings in Washington 116,200 00

Apartments in the City Hall for the circuit court of the United States 10,000 00

Monument over the tomb of Elbridge Gerry 1,000 00

Payment of claims for property lost 100 00
Payments of balances due to officers of old internal revenue, &c. 2,027 67

Payments of balances due to collectors of new internal revenue 203 72

Prohibition of the slave trade	2,682 08	Pay of Indian agents	23,560 60
Encouragement of learning within the state of Illinois	5,955 82	Pay of sub-agents	11,475 29
Payment of certain certificates	331 34	Presents to Indians	11,578 27
Purchase of the sixth volume of the laws of the United States	2,200 00	Treaty with the Creeks	23,053 37
Rebuilding of the public wharf, and repairing public store houses, Staten Island	13,499 00	Do. Choctaws	502 58
Additional commercial digest	1,000 00	Saganaw treaty	2,000 00
Miscellaneous expenses	64,024 55	Treaty of Chicago	1,050 00
	671,063 78	Purchase of Creek and Cherokee reservations	34,500 00
Diplomatic department	101,328 56	Annuities to Indians	183,074 88
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse	30,584 37	Reservation of Indian lands	9,000 00
Missions to the independent nations on American continent	69,520 00	Purchase of lands in Tuscarawas county, Ohio	1,000 00
Relief and protection of American seamen	25,984 28	Bounties and premiums	3,994 04
Treaty with Spain	20,272 93	Fortifications	4,751 00
Prize causes	12,000 00	Repairs of Fort Jackson	3,356 30
Treaty of Ghent, 4th, 6th and 7th articles	13,394 00	Cannon, powder, shot and shells	269 63
Do. 1st article	10,014 20	Expenses at arsenals	4 19
Treaties with Mediterranean powers	9,020 22	Relief of sundry individuals	39,255 81
	292,118 56	Do. officers, &c. of Seminole campaign	41,056 47
Total of civil, miscellaneous, &c.	2,022,093 99		\$5,266,957 89
		From which deduct the following repayment:	
		Expenses of holding treaties with Indians, per act of 20th April, 1818	8,663 12
		Total expenditure military dept.	\$5,258,294 77
		<i>Naval department, viz:</i>	
		Pay of the navy	904,654 43
		Provisions	217,260 20
		Repairs of vessels	399,174 85
		Navy yards, &c.	82,324 73
		Medicines	26,161 98
		Contingent	158,108 51
		Ordnance and ordnance stores	7,666 61
		Superintendents, &c.	40,301 75
		Laborers and fuel for engine	21,851 00
		Gradual increase	307,729 34
		Suppression of piracy	104,476 93
		Prohibition of the slave trade	8,498 75
		Inclined plane, docks, &c.	24,700 56
		Ship houses	4,914 11
		Survey of the coast of Florida	1,337 50
		Do. North-Carolina	402 00
		Pay and subsistence of the marine corps	154,353 30
		Clothing do.	27,978 15
		Fuel do.	4,154 32
		Military stores do.	7,937 80
		Contingencies do.	16,852 62
			\$2,520,618 94
		From which deduct the following repayments:	
		Purchase of timber	100 00
		Purchase of vessels from 3 to 16 guns	1,532 03
		Captors of Algerine vessels	14,970 25
		Officers and crew of the Hornet	250 83
			16,833 11
		Total expenditure naval department	\$2,503,785 83
		<i>Public debt, viz.</i>	
		Interest and reimbursement of domestic debt	5,524,034 37
		Certain parts of domestic debt	504 97
		Reimbursement of Mississippi stock	5,477 07
		Total of public debt	5,530,016 41
		Total expenditures for 1823	15,314,171 00
		Treasury department, register's office, Dec. 16, 1824.	
		JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.	

G. [ABSTRACT.]

This gives a statement of the lands sold in the two first quarters of the year 1824—The amounts are 357,166 acres; for which were received \$456,507 36

Gross amount received in the first two quarters of 1824, for lands sold prior to the 1st July, 1820, 48,965 12

Total received in two first quarters, 1824, 505,472 58
 Incidental expenses 36,437 25
 Repayment to individuals 493 77
 36,931 02

Nett proceeds two first quarters, 1824, \$468,541 56

Amount paid into the treasury in first two quarters of 1824 357,410 70
 Do. do. in third quarter, 1824, 411,394 40

Total paid into treasury in three quart's \$768,805 10

II.

Statement of moneys received into the treasury, from all sources, other than customs and public lands, from the 1st of January, to the 30th September, 1824:

From arrears of old direct tax of 1798, 5,203 50
 new internal revenue, 28,953 94
 new direct tax, 998 46

dividends on stock in the bank of the United states, 350,000 00
 fees on letters patent, 4,770 00
 cents coined at the mint, 5,550 00

returned passage money of American seamen, 10 00
 surplus emoluments of officers of the customs, 31,490 56

money received under the act to abolish the United States' trading establishments, 17,860 00

balances of advances made to war department, repaid under the 3d section of the act of the 1st May, 1820 42,498 69

moneys previously advanced, on account of prisoners of war, 2,984 91
 moneys previously advanced, on account of military pensions, 400 00

489,820 06

Loan of five millions, at 4½ per cent. to provide for the awards under treaty with Spain, 5,000,000 00

\$5,489,820 06

Treasury department, register's office, Dec. 16, 1824.
 JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

I.

Shows the expenditures of the United States from the 1st Jan to 30th Sept. 1824—It is not needful to give more than the aggregates at this time—to wit:

Civil 1,077,865 08
 Miscellaneous 549,546 92
 Diplomatic, including claims on Spain 4,340,715 99
 Military, including pensions, Indian annuities, &c. 4,548,374 49
 Naval 2,172,671 34

Public debt—
 Interest 4,101,284 94
 Redemption of 7 per cent. stock 4,170,623 97
 Reimbursement of Mississippi stock 2,600 00
 Treasury notes 20 00
 8,274,528 91

Total 21,563,702 73

Actual Duties which would have accrued under the present tariff, Increase,	Value of imports paying an ad valorem rate.		Amount of duty thereon.		Ratio.		Value of imports paying a specific rate.		Amount of duty thereon.		Ratio.		Total value of imports paying an ad valorem and specific rate.		Total duties thereon.		Ratio.		Value of imports free of duty.		Total value of imports.		Ratio of duties thereon.				
	DOLLS.	DOLLS.	DOLLS.	PER CENT.	DOLLS.	PER CENT.	DOLLS.	PER CENT.	DOLLS.	PER CENT.	DOLLS.	PER CENT.	DOLLS.	PER CENT.	DOLLS.	PER CENT.	DOLLS.	PER CENT.	DOLLS.	PER CENT.	DOLLS.	PER CENT.	DOLLS.	PER CENT.			
29,910,556	5,912,785	19.83	19,567,837	53.53	49,378,393	32.79	9,608,744	58,987,137	27.45	1,409,659 } 23.84 p. ct. }	10,550,765	53.92	16,191,413	36.20	1,681,796 } 10.39 p. ct. }	16,191,413	32.79	9,608,744	58,987,137	27.45	30.30	1,409,659 } 23.84 p. ct. }	10,550,765	53.92	16,191,413	36.20	1,681,796 } 10.39 p. ct. }

Comparative statement showing the actual amount of duties which accrued on importations into the United States, in the three quarters of a year, ending 30th June, 1824, and the amount of duties which would have accrued on the same importations at such higher rates as are imposed by the act of congress, under date of 22d May, 1824; and exhibiting the ratios which the said duties bear to said importations, under the former and present tariff.

K.

PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 1.—Shews the amount of the public debt on the 1st October, 1823, which was \$90,451,864 03
 No. 2.—Gives the amount on the 1st January, 1824, at 90,178,014 90
 [On the 1st January, 1823, it was 90,777,027 86]

No. 3.

Statement of the debt of the United States, 1st October, 1824.

Three per cent. stock	-	-	-	-	-	\$13,296,231 45
Exchanged six per cent. stock	-	-	-	-	-	2,668,974 99
						15,965,206 44
Six per cent. stock of 1812	-	-	-	-	-	6,187,006 84
Do. of 1813, (sixteen millions),	-	-	-	-	-	*15,437,818 63
Do. of 1813, (seven and a half millions),	-	-	-	-	-	*6,812,845 41
Do. of 1814	-	-	-	-	-	13,001,437 63
Do. of 1815	-	-	-	-	-	9,490,099 10
Treasury note six per cent. stock	-	-	-	-	-	1,467,564 09
Do. seven per cent. do.	-	-	-	-	-	4,483,093 17
Five per cent. stock, (subscription to the bank of the United States),	-	-	-	-	-	7,000,000 00
Do. of 1820	-	-	-	-	-	999,999 13
Do. of 1821	-	-	-	-	-	4,735,296 30
Exchanged five per cent. stock of 1822	-	-	-	-	-	56,704 77
Four and a half per cent. stock, per act of the 24th May, 1824	-	-	-	-	-	5,000,000 00
						74,731,865 10

Amount \$90,697,071 54
 JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

Treasury department, register's office, Dec. 23, 1824.

NOTE.—The amount of the debt on the 1st October, 1823, per estimate (No. 3.) which accompanied the secretary's report, of the 31st December, 1823, was stated at \$90,451,864 24
 The reimbursement of the deferred stock, to that day, inclusive, was over estimated 29 79

Amount of the debt on the 1st of October, 1823, per statement No. 1. herewith 90,451,864 03
 Add treasury note six per cent. stock, issued in the 4th quarter, 1823 716 75

90,452,580 78

Deduct reimbursement of deferred stock, on the 31st December, 1823 274,565 88

Amount of the debt on the 1st January, 1824, per statement No. 2. herewith 90,178,014 90
 Add four and a half per cent. stock, (issued under the act of the 24th May, 1824) 5,000,000 00

95,178,014 90

Deduct reimbursement of deferred stock, during the three first quarters of 1824 357,546 26

And the 7 per cent. stock, purchased under the act of 22d Jan. 1824, 4,123,397 10

4,480,943 36

Amount of the debt on the 1st of October, 1824, as above stated - - - 90,697,071 54
 Add estimated amount of four and a half per cent. stock, proposed to be issued during the fourth quarter of the present year, under the act of 26th May, 1824 2,500,000 00

93,197,071 54

Deduct payments to be made during the same period, viz:

For the redemption of the exchanged six per cent. stock - - - 2,668,974 99
 Residue of the seven per cent. stock - - - 4,483,093 17

7,152,068 16

Which will reduce the debt, on the 1st of January, 1825, to - - - \$86,045,003 33

No. 4.—Shews that there are outstanding of treasury notes - - - \$19,756 00

No. 5.—Statement of the stock issued under the act of congress, entitled "an act supplementary to the act for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory," passed the 3d March, 1815.

Amount of claims awarded, per statement No. 5, of last report, \$4,282,151 12½
 Whereof, there was paid in for lands, per said report, 2,447,535 39

Payments at the treasury to the 30th September, 1823, 1,813,356 86
 Do. from the 1st October, 1823, to the 1st December, 1824, 7,242 34

1,820,599 20

Balance, 1st December, 1824, consisting of certificates outstanding; 13,971 93
 Awards not applied for, 44 60½

14,016 53½

\$4,282,151 12½

Treasury department, register's office, Dec. 23, 1824.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

*There has been issued, since the first of October last, under the act of the 26th May, 1824, certificates of four and a half per cent. stock, in exchange for an equal amount of the six per cent. stocks of 1813, subscribed prior to that day, the sum of \$3,308,307 45

Trade between Missouri & Mexico.

PRESENTED TO THE SENATE, JAN. 3, BY MR. BENTON.

Answers of Augustus Stovrs to queries addressed to him by the hon. Thomas H. Benton, senator in congress from the state of Missouri, upon the origin, present state, and future prospect, of trade and intercourse between Missouri and the internal provinces of Mexico.

Question. 1. Do you know whether a commercial intercourse has been carried on between Missouri and the internal provinces of Mexico? If so, at what time did it commence?

Answer. Messrs. McNight, Beard, and others, of St. Louis, were the first adventurers in this trade, in the year 1812. Their misfortunes and sufferings are well known to the American people. In 1817, Mr. Chouteau, of the same place, successfully accomplished the expedition. But the government of Spain viewed, with extreme jealousy, an intercourse of other nations with her American dependencies, and the different American administrations, no doubt, in conformity with instructions from that court, threw in its way every discouragement and obstacle in their power. Personal danger, and the risk of introducing goods, amounted almost to a prohibition. The revolution, however, which eventuated in the independence of Mexico, entirely altered its policy in this respect. Subsequently to that event, Messrs. Glenn, of Ohio, and Becknell, of this state, were the first who went out in the year 1821. They were received with hospitality by the citizens, and with much courtesy and friendship by the officers of government. Since that time, a small capital has been annually employed in this trade.

Q. 2. Have you been engaged in that intercourse yourself? If so, at what time, and with what accompaniment of men, horses, and carriages?

A. I was engaged in that intercourse during the last summer. The company consisted of eighty-one men, who had one hundred and fifty-six horses and mules; twenty three four-wheeled vehicles, one of which was a common road wagon, and one piece of field artillery. The company adopted rules and regulations for its government; which rules created three offices, and specified the duties of the incumbents. They also regulated the conduct of the members towards each other, and their intercourse with the Indians.

Q. 3. Over what road did you travel?

A. From the western limit of Missouri, near Fort Osage, our course to the Arkansas river was W. S. W. thence, up that river, considerably north of west, 240 miles; thence, 40 miles due south, to the Semerone, river; thence, up the Semerone, nearly a due west course, 100 miles; thence, S. W. to Taos, the first Mexican settlement which this course reaches. Allowance must be made for numerous deviations from these general courses, occasioned by the winding of streams.

Q. 4. What was the face of the country, and the means of subsistence for men and horses?

A. The face of the country, through which this route passes, is open, level and free from impediments, to the base of the Rocky Mountains. The character of the soil, the growth of timber, and the appearance of the water courses, between the Missouri and the Arkansas, are essentially different from the character which they assume beyond that river. The soil is extremely fertile, of a dark color, and loose. The timber is the same with that of Missouri, with the exception of a peculiar kind of ash, which I have not witnessed elsewhere. It grows thickly immediately on the banks of streams, and sometimes extends a short distance upon the bottoms. In consequence of the richness and looseness of the soil, and there being very little sand or gravel in its composition, the banks of the streams are steep, and the channels deep

and often miry. On the one side of the route was the Big and Little Blue rivers, and the Kansas; and, on the other, the Osage, the Neocio, and the Verdigrise. Their tributaries are numerous, almost beyond precedent; and many of them appear nearly as large as their principals, at an equal distance above their junction. The situation of the ground often causes them to pass beyond each other, and interlock. The wagons often meet with detention, it being absolutely necessary to dig the banks down with spades and hoes, and, in some instances, to cover the bottom with saplings and brush. The prairie here, in the month of May, is adorned with a great variety of flowers, and, probably, presents some of the most distant and beautiful views on earth. The grass, having attained its growth, is high; and, in the bottoms, was, in some places, several inches taller than a person's head, on horseback, when we returned. On approaching the Arkansas, bordering its bottom, are sand hills of an average width of seven miles. They are formed of pure sand, congregated by the winds, and which yields, from the pressure of the foot, like snow. In some instances, they are thinly covered with vegetation; in others, they are destitute of a single blade of grass for miles. My first view of them was distant, over a level plain. They were perfectly destitute of vegetation, and the sand of a yellow color, which, under the reflection and gleaming of the sun, exhibited precisely the appearance of a dim flame of fire, fifteen or twenty feet in height. My eager inquiry for an explanation of the cause, was answered that they were sand hills, of which I had before heard much as a natural curiosity. Their shapes are various and fanciful, and the travelling over them is slow and laborious. On this side of the river, however, they only extend twenty-five miles above our usual point of striking the Arkansas; and they will hereafter be avoided by bearing a more northern course, which will strike the river above them. The route up the Arkansas is wholly over a dry, solid, and level bottom, which is not intersected by gullies, and by only three creeks, which have gravel bottoms, and are crossed without difficulty. The only timber here is cotton wood, of which there are groves of large and scattering trees, at different intervals. On leaving this river, we pass over sand hills ten miles; and thence, over a high and perfectly level plain to the Semerone. On this river there is no obstruction, except occasionally the inconvenience of sand. At the point where we leave the Semerone, is the first appearance of rocks and cliffs. We next fall on the Canadian Fork, at a distance of thirty-five miles. Its southern bank is, regularly, almost a perpendicular wall of rock, of a dark color, and forty feet high; thence, there are small mountains, composed principally of the same kind of rock, rising out of the level prairie. These increase, both in frequency and height, to the base of the grand chain of the Rocky Mountains. Our course, however, wholly avoids them, and thus far there is not a single hill of consequence, or which presents difficulty to the progress of a wagon. The distance across the mountain is forty miles, on a road considerably used, but in places of steep ascent.

I have before remarked a general difference in the face of the country north and south of the Arkansas. Its northern bluff, however, adjoining the bottom, may more properly be taken as the line of demarcation. South of this line, the whole country, to the foot of the mountains, is, generally speaking, an arid sand and gravel. The rains are periodical, and not copious. The sand absorbs them, as they fall, so readily, that there are neither runs nor gullies. The average width of the Arkansas river is, at least, three hundred yards. Its water is muddy and turbid, like that of the Missouri, and it appears little less formidable than that river, although our wagons crossed it

without difficulty. Its bottom is a pure quick-sand, which almost as naturally seeks an equilibrium as the water itself. If the current forces a channel, the sand immediately rolls in from every side, until it attains a level. Consequently, the bottom is uniform, and the water shallow. I have not observed the Senecone traced on any map, although its length and peculiarity deservedly entitle it to that distinction. Its source is in the mountains, west of the Arkansas, and it runs nearly parallel with that river, upwards of 400 miles. In ascending it, there was no running, and very little standing water. We never failed obtaining it, however, by digging eighteen inches in the sand. When we returned there was a strong current, and its banks were every where overflowed. Its water is strongly impregnated with nitric or saline qualities, and its bottoms exhibit numerous appearances of the same substance, in a state of incrustation. Its disembovement is not known, and there is almost an universal belief that it loses itself in the sand.

With regard to the natural means of subsistence, there is, probably, no other equal extent of wilderness in the world so well supplied. Deer are scarce, but buffalo, elk and antelopes, are abundant. Buffalo meat is, generally, esteemed superior to beef; and that of the antelope, both in flavor and appearance, has a strong affinity to mutton. Our company had an ample supply of fresh meat, almost every day. The grasses, in the two descriptions of country before described, are as different as the soil. Between our settlements and the Arkansas, is the common tall prairie grass of Missouri. Beyond, the buffalo grass prevails wholly. It is short and fine. Its nutritious qualities and superiority for pasturage, are admitted by all. I have no doubt that its introduction into our fields would be highly beneficial. Beyond that river, also, nearly all the rain of the year falls in July and August. The growth of vegetation commences only with the rainy season; therefore, on the first of July, annually, the uplands are brown with the decayed growth of the previous year. In September they are clothed with a new growth, which is fresh, and appears beautifully verdant at that time of the year.

Q. 5. What time was occupied in going, accomplishing the object of the expedition, and returning?

A. Four months and ten days.

Q. 6. What kinds of merchandise were principally carried out to the internal provinces?

A. Cotton goods, consisting of coarse and fine cambrics, calicoes, domestic, shawls, handkerchiefs, steam-loom shirtings, and cotton hose. A few woollen goods, consisting of super blues, stroudings, pelisse cloths, and shawls, crapes, bombazettes, some light articles of cutlery, silk shawls, and looking glasses.

In addition to these, many other articles, necessary for the purposes of an assortment.

Q. 7. What is received, and brought back, in exchange for merchandise carried out?

A. Spanish milled dollars, a small amount of gold and silver, in bullion, beaver fur, and some mules.

Q. 8. What amount in silver, mules, and furs, are returned in a given period—say for the year 1824?

A. In responding to this query, I shall include all the returns for merchandise, transported to Mexico, during the present year, although these returns will not be complete until the year 1825. One company, conveying 18,000 dollars worth of goods, did not leave this state until the 10th November, ultimo; consequently, the returns will not take place until the next summer. Agreeably to this construction of the question, the returns, at the lowest estimates, will amount to 180,000 dollars. They consist, principally, in Spanish dollars and bullion. Exclusive of this, furs, taken in that country, by Americans, have already been returned, amounting, by actual sales, to 10,044 dollars.

Q. 9. Have duties been paid on the merchandise carried out? If so, to what amount upon the value of the goods?

A. The duty imposed by the government of the internal provinces upon dry goods, imported therein, and paid by the Americans, was 25 per cent. ad valorem. The Americans, universally suspected that this duty was arbitrarily imposed by the governor of New Mexico, without law; and the following circumstances strengthened the suspicion.

1st. The ignorance of the best informed citizens of the province, of the existence of such a duty. 2d. The declaration of don Manuel Almeba, a member of the congress at Chihuahua, made to myself, that he had no knowledge of it, and that he entertained a full belief of its illegality. 3d. The custom-house officer, being called upon for his authority, could produce no commission, or other evidence, of his being legally authorized to demand or receive it. The duty on the article of tobacco, is four dollars per pound, being intended as a prohibition. It was endeavored to be exacted from a gentleman of our company, who took out a small quantity, for the use of himself and others in his employment; but, after some discussion and delay, it was relinquished. During my continuance in New Mexico, the governor told Mr. Anderson, of St. Louis, that, probably, hereafter, the duty would be 50 per cent. The certain object of this increase is to place their commerce, from the south, on a mere equal footing with that of the Americans, and the measure, I have no doubt, is strongly urged by a few, who have, heretofore, monopolized the sales and fixed the prices of the country. I would here take the liberty of stating my opinion, that there is very little system or consistency in the political arrangements of this provincial government; and that, without any just or enlightened views of the benefits of intercourse and trade, they look to temporary expedients, rather than permanent and general results.

Q. 10. Are the inhabitants of the internal provinces favorable to the continuance of this commerce?

A. The affirmative of this question is beyond a doubt. Their professions of respect for our national character, and of attachment to our principles, are universal; and their actions are a sufficient proof of sincerity. The door of hospitality is opened with a cheerful welcome, and every office of friendship and kindness, which might be expected from intimate acquaintance, is voluntarily proffered by a stranger. In all their principal towns the arrival of the Americans is a source of pleasure, and the evening is dedicated to dancing and festivity. Almost without an exception, likewise, they denounce the duty as an act of injustice and extortion, and openly lavish their censure upon its authors. Their accommodations are generally indifferent, but they deserve much praise for their kindness, urbanity and hospitality. Few nations practice these virtues to a greater extent.

Q. 11. Through what seaports have foreign goods been heretofore imported into the internal provinces?

A. Vera Cruz, Wymos, Tampico, Acapulco and San Blas; more than a year since the royalists have had possession of the fortification, which commands the harbor of Vera Cruz, which circumstance converted a part of its trade to Wymos.

Q. 12. Over what route, and by what means of conveyance, have foreign goods been, heretofore, brought into the internal provinces?

A. They were introduced from different parts of the vice royalty and principally from Vera Cruz, and the city of Mexico. The route is altogether over land, by the way of San Louis, Fotesi, Zacatecas and Durango; and the goods, as well as every thing else transported in that country, are carried on mules. This manner of transportation is universal,

on account of the roughness of the roads, and the want of suitable timber for vehicles and mechanical skill to construct them. The people bear arms, in travelling from one village to another, and some risk is always supposed to attend long journeys.

Q. 13. Can the internal provinces be supplied with foreign goods upon any lice of water communication.

A. I know of no communication by water, which, at present, offers sufficient inducement for the transportation of goods in that manner. The face of the map shows the *Rio del Norte* to be the natural means of communication between the interior and the ocean. For some distance below Santa Fe, it is navigable for boats of twenty tons burthen. But below the *Passo del Norte*, I have certain information that its navigation is entirely interrupted, and prevented by sand bars. Its character there is similar to that of the Arkansas, where our route intersects it. The *Rio Colorado* of the Gulf of California, the next principal river of the internal provinces, penetrates the country more than eight hundred miles; but its whole course is through a wilderness, and a chain of mountains intervenes between it and the settlements.—Roads must be made, settlements formed, and much time elapse, before its navigable advantages can become useful. The navigation of the Arkansas is very uncertain, although it might probably be ascended with boats at certain periods of the year.

Q. 14. How near do the Arkansas, the Kansas, and the Red River approach the town of Santa Fe?

A. It is two hundred and fifty miles from that town to the nearest point on the Arkansas; three hundred and ten to the nearest branch of the Kansas, and seventy to the waters of Red River. The latter river heads about one degree north of Santa Fe, and is a small run where we cross it.

Q. 15. Can goods be carried from Missouri, to Chihuahua and Durango, and offered in market as low as the merchandise brought to those places from Vera Cruz?

A. The data which I have, upon which to found an answer to this question, are not perfectly satisfactory. There are some circumstances, however, which tend to an elucidation. Previous to the introduction of goods into the province of New Mexico, by the Americans, they were very scarce there, and the prices extravagant. Very soon after, on account of the cheapness and superior quality of American goods, they ceased to import from the vice royalty, and the returns, for all their articles of exportation, have since been made in specie instead of merchandise. Several persons in that province have different amounts laid by, which they do not pretend to sell, unless some times an opportunity presents of imposing them on hirelings, because they are reluctant to sell at such a loss as is necessary, under the present circumstances of their commerce. It is reasonable to suppose that the expense of carriage constitutes the only difference between the prices of this province and the other internal provinces. If such is the fact, there is no doubt of advantageous sales below, especially in New Biscay and Sonora, which are favored with a much greater number of gold and silver mines than any of the others. One other fact is still more conclusive. The governor of New Mexico purchased, last summer, about 20,000 worth of goods. I was informed that he intended to send them to the lower country, and that he had made application to an American gentleman, resident there, to go down and superintend the sales. He probably had correct information, relative to the prices and prospects of sale below, otherwise he would not have purchased with such an intention. Durango is 300 miles south of Chihuahua, and I doubt whether our traders can there enter into a successful competition with these from the coast. I think the quality of our goods will

ensure them a preference in that market, when all the other inducements of purchase are equal.

Q. 16. Have European or East India goods been brought into the internal provinces through the port of San Blas?

A. I did not hear the name of that port mentioned, during my continuance there. If goods are imported through it, I presume it is only in sufficient supply for the adjacent territory. Acapulco is the great mart of trade on that coast, from which goods are distributed both by land and water.

Q. 17. Have any of the adventurers from Missouri gone as far as the province of Sonora, or the other internal provinces, bordering upon the Gulf of California?

A. Never until last summer. About half of our company, not immediately realizing the profits they had anticipated, and, believing they could effect better sales, went to New Biscay. They have not yet returned, and I have no intelligence of the result of their adventure.

Q. 18. What is the superficial content of the Internal Provinces in square miles, and their population, wants and resources?

A. The best authority says that the internal provinces contain 900,000 square miles. Their population may be fairly estimated at 620,000 souls. It is a fact, which I believe is confirmed by experience, that a superabundance of the precious metals is unfavorable to the progress of improvement and the increase of happiness in any country. It weakens inducements to industry, diminishes the respectability which ought to attach to the occupation of husbandry, and tends to the corruption of morals and manners. It encourages indolence, by affording the means of livelihood without labor, and licentiousness and depravity are very apt to be the consequences of indolence. Industry exertion, and enterprise, impart strength to the body, and vigor to the mind. They quicken those faculties which render the citizen honest, active and intelligent; and inspire those sentiments which carry the soldier through every toil for the safety of his country, and the glory of its arms.

No instance, perhaps, could be produced, more in point, to verify these observations, than Spain. With opportunities of commerce, wealth and power, equal to those of any other European nation, her situation is dependent, her government weak, and her army and navy almost a nullity. The influx of the precious metals has altered the former habits of the people, and, by enabling them to live without resorting to manual employment, has destroyed the energy of her national character. The policy of the mother country has strongly co-operated with these causes to degrade the political condition of Mexico and to discourage her manufactures. They have stifled that spirit of inquiry, and prevented the effects of emulation and the introduction of foreign improvements, which would have been the inevitable consequence of an unrestrained intercourse with other countries. I saw but one newspaper in the province of New Mexico, and they have no description of books except a few religious works. They are profoundly ignorant of what is going on in the other parts of the world; and, I venture to say, that the military fame even of general Jackson, has never reached the ears of half a dozen persons in the town of Santa Fe. Maternal jealousy and ecclesiastical influence have removed from the people every means of information, and prevented their improvement in every art and every science. Consequently, although necessity has limited their artificial wants, they have not, within themselves, all the necessaries and conveniences of life. Iron is difficult to be obtained, and sells at 100 dollars per cwt. although the country abounds in ore. Wollen goods are scarce and dear, yet the internal provinces produce twice the quantity of wool neces-

sary to cloth their inhabitants. All plates, dishes, bowls, water vessels, and every description of castings, are supplied by a substitute, manufactured from clay, by the civilized Indians. This ware is superior of its kind, and is the invention of the aborigines.— They are almost entirely destitute of artizan's tools of every description, and their implements of agriculture, such as carts, ploughs, harrows, yokes, spades, &c. are universally destitute of the least advantage of iron-work. Their spinning is done by the sole use of a wooden spindle, operated by a twirl of the thumb and finger. These particulars are, in themselves, too trifling for enumeration; but, when considered in relation to the late administration of the government, and the condition of the people, and the practical consequences to be deduced by statesmen, they become more important. From them, also, may be inferred the variety and extent of supplies demanded by that market. It will be remembered that I speak of New Mexico only, to which my personal observation was limited. Report speaks more favorably of the condition of the other internal provinces.

The natural resources of the country are abundant, and I regret that my means of information do not enable me to state them with precision. The exports of New Mexico, consist of sheep, copper, tobacco, buffalo robes, and dressed skins, the two last of which articles, she purchases from the Indians. She receives in return, the wines and brandy of the *Passo*, and specie. This trade leaves a clear profit in favor of the province, of more than 300,000 dollars. It has, some time past, been obstructed and diminished by difficulties with the Indians. At present, she maintains peace with all the adjacent tribes, which will render this commerce more brisk and profitable.— New Biseay, Sonora, and Sinaloa have numerous and extensive gold and silver mines. The embarrassments of the revolution, and the unsettled state of the government, have rendered them less productive than they were anterior to that period. The interruption of the regular course of business, occasioned by political changes, has caused some not to be worked, and inundation has driven the workmen from others of great value. Enterprise, encouragement, and the use of suitable machinery, will, at no distant day, give a vast increase to this description of resources. I am informed that two hundred and thirteen mines have, at different times, been worked in the internal provinces, but of the annual amount of metal produced or coined, I am entirely ignorant.

In connection with this subject, it may be proper to mention a valuable branch of business in that country, which is exclusively enjoyed by American citizens; I mean the fur business. The intrepidity and enterprise of those engaged in this lucrative pursuit, have justly gained them the admiration both of the Mexicans and the Indians. Previous to the last winter, their excursions were confined to the Snowy mountains, and the waters of the Rio del Norte.— During the last winter they descended the western slope of our continent, and accumulated treasures on the waters of the Pacific. During the present season, their operations are on a more enlarged scale, their numbers having received a triple increase. A majority of them left Taos, (near the head of the Rio del Norte), about the first of August, intending to go westward thirty days' journey, probably seven hundred miles, before they established quarters. They would then diverge, in parties of three or four, wherever prospects of success might invite them. In these regions of solitude, the buffalo again become abundant. With ordinary success, the proceeds of the present season will amount to at least \$40,000. The calculation is based upon the supposition that each individual will procure one hundred and fifty pounds of beaver, and a single individual has procured, in one

season, upwards of four hundred pounds. Our pioneers are already on the Multnomah, and will soon be on the coast of the Pacific, and at the mouth of the Columbia. The employment, however, is attended with much privation, labor and hazard.

Q. 19. What tribes of Indians inhabit or traverse the country through which the line of communication lies, between Missouri and the internal provinces?

A. The Osages, Kansas, Pawnees, Chienoes, Arapahoes, Snakes, Kiaways, Camanches and Appaches. The three first of these tribes are stationary, the other erratic.

Q. 20. Have these Indians committed any robberies or murders upon American citizens, engaged in carrying on commerce between Missouri and the internal provinces of Mexico?

A. Mr. Choteau was attacked, upon an island of the Arkansas, by 300 Pawnees. They were repulsed with the loss of thirty killed and wounded, and declared it the most fatal affair in which they had ever been engaged. This was their first acquaintance with American arms. In 1822, Mr. Maxwell was killed, and another American was wounded by the Camanches, near the mountains. In 1823, the Pawnees killed a Spaniard, in the employment of William Anderson, and forcibly took from him thirteen mules, on the Arkansas. The company that went out during the summer of the same year, about fifteen miles this side of the Arkansas, had upwards of forty horses and mules stolen by the Camanches, who lost one man in the affair. This robbery being committed in the Osage territory, was attributed to them, until the contrary was ascertained last summer. The same company, thirty-two in number, on their return, encountered a war party of eighty Pawnees. The war-whoop was sounded, and both parties ranged themselves for battle. But the enemy agreed to a compromise, when they found they could not rob without losing the lives of their warriors, which they hardly ever risk, unless for revenge or in open warfare. In the winter 1822, '3, Mr. John McNight was murdered, south of the Arkansas, by the Camanches.

Q. 21. Have the United States furnished any protection to the citizens engaged in this trade?

A. The superintendent of Indian affairs, at St. Louis, has granted licenses to many individuals, engaged in this trade, to pass through the Indian territory. The receiver of the land office, at Franklin, now receives Mexican dollars in payment for lands. This is a favor, because many of those dollars are imperfectly milled, and previously, in some instances, passed at a discount. This places them at par by weight. I know of no other protection which has been granted.

Q. 22. What protection, or facilities, can the United States grant, to promote the successful prosecution of this commerce in time to come?

A. The foregoing detail of facts will enable you to form as correct an opinion as I possess, relative to the nature and extent of protection which this trade deserves. I will, however, venture a few ideas on the subject. A road, traced out from some point near fort Osage, to the Arkansas, would be beneficial. It should be marked with mounds of earth, at proper distances, so as to be pursued without difficulty. Care should be taken to have it intersect all the creeks at the best fords that can be found within a convenient range; and a few laborers should accompany the reviewers, or commissioners, for the purpose of leveling the banks, and throwing up the mounds. The advantage of bridges would not compensate the trouble and expense of erecting them, because, in two or three years, they would all be either swept away, or out of repair. The circumstance of packers having always passed without difficulty, and of twenty-three wagons having performed the route without much detention, shews that this measure is not absolutely ne-

cessary to the successful prosecution of this trade. It would be useful, but, there being other objects of higher importance, it ought to depend on the amount of moneys which government is willing to appropriate to these purposes. A garrison on the Arkansas would have a strong tendency to prevent the depredations of the Indians; but there are objections to the adoption of such a measure. It would have very little influence over the Indians most to be dreaded, unless established near the point where we leave that river. The soil there is arid, little rain falls until July, and I question whether agriculture would succeed without artificial irrigation. Supplies would be precarious, unless by land transportation, which would render them very expensive, the distance being little short of four hundred and fifty miles from our nearest settlements. Another objection is, that the buffalo will entirely leave a country traversed by white people, which they will not do for the Indians. This fact might reasonably be doubted, were it not satisfactorily proved by experience. Several tribes of Indians that roam over the country, have not the least knowledge of cultivation. The buffalo are their means of support and commerce, and they would, doubtless, look with hostile feelings upon an establishment, which would be very likely to deprive them of both.

I believe I speak the sentiments of all Americans, who have been in that country, and speak mildly, when I say that the people and government there are not distinguished for intelligence or candor; and that there is more reasonable apprehension of embarrassment from this cause, than on account of the Indians. The appointment of two agents to that country, is recommended by considerations of our own interest and other benefits that would flow from it. The one to reside at Chihuahua, the seat of government of the internal provinces, with powers to negotiate concerning the duty; to procure the grant of such privileges as may be thought proper; to urge the redress of all wrongs which our citizens may there sustain; to advocate the rights and interests of our country; and to perform such other duties as attach to similar offices. The other to reside at Santa Fe, with powers, concurrently granted him by the Mexican government, to form treaties of peace with the Apaches, Camanches, Kiaways, Snakes, Aripahoes and Chiennes, embracing such provisions as the case requires; to endeavor to exercise the influence which the Mexicans possess over these Indians, for the protection of our trade; to urge an improvement of the road across the mountains; and to be an official medium of complaint for all grievances which now exist, or may hereafter. I have no doubt of the willingness of that government to grant concurrent powers to any extent, which may be deemed necessary for the protection of this commerce. I will not descant on the general advantages of such a measure to the Mexicans and the cause of liberty in a sister republic. The Indians of that region are less enterprising and more docile, than our border Indians, and their friendship might easily be gained. I could enumerate many instances of their partiality to our countrymen, and admiration of the effect of our arms, but deem it unnecessary. Forming a comparative opinion from what they have seen of us and others, they account us the most improved, brave and generous nation on earth.

In concluding I would observe, that there is very little dependence between the governments of the vice royalty and the internal provinces. Each have a congress: each adopts its own municipal regulations, and regulate foreign intercourse within their respective jurisdictions. The latter is subordinate to the former, but to what extent, or on what basis their principles of union rest, I have not been able to learn. Few people have manifested more enterprise and

perseverance than those engaged in this traffic. One company went out in February, another in May, the third in August, to trade with the Mexican Indians, and the fourth in November. The last will encounter the storms of winter in an open country and without shelter. They will probably winter on the Arkansas, in which event, they will have to subsist their animals on the inner bark of the cotton-wood, to procure which they took drawing knives. Danger, privation, heat and cold, are equally ineffectual in checking their career of enterprise and adventure. The next caravan will leave this state about the first of May ensuing.

Thus, sir, I have answered the queries which you addressed to me. If the statements of facts which I have given shall aid you in advancing the interests of our country, I shall feel myself amply rewarded.

Yours, respectfully,

AUGUSTUS STORRS,

Franklin, (Missouri), November, 1824.

Honorable Thomas H. Benton,

Senator in congress from the state of Missouri.

Eighteenth Congress—2d Session.

SENATE.

The following gentlemen were named as the committee on Mr. J. S. Johnston's resolutions relative to the approbation and pledge of the public lands of the United States for the purpose of education and internal improvement—Messrs. J. S. Johnston, King, of N. Y. Tazewell, Ruggles, and D'Wolf.

January 10. After other business—

Mr. Barbour, from the committee on foreign relations, to whom the several petitions on the subject of piracies were referred, made the following report:

"That our commerce, for years, has been harassed, and the lives of our citizens destroyed, by pirates issuing from the colonies of Spain, in the West Indies, is a fact derived not only from the message of the president, but is of universal notoriety. These outrages have been so long and so often repeated, and marked with such atrocious circumstances, that a detail of the particular cases would be as impracticable as unnecessary. Our government, with a view to protect our citizens, has resorted to the means within their power, by stationing a naval force near the places where the pirates resort; a measure also pursued by other powers. Every effort, heretofore, has been unavailing, to put an end to these atrocities. These desperadoes, acquiring confidence from impunity, becoming more ferocious from habit, and multiplying by recruits from the most abandoned of other nations, threaten the most disastrous mischiefs, justly alarming to that highly valuable and most respectable portion of our fellow citizens, whose pursuits are on the high seas. It is manifest, as well from facts derived from other sources, as from the message of the president, that the continuance of this evil is ascribable to the asylum afforded the banditti in the colonies of Spain. The government of the U. States, cherishing the most amicable disposition towards Spain, has presented the subject with great earnestness to the Spanish government, demanding reparation for the past and security for the future. To these reiterated remonstrances, no answer was returned till very recently; and, to this day, all that has been obtained is a promise of a satisfactory answer to the applications of the government of the United States: although Spain has been solemnly warned, that, if she did not promptly acquit herself of her obligations to us on this subject, our government would be constrained, from the nature of the outrages, to become its own avenger, and, availing itself of its own resources, protect the commerce and lives of the American citizens from destruction. In the same spirit of conciliation, an appeal has been made to the local authorities, accom-

panied with a request, that if, from weakness, they were unable to exterminate the hordes of banditti who took shelter from pursuit within their territories, that permission might be given our forces to pursue them on land. This has been denied, on the vain punctilio of national dignity. The posture in which Spain now stands, is that of connivance in these injuries, or incapacity to prevent them. "A sovereign who refuses to cause reparation to be made of the damage caused by his subject, or to punish the guilty, or, in short, to deliver him up, renders himself an accomplice in the injury, and becomes responsible for it." If the committee were of opinion that the refusal, on the part of Spain, was wilful, and not the result of inability, they would, with a full view of all the consequences which the measure involves, at once recommend an appeal to the last resort of nations against Spain, and all her dependencies. But, believing, as they do, that courtesy requires that her refusal to do us justice should be placed on the ground of inability—an inability resulting from causes which the committee intentionally forbear to enumerate, they content themselves with recommending only such measures as are believed to be indispensable effectually to reach the chief. And, hence, they beg leave to present a bill with suitable provisions for the end designed.

Accompanying the report, Mr. Barbour reported "a bill for the suppression of piracy in the West Indies;" which was twice read. The length of the bill prevents its insertion in the present sheet.

A letter was received from Mr. Rembrandt Peale, offering to the consideration of congress his equestrian portrait of Washington, now exhibited in the capitol; which, on the motion of Mr. Hayne, was referred to a select committee of five.

A message was received from the president of the United States, the same as received in the other house on Friday, respecting his accounts with, and disbursements for the government.

To allow time for consideration, the message was laid on the table for the present.

The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt was read a third time. Mr. Noble moved to refer it to the committee on the judiciary. Mr. Johnson, of Ken. opposed the motion, in a speech of some length; but it was so referred, 23 to 21. [It is thought that the bill will pass the senate].

January 11. Mr. Denton, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported "A bill to authorize the president of the United States to cause a road to be marked out from the western frontier of Missouri to the confines of New Mexico.

The bill was read, and passed to its second reading.

The following resolution, offered yesterday by Mr. Brown, was taken up and adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of commencing the construction of the national road, laid out and surveyed by authority of the United States, between Wheeling, in Virginia, and St. Louis, in the state of Missouri.

The senate then proceeded, as in committee of the whole, to the consideration of the bill, "Allowing a drawback on the exportation of cordage manufactured in the United States from foreign hemp.

Mr. Ruggles, though a decided friend to the cultivation of hemp, supported the bill in a speech of considerable length, that the manufacture might be encouraged. He was followed by Mr. D'Wolf, on the same side—who wished that American manufactures should be encouraged, &c. After some further discussion, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. J. S. Johnston, of Lou. offered the following:

Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of purchasing a steam ship or vessel of large size, capable of carrying a great number of men and boats, to be employed on the coast of Cuba and in the Gulf of Mexico, for the suppression of piracy.

The other business attended to will sufficiently appear in its progress.

January 12. The bill making compensation to the persons appointed by the electors to deliver the votes for president and vice-president, was read a third time.

The senate then resumed the consideration of the bill "allowing a drawback on the exportation of cordage, manufactured in the United States from foreign hemp;" and, on motion of Mr. Talbot, it was postponed to Monday next.

After some other business, not necessary to notice now, the senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Jan. 6. On motion of Mr. Gurley it was *Resolved*, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to inquire and report to this house, whether the interest of the government would be promoted by the establishment of roads and levees upon the public lands, specifying such as, in their opinion, would produce that effect, by imparting to the public lands an increased value, proportioned to the expense of constructing the same.

Mr. Forsyth offered the following resolution, which lies one day on the table:

Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to lay before the house copies of letters from Joseph McMini, late agent of Indian affairs in the Cherokee nation, to the war department, dated 4th July, 1818, and 7th July, 1818, together with a copy of the plan proposed by the direction of the secretary of the war department, for the complete extinguishment of the Cherokee claim to the lands then occupied by them in Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama, referred to in the secretary's letter of the 29th of July, 1818.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the house went into committee of the whole on the bill more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. Webster explained the object of the bill. The judiciary committee had thought it its duty to bring this bill before the house to supply certain deficiencies in the criminal code. The two first sections provide for punishments in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, such as forts, arsenals, &c. and which could not be embraced under any other jurisdiction. The difficulty in the committee had been whether to revise the whole penal code, or to select particular offences for a special law. The third section embraces another class of crimes, not included in the two first sections, but committed in the same places. He anticipated some objections which might be urged against these sections. The fourth section regarded crimes committed within the admiralty jurisdiction of the United States. This section went to repeal the former law, which only gave jurisdiction to the admiralty over seas, &c. out of the jurisdiction of states, by which clause it was prohibited from taking cognizance of crimes committed in havens, rivers, creeks, &c. He gave an instance, to show the inefficiency of the present law, of a man who receives a mortal blow at sea, but lives until he comes on shore, and who is thus subjected to a different jurisdiction from that to which he ought to be subject. He instanced other cases, which were not adequately provided against by the existing law, and referred to the laws which had been framed in other countries in regard to these cases. The 5th, 6th and 7th sections of this bill were intended to make more explicit the present law. The eighth section went to the punishment of the plundering of wrecks. The next section was intended to protect marines, scamen, &c. who had escaped on shore, from being violently sent home.

The next section referred to any other burning of vessels of the United States than was provided against in the former sections. The next was to prevent extortion by any of the United States officers. The next went to punish perjury, by putting custom-house oaths, &c. on the same footing with judicial oaths. The next section referred to the security to

be taken on recognizances to keep the peace; which section, as it might be objected to, he should move to strike out. The next regarded deposits in the United States bank. He had omitted one section, which relates to forms of trial. There were two other subjects to which attention should be called, viz: forgery and the counterfeiting of coin. In the first case, punishment is provided by various acts; he recited a number of cases in which forgery may be, and has been, committed, which were not included in existing acts. He wished to include these and to reduce the punishment of death, and change it to fine and imprisonment, and confinement to hard labor; and referred to the amendments which he intended to propose, with a view to cover the different cases and characters of forgery which might exist. In referring to the subject of counterfeiting coin, he stated that there was no law at present which provides punishment for the counterfeiting of coin. He had framed his section, on this subject, to comport in its terms, as near as possible, to the existing law to punish the forging of bank paper.

He then moved to amend the first section by inserting the word "armoury," after the word "arsenal," which was agreed to.

He moved to amend the same section, by adding, after the word "magazine," "the site whereof is ceded to and under the jurisdiction of the United States," which was agreed to.

The bill was further amended, in the same section, by introducing words of similar import, at the end of another line.

On motion of Mr. Livermore, the committee then rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The speaker laid before the house the following message from the president, which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed:

To the senate and house of representatives of the U. States:

As the term of my service, in this high trust, will expire at the end of the present session of congress, I think it proper to invite your attention to an object very interesting to me, and which, in the movement of our government, is deemed, on principle, equally interesting to the public. I have been long in the service of my country, and in its most difficult conjunctures, as well abroad as at home, in the course of which I have had a control over the public moneys, to a vast amount. If, in the course of my service, it shall appear, on the most severe scrutiny, which I invite, that the public have sustained any loss by any act of mine, or of others for which I ought to be held responsible, I am willing to bear it. If, on the other hand, it shall appear, on a view of the law, and of precedents in other cases, that justice has been withheld from me, in any instance, as I have believed it to be in many, and greatly to my injury, it is submitted whether it ought not to be rendered. It is my wish that all matters of account and claims, between my country and myself, be settled with that strict regard to justice which is observed in settlements between individuals in private life. It would be gratifying to me, and it appears to be just, that the subject should be now examined, in both respects, with a view to a decision hereafter. No bill would, it is presumed, be presented for my signature, which would operate either for or against me, and I would certainly sanction none in my favor. While here, I can furnish testimony, applicable to any case, in both views, which a full investigation may require; and the committee to whom the subject may be referred, by reporting facts now, with a view to a decision after my retirement, will allow time for further information, and due consideration of all matters relating thereto. Settlements with a person in this trust, which could not be made with the accounting officers of the government, should always be made by con-

gress, and before the public. The cause of the delay, in presenting these claims, will be explained to the committee to whom the subject may be referred. It will, I presume, be made apparent that it was inevitable; that, from the peculiar circumstances attending each case, congress alone could decide on it; and that, from considerations of delicacy, it would have been highly improper for me to have sought it from congress at an earlier period than that which is now proposed—the expiration of my term in this high trust. Other considerations appear to me to operate with great force, in favor of the measure which I now propose. A citizen, who has long served his country, in its highest trusts, has a right, if he has served with fidelity, to enjoy undisturbed tranquility and peace in his retirement. This he cannot expect to do, unless his conduct, in all pecuniary concerns, shall be placed, by severe scrutiny, on a basis not to be shaken. This, therefore, forms a strong motive with me for the inquiry which I now invite. The public may also derive considerable advantage from the precedent, in the future movement of the government. It being known that such scrutiny was made in my case, it may form a new and strong barrier against the abuse of the public confidence in future.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, 5th Jan. 1825.

The house then adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 7. Many reports on private claims were made by the different committees.

Mr. Cook, of Illinois, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing one or more national penitentiaries for the confinement and punishment of persons convicted of offences against the laws of the United States, to be located at such place or places as shall be most convenient to the different sections of the union.

The resolution was agreed to.

The bill for the relief of the Niagara sufferers was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—ayes 81, noes 67. Mr. Williams gave notice that he should call for the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Webster, of Mass. the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Condict in the chair, on the bill more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and for other purposes.

The 4th section, (which provides for the punishment of murder, rape and several other crimes, when committed within any arm of the sea, or in any river, haven, creek, basin or bay, within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States), being under consideration—

Mr. Wickliffe moved, as an amendment, to insert the following words: "and not within the jurisdiction of any state or territorial government." He explained and supported the amendment, as intended to prevent collisions between the authority of the general and state governments. The admiralty jurisdiction of the United States had been claimed and exercised within the state of Kentucky, and, he believed, from the mouth of the Mississippi to the St. Louis. He conceived the state governments to be entirely competent to inquire into and punish crimes committed within their own jurisdictions; and that, as there was no necessity, there would be no advantage, in giving the United States concurrent power to do the same.

Mr. Webster replied. He had already stated to the committee that one of the principal objects in framing this bill, had been to avoid a conflict of the territorial jurisdictions between the United States and the several states. But it was the first time he had heard of such an extraordinary dream as that of the maritime jurisdiction of the United States being exercised within the state of Kentucky. The gentleman surely must have been dreaming, when he apprehended difficulty from such a source. The class of crimes

provided for in this section, not only might happen, but had actually occurred, without the existence of any law to punish them. Murders had been committed on board our own ships while lying in the harbors of foreign nations, and, for want of such a provision, they had gone unpunished. He knew that state governments were competent to the punishment of crimes committed, under similar circumstances, in any harbor or river of the United States; but they were usually disinclined to do so, considering the crime as more particularly committed against the U. States. There might, besides, occur much difficulty where the boundaries of different countries surrounded the same bay, in deciding within which of them the fact happened. In bays, &c. which, though part of the sea, were not any part of "the high seas," the common law jurisdiction and the admiralty jurisdiction were concurrent; and, should the section pass, its only effect would be to provide that, if the state did not try the offender, the United States should.—As the interest and property more immediately concerned were those of the United States, it was not proper to leave it at the opinion of any state whether offences against them should be punished.

Mr. *Wichitffe* replied. He had stated not his opinion, or his apprehensions, nor his dreams, but a fact which actually existed. Admiralty jurisdiction had been claimed, and had been exercised within his native state. The decisions in favor of this right had been appealed from by men not in the habit of dreaming on legal subjects, and the question was now pending before the supreme court of the United States. The section provides to punish what the states are themselves competent to punish, and in a manner different from that in which some of the states provide to punish it. Admiralty jurisdiction had also been claimed and exercised, Mr. W. said, in the state of Louisiana, and it would be the effect of the section to take the punishment of every boat-man who got into a fray, on board one of the flat-bottomed boats on the Mississippi, into the hands of the United States' courts, and punish him in a way at variance with the laws of Louisiana. I, (said Mr. W.), would give to the states exclusive jurisdiction within their own territories. Or, if the gentleman intends to punish only crimes committed on board vessels of the United States, and would so modify his amendment as to accomplish that object alone, he would agree to it. But the section, as it stands, said Mr. W. is general and indiscriminate. Mr. W. further objected to it as being without warrant from the constitution. That instrument gives to the general government no power to prescribe the punishment of crimes, under an admiralty jurisdiction, except such as are committed on the high seas, or are offences against the law of nations. The crimes here referred to are not committed on the high seas, nor are they offences against the law of nations.

The debate continued. Mr. *Ellis* would not punish "rape" as murder, lest the last should follow the former, &c. Mr. *Garzay* supported Mr. *Ellis*'s motion. Mr. *Webster* replied, and Mr. *Ellis*'s motion was lost.

Mr. *Webster* then moved to insert a section in the bill which provides, that, if any offence shall be committed on board of any ship or vessel belonging to any citizen of the United States, while lying in a port or place within the jurisdiction of any foreign state or sovereign, it shall be cognizable by the United States' court, in the same manner as if committed on the high seas; with a proviso, that, if tried abroad, the offender shall not again be tried at home.

Messrs. *Forsyth* and *A. Stevenson* opposed this amendment—the one because it was unnecessary and somewhat dangerous—the latter denied the right of this government to carry its territorial jurisdiction within the jurisdiction of another sovereign, &c. At length, the amendment being modified, was agreed to.

The 6th section was discussed—Mr. *Buchanan* approved of the general features of the bill. It was a disgrace to our present system of laws that no provision had ever been made for the punishment of the crimes which it embraced, &c.; but he thought the penalty of death was too severe to be annexed to the description of crimes in this section; and he proceeded to speak, at some length, on the subject. In the end, he moved that fine and imprisonment should be substituted, and his motion was agreed to.

The committee rose and had leave to sit again, and the house adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Jan. 10. Many petitions were presented this day, and various communications were received from different departments of the government. Several reports on private claims were offered and disposed of.

On motion of Mr. *Curley*, of Lou. it was

Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of cutting a canal from Lake Ponchartrain to communicate with the Mississippi at or near the city of New-Orleans.

On motion of Mr. *Taylor*, of N. Y. it was

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary, be instructed to examine and report to this house, whether any, and, if any, what further legislative provision is necessary, for the impartial administration of justice in the territorial governments of the United States.

Mr. *Taylor* explained his object, and the resolution was agreed to.

The bill for the relief of the Niagara sufferers, was laid over until Monday next—99 to 63.

The following message was received from the president of the United States, and laid on the table:

"To the house of representatives:

I should hasten to communicate to you the documents called for by the resolution of the house of representatives of the 4th inst. relating to the conduct of the officers of the navy of the United States, on the Pacific ocean, and of the public agents in South America, if such a communication might now be made, consistently with the public interest, or with justice to the parties concerned. In consequence of several charges which have been alleged against commodore Stewart, touching his conduct while commanding the squadron of the United States, on that sea, it has been deemed proper to suspend him from duty, and to subject him to trial, on those charges. It appearing, also, that some of those charges have been communicated to the department by Mr. Prevost, political agent, at this time, of the United States at Peru, and heretofore at Buenos Ayres and Chili, and apparently with his sanction, and that charges have likewise been made against him, by citizens of the United States engaged in commerce in that quarter, it has been thought equally just and proper, that he should attend here, as well to furnish the evidence in his possession, applicable to the charges exhibited against commodore Stewart, as to answer such as have been exhibited against himself. In this stage, the publication of these documents might tend to excite prejudices which might operate to the injury of both. It is important that the public servants, in every station, should perform their duties with fidelity, according to the injunctions of the law, and the order of the executive, in fulfillment thereof. It is peculiarly so that this should be done by the commanders of our squadrons, especially on distant seas, and by political agents, who represent the United States with foreign powers, and for reasons that are obvious, in both instances. It is due to their right, and to the character of the government, that they be not censured without just cause, which cannot be ascertained, until, on a view of the charges, they are heard in their defence, and, after a thorough and impartial investigation of their conduct. Under these circumstances, it is thought that a communication at this time, of these documents, would not respect

with the public interest, nor with what is due to the parties concerned.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, 10th Jan. 1823.

Mr. *Hamilton* waived the intention which he had intimated some days since to call up to-day the Massachusetts claims. He would not press that question until the judiciary bill, now before the house, and the Georgia claims, should be disposed of.

Mr. *Forsyth*, after acknowledging the courtesy of the gentleman from South Carolina, stated that the members from Georgia had come to a determination to present the subject of their claims to the house, whenever the appropriation bill should come under discussion.

The house then, on the motion of Mr. *Webster*, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to provide for the punishment of crimes against the United States.

Messrs. *P. P. Barbour* and *Webster* discussed the merits of the bill at considerable length. The committee rose and reported the bill, with amendments.

Tuesday, Jan. 11. Mr. *Crowninshield*, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill "providing an additional force and other additional means for the suppression of piracy;" which was read twice, and committed, and ordered to be printed.

[This bill appropriates \$500,000 for the more effectual suppression of piracy.]

Mr. *Ingham* moved that the message of the president of the United States, be referred to a select committee.

A rather long and desultory debate followed—and some considerable degree of feeling was manifested. The idea was held out that the president had some heavy claims against the United States for moneys disbursed on various occasions—but it was decidedly stated that he did not appear as a debtor on any account whatever. It was finally referred to a select committee, with special "instructions to receive from the president any evidences or explanations of his claims, which he may think proper to present, and to lay the same before this house." This was on the motion of Mr. *Forsyth*. For it 98, against it 70.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 12. Messrs. *Ingham*, *Saunders*, *Polinsell*, *F. Johnson*, *Hayden*, *Tomlinson* and *Sloane*, were announced as having been appointed, pursuant to the order of yesterday, to compose the select committee to whom was referred the message of the president of the United States, in relation to certain accounts of his with the government.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the department of war, transmitting copies of letters from Joseph McMinn, late agent of Indian affairs in the Cherokee nation, together with a copy of the plan proposed by the direction of the secretary of war, for the extinguishment of the Cherokee claim to lands occupied by them in Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the department of the treasury, transmitting a statement exhibiting the amount of drawback on merchandise exported during the year 1821, 1822 and 1823, compared with the amount of duties which accrued on the same, respectively.

Mr. *McLane*, from the committee of ways and means, made a report, accompanied by a bill "authorizing the secretary of the treasury to borrow a sum not exceeding twelve millions of dollars, or to exchange a stock of four and one half per cent. for a certain stock bearing an interest of six per cent;" which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. *Coeke*, of Tenn. it was

*Resolved, that the committee on so much of the public accounts and expenditures, as relate to the department of the navy,

be instructed to inquire into the expenditure of the sum of one hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars, appropriated by the acts of the last session of congress, for the contingent expenses of the year 1824, as enumerated and specified in the said act, and also the sum of 2,500 dollars for the contingent expenses of the office of the secretary of the navy department, and 500 dollars for contingent expenses generally; and to report to this house whether the said sums have been expended for the objects enumerated in, and arising in the manner prescribed by the said act, and whether any part of the said first mentioned sum has been expended on any other objects than those enumerated in said act.

Mr. *Cook*, of Illinois, laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to communicate to this house, a statement, shewing, as far as it may be in his power—

1st. The number of persons that have been convicted, since the adoption of the constitution, of capital offences against the laws of the United States;

2d. The number that have been executed;

3d. The number that have been pardoned by the president of the United States, and of what offences convicted;

4th. And also, a statement of the number that have been convicted of each particular offence." [Agreed to next day.]

Mr. *Taylor*, of N. Y. offered the following:

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that sales for non-payment of taxes laid by authority of the territorial governments, shall not take place in a shorter period than one year after the same shall become payable; that one year shall be allowed for redemption upon payment of a penalty not exceeding 50 per cent. on the amount of tax. That the commissioner of the general land office, or other proper officer of the government residing at the city of Washington, be authorized to receive the tax and penalty from non-resident owners, which he shall deposit in bank to the credit of the proper territorial office, and make to him quarterly returns of the sums thus deposited, and that a limitation be fixed upon the amount of tax to be annually assessed upon each quarter section of land in the territories.

Considerable debate took place on this resolution—and it was finally adopted.

The house then proceeded to the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the bill farther to provide for the punishment of crimes against the United States.

Mr. *Livingston* moved a series of amendments of considerable length, and embracing many new provisions.

On motion of Mr. *Webster*, these amendments were ordered to be printed, and the further consideration of the bill was postponed to Monday next.

The house went into committee of the whole on the bill for the continuation of the Cumberland road—

Mr. *Becher*, of Kentucky, rose and explained the objects of the bill in a speech of considerable length.

The committee rose, obtained leave to sit again, and the house adjourned.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS—JANUARY 13.

In the senate—Mr. *Van Buren*, from the judiciary committee, reported the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, without amendment.

The senate proceeded to consider, as in committee of the whole, the bill "for providing for the security of public money in the hands of clerks of courts, attorneys, and marshals, and their deputies."

A message was received from the president of the United States, in compliance with two resolutions of the senate, about piracies. [It shall be given in our next.] The greater part of this day's sitting was spent with closed doors, on executive business.

In the house of representatives—Several reports were presented and differently disposed of.

On motion of Mr. *Forsyth*, the letter received yesterday from the department of war, accompanied by the letters of Joseph McMinn, late agent for Indian affairs in the Cherokee nation, was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

The house then resolved itself into a committee on the bill to continue the Cumberland road.

On a motion to fill the appropriation blank with 150,000 dollars, an interesting debate arose—when, Mr. *Clay* expressing a desire to address the committee on the general subject of the bill, it rose, and obtained leave to sit again.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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Néver do I remember to have observed so great a dearth of domestic or foreign matter, partaking of the character of news. The Turks have ended the campaign against the Greeks, after having been terribly handled and mauled both by land and sea—Russia, Prussia and Austria, with most of the minor European powers, are apparently still, and France is in a state of repose: there are some little intrigues going on in Portugal, and Spain is gloomy as the dungeons of the inquisition: Great Britain is seemingly very prosperous, through the abundant employment for her dense population, and so quiet, that if it had not been for the execution of Fauntleroy, the banker and counterfeiter, and a few boxing matches, in one of which a person was killed for the amusement of the spectators, the editors of the London journals would have been severely put to it for materials to fill up their columns. In our own country too, except the usual proceedings of congress and the legislatures of the several states, there is nothing that requires much room, or which, at the *present* moment, is calculated to excite a great deal of discussion; and so the opportunity is afforded to notice pretty freely and fully various things, in a knowledge of which it is supposed the people are most interested: and our sheets, though deficient in novelty, are not, perhaps, the less useful on that account.

In the existing uncertainty that prevails as to the election of a president of the United States, which might be supposed to cause much agitation at Washington, we notice that both houses of congress are attending to the business of the nation as though no reference was had to the election at all, nor is it probable that, (in this respect), there is. Three great subjects have been partially disposed of—to wit: col. Johnson's bill, in the senate, to abolish imprisonment for debt; and, in the house of representatives, a subscription to the Delaware and Chesapeake canal, and an extension of the Cumberland road, have been authorized: but the bill first named failed, because of differences of opinion as to the details, and, being amended, will probably be revived at the next session with renewed hopes of success.

Mr. Hemphill's speech, as ably showing the present state and condition and future prospects as to the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, is given in this sheet; and, if nothing special occurs, the next paper shall be chiefly occupied with the debate on the extension of the Cumberland road. Such things are not only useful to read at this time, but necessary to refer to hereafter.

*The election of president, to be sure, occupies a large share of the public attention, but the people having acted on the choice so far as they could, it now rests with the representatives in congress, who are able to determine what is the wish of their constituents without the aid of newspaper essays; and, the subject being one with which each individual member must needs be familiar, we do not believe that any good can result from a discussion of it. It is probable that every one has made up his mind what he will do under certain circumstances or peculiar contingencies, and it is not expected that any will be seduced or forced out of the resolutions which have been so formed. Nothing has yet transpired to change the face of the facts as represented in the last REGISTER. The result is as doubtful as ever, and the friends of the two prominent candidates are equally sanguine.

Vol. XXVII:—21.

"HEAD WINDS!" The following paragraph is from the *Richmond Enquirer*:

"A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser states that Mr. Niles has been more than once at Washington seeking the public printing, which Gales and Seaton have executed with so much "despatch" and "accuracy." The writer "entertains no idea that he will succeed." We go farther; and trust that Mr. N. will not offer at all. We wish well to his Register; but we are satisfied that his seeking of public emolument, at *this time*, is calculated to injure the utility and character of his paper." As these things, first in the "Commercial Advertiser" and now in the "Enquirer," have "gone the rounds," (for *why*, is of little importance), it is proper, perhaps, that I should say a few words about them, lest "injury" may be suffered; though it is a matter that I would not otherwise have intruded on the readers of the *Register*.

It is my wish to become printer to congress, and I shall seek the place honorably and "above board," with the hope of obtaining it—in a belief that I can cause the work to be done with as much "despatch" and "accuracy" as any other person or persons whatever, and the assurance that I have just as much right to "offer" myself as the present incumbents, or others, can have to re-offer or offer themselves—and no more: and, whether I "succeed" or not, I firmly trust that the "utility and character" of this work, of which the "Enquirer" speaks so kindly, will not be "injured"—but, on the contrary, greatly advanced, if successful, through increased means and opportunities afforded to promote both. And why "*this time*" is not as proper a time as any other, I cannot find out. Two years ago, I was warmly invited to "offer" myself and refused, as well for private reasons, as because I supposed that Messrs. Gales and Seaton ought to hold the place for *two* terms, which is all, (as things are now conditioned), that shall be asked or sought for by me; and it is less than six months since I first resolved to offer for it at all.

PIRACY. From the temper which prevails at Washington, in relation to the piracies and murders committed in the West Indies, there is no doubt but that some strong measures will be adopted to check, if not end them. The system is attaining strength daily, and, if it is not put down speedily, it will acquire a force of the most appalling character. If Spain cannot, or will not, prevent the repetition of acts so terrible as those which occur on the coast of Cuba—we must. The bill reported proposes an appropriation of \$500,000 for the suppression of piracy.

PRESIDENTIAL. The following resolutions have been adopted by the house of representatives of Kentucky, 73 to 11. In the senate they had not been acted upon at the latest date we have seen.

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Kentucky, that the members of the house of representatives in the congress of the United States from this state, be requested to vote for gen. Andrew Jackson as president of the U. States.

Resolved, as the opinion of the legislature, that general Andrew Jackson is the second choice of the state of Kentucky for the next president of the United States; that a very large majority of this state prefer general Jackson to Mr. Adams or Mr. Crawford, and that the members of the house of representatives in the congress of the United States will, by complying

with the request herein signified, faithfully and truly represent the feelings and wishes of the good people of Kentucky.

Resolved, That the governor of the commonwealth of Kentucky be requested to forward, forthwith, a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of our representatives in the congress of the United States.

THE TREE FIRE OF THE PLINT.—From the *New Hampshire Patriot*. General Benjamin Pierce invited his revolutionary companions, who are now citizens of the town of Hillsborough, N. H. to dine with him on the 25th of December last. The following veterans attended, viz:

Names.	Places of nativity.	Age.
Amni Andrews,	Ipswich, Mass.	89
John McColley,	Hillsborough, N. H.	83
*James Taggart,	Londonderry, N. H.	81
*William Johnson,	Billerica, Mass.	77
*William Gannell,	Boston, Mass.	74
*James Carr,	Litchfield, N. H.	73
William Taggart,	Merrimack, N. H.	73
William Parker,	Chelmsford, Mass.	72
*Thaddeus Munroe,	Billerica, Mass.	71
*Thaddeus Goodwin,	Leominster, Mass.	70
*Nathaniel Parmeter,	Spencer, Mass.	70
*William Dickey,	Londonderry, N. H.	70
Daniel Russell,	Andover, Mass.	70
*John Shed,	Dunstable, N. H.	70
Isaac Andrews,	Ipswich, Mass.	69
Daniel Killam,	Wilmington, Mass.	69
Robert Carr,	Litchfield, N. H.	68
*Zachariah Robbins,	Westford, Mass.	68
*Benjamin Pierce,	Chelmsford, Mass.	66
David Livermore,	Sudbury, Mass.	62
Sammuel Morrill,	Manchester, N. H.	59
Nathaniel Johnston,	Andover, Mass.	59

On the arrival of the aged guests, they were conducted to an apartment prepared for their reception, where they were met by the general and other of their companions in arms, who arrived early, with expressions of heartfelt joy and satisfaction. At about 11 o'clock the whole corps had arrived. After having gone through with the usual salutations attending the meeting of friends, though with manifestations of an uncommon degree of feeling, the general made a short address, expressive of his satisfaction on meeting under his roof so many friends with whom he served in the revolution. He observed that this day completed 66 years of his life, and that it was not only a very pleasing, but a truly astonishing circumstance, that he should now meet so many of his companions in arms, all citizens of Hillsborough, and only three younger than himself. And concluded by requesting them to put themselves at perfect ease, to rehearse with freedom the feats of the revolution, and recount the perils and dangers which they severally shared.

It was then moved, that, as they had early been accustomed to discipline, subordination and order, the aged and venerable lieutenant Amni Andrews, be president of the day, and lieutenant John McColley, vice president; they were both unanimously chosen, and conducted by their host to their seats—Nathaniel Johnston, was then elected secretary.

The president and vice president participated not only in the toils and dangers of the revolution, but also in those of the French war. The latter was the first white child born in Hillsborough. The president having taken his seat, called to order, while the reverend Mr. Lawton addressed the throne of grace in a fervent and appropriate prayer, after which the company amused themselves with the narration of various anecdotes, which were very interesting. The following, related by our president, being short, we

shall insert it. The war worn veteran jumped upon his feet, and, with the animation of youth, proceeded as follows: "When our troops were stationed on Abraham's Plains, colonel Arnold was anxious to have a certain British sentinel taken. One evening, when in my quarters with capt. Morgan, I set my sword in the corner, and told him I was going to take a British regular. He said, Andrews, you had better not go; the halter will be your portion; and asked me why I left my sword. I told him the colonel did not want a dead soldier, and proceeded to accomplish my design. When I came within a rod of the sentinel, I stopped, thought he saw me, but determined to wait till I heard him cock his gun, when I should have said, I wish to go into the city; but I was fortunately mistaken. He saw me not, and, as he turned his back to me, I jumped upon him, drew his bayonet from its scabbard, and told him, if he uttered a word, I had his bayonet, and would instantly put him to death. We went about a rod from his post, when I halted, and hallooed "all is well" three times, put him on quick time, and shortly had him before colonel Arnold."

At half past one o'clock the company repaired to the dining room, and partook of an excellent dinner.

After dinner, at the request of the company, the secretary returned their thanks to the general for his kind and friendly attention, to which he made the following reply:

"Gentlemen: If you have been made happy, I am amply rewarded—my wishes are completed. You may rest assured my feelings, on this occasion, have been of no ordinary cast. To meet, after a lapse of more than forty years, so many men with whom I had been acquainted in youth, must have been a very pleasing occurrence. But the situation in which we were early placed, is calculated much to enhance the pleasure of this meeting. Engaged in a cause so extensive in its influence, and so glorious in its termination—no occurrence of that day is without interest. You, gentlemen, have called up to my mind many interesting circumstances, which, through the mist of time, appeared to me very dim, and some which I had entirely lost sight of. We should be grateful to the Divine Being, that our lives have been preserved to this advanced age. In taking a retrospective view of the wonders of the last half century, we are, on all sides, struck with astonishment. To see our beloved country so rapidly increase in population; to see the progress of the arts and sciences, of agriculture, of commerce and manufactures, and, in fact, of every thing calculated to advance the happiness and prosperity of our countrymen, must be highly gratifying to us all. We have lived to see the man, who, in the vigor of youth, we beheld active and vigilant in the defence of liberty—the hero who volunteered his person and his fortune to the service of our infant country, after an absence of more than forty years, return and receive those expressions of gratitude which this country was then unable to manifest. We have lived to see our sons, with our common country, perform what their fathers had taught them, by compelling the enemy to give ground at all points, and, at the clearing-up-shower of the war, we have seen a manœuvre which evinced a military skill, that, perhaps, no other country can boast of. My friends, it is pleasant for us to converse together of these things; but there is little probability that we shall ever so many of us meet again. The season of the year, in which we are assembled, may well remind us of the season of our lives—our eyes are dimmed: our locks silvered; our cheeks furrowed; and our minds and bodies enfeebled. If we have been active and faithful in our public duties, let us not be neglectful of those of a private and devotional nature, which we owe to the Father of all good, so that, like good and faithful soldiers to Him, we may be prepared, at the first tap of the shrouded drum, to move and join our

*These who were in the battle of Bunker Hill.

beloved WASHINGTON, and the rest of our comrades, who fought and bled by our sides. I thank you all, gentlemen, for your kindness in calling on me this day; and wish you, in this life, all that age and infirmity can enjoy, and, hereafter, perpetual felicity."

NATH'L JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Convention with Russia.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES OF AMERICA.
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, was concluded and signed at St. Petersburg, on the fifth [seventeenth] day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four; which convention, being in the French language, is, word for word, as follows, a translation of the same being hereto annexed:

[TRANSLATION.]

In the name of the most Holy and Indivisible Trinity.

The president of the United States of America and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, wishing to cement the bonds of amity which unite them, and to secure between them the invariable maintenance of a perfect concord, by means of the present convention, have named, as their plenipotentiaries, to this effect, to wit: The president of the United States of America, HENRY MIDDLETON, a citizen of said states, and their envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary near his imperial majesty: and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, his beloved and faithful CHARLES ROBERT count of NESSELRODE, actual privy counsellor, member of the council of state, secretary of state directing the administration of foreign affairs, actual chamberlain, knight of the order of St. Alexander Nevsky, grand cross of the order of St. Wladimir of the first class, knight of that of the white eagle of Poland, grand cross of the order of St. Stephen, of Hungary, knight of the orders of the Holy Ghost and of St. Michael, and grand cross of the legion of honor of France, knight grand cross of the orders of the black and of the red eagle of Prussia, of the annunciation of Sardinia, of Charles III. of Spain, of St. Ferdinand and of the merit of Naples, of the elephant of Denmark, of the polar star of Sweden, of the crown of Wirtemberg, of the Guelphs of Hanover, of the Belgic lion, of fidelity of Baden, and of St. Constantine of Parma; and PIERRE DE POLETICA, actual counsellor of state, knight of the order of St. Anne of the first class, and grand cross of the order of St. Wladimir of the second; who, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon, and signed, the following stipulations:

ARTICLE FIRST.

It is agreed, that, in any part of the Great Ocean, commonly called the Pacific Ocean, or South Sea, the respective citizens or subjects of the high contracting powers shall be neither disturbed nor restrained, either in navigation or in fishing, or in the power of resorting to the coasts, upon points which may not already be occupied, for the purpose of trading with the natives, saving always the restrictions and conditions determined by the following articles:

ARTICLE SECOND.

With a view of preventing the rights of navigation and of fishing, exercised upon the Great Ocean by the citizens and subjects of the high contracting powers, from becoming the pretext for an illicit trade, it is agreed that the citizens of the United States shall not resort to any point where there is a Russian establishment, without the permission of the governor or commander; and that, reciprocally, the subjects of Russia shall not resort, without permission, to any establishment of the United States upon the Northwest Coast

ARTICLE THIRD.

It is moreover agreed, that, hereafter, there shall not be formed by the citizens of the United States, or under the authority of the said states, any establishment upon the Northwest Coast of America, nor in any of the islands adjacent, to the north of fifty-four degrees and forty minutes of north latitude: and that, in the same manner, there shall be none formed by Russian subjects, or under the authority of Russia, south of the same parallel.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

It is, nevertheless, understood, that, during a term of ten years, counting from the signature of the present convention, the ships of both powers, or which belong to their citizens or subjects, respectively, may reciprocally frequent, without any hindrance whatever, the interior seas, gulfs, harbors and creeks, upon the coast mentioned in the preceding article, for the purpose of fishing and trading with the natives of the country.

ARTICLE FIFTH.

All spirituous liquors, fire-arms, other arms, powder and munitions of war of every kind, are always excepted from this same commerce permitted by the preceding article; and the two powers engage, reciprocally, neither to sell, or suffer them to be sold to the natives by their respective citizens and subjects, nor by any person who may be under their authority. It is likewise stipulated that this restriction shall never afford a pretext, nor be advanced, in any case, to authorize either search or detention of the vessels, seizure of the merchandise, or, in fine, any measures of constraint whatever towards the merchants or the crews who may carry on this commerce; the high contracting powers reciprocally reserving to themselves to determine upon the penalties to be incurred, and to inflict the punishments in case of the contravention of this article, by their respective citizens or subjects.

ARTICLE SIXTH.

When this convention shall have been duly ratified by the president of the United States, with the advice and consent of the senate, on the one part, and on the other by his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, the ratification shall be exchanged at Washington in the space of ten months from the date below, or sooner, if possible. In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this convention, and thereto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at St. Petersburg, the 17th (5th) April of the year of grace 1824.

LE COMTE CHARLES DE NESSELRODE.

PIERRE DE POLETICA.

HENRY MIDDLETON.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington, on the eleventh day of the present month, by John Quincy Adams, secretary of state of the United States, and the Baron de Tnyll, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his imperial majesty, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES MONROE, president of the United States, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be [L. s.] affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this twelfth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and of the independence of the United States the forty-ninth. JAMES MONROE.

By the president:

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, secretary of state.

Post Office affairs.

[FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.]

Table of the extent of the post roads, amount of postages collected, compensation of postmasters, incidental expenses, cost of transporting the mail, &c. &c. in each state and territory, in the years 1820, 1821, and 1822; each year commencing April 1.

NAME OF STATE OR TERRITORY.	Year.	Extent, in miles, of post-roads.	Extent, in miles, of which mail was actually carried.	Amount of postages collected on letters.	Postages collected on newspapers.	Compensation of postmasters.	Expenses of postmasters.	Net balance of postmasters' accounts.	Expense of transporting the mail.	Balance in favor of each state, &c.	Balance against each state, &c.	Amount collected from each state, &c.
Alabama state	1820	1875	1561	15,186 10	662 44	5,000 37	1,071 32	9,766 85	26,029 02	-	16,562 17	6,590 51
	1821	2121	1875	17,408 59	804 36	5,819 84	813 47	11,579 64	26,918 67	-	15,246 96	12,246 96
	1822	2450	2121	18,164 17	1,097 91	6,502 62	1,175 57	11,784 33	27,143 19	-	15,349 86	12,193 96
Arkansas territory	1820	732	582	787 27	48 10	201 68	33 27	510 42	3,509 08	-	2,998 96	2,998 96
	1821	732	732	634 43	37 23	238 52	7 25	352 89	5,591 89	-	3,296 00	618 00
	1822	1257	732	672 10	34 79	230 00	29 18	428 71	3,517 94	-	3,091 23	761 49
Columbia district	1820	46	46	22,647 79	514 27	11,473 76	705 22	10,983 08	2,359 54	8,623 50	-	13,947 20
	1821	46	46	21,852 93	613 72	11,080 44	847 11	10,539 10	2,669 13	7,869 97	-	7,758 67
	1822	46	46	20,956 11	601 40	10,877 20	852 32	9,827 99	2,584 18	7,289 86	-	10,654 15
Connecticut state	1820	1494	1360	33,799 25	2,685 97	15,363 06	1,070 00	20,052 35	17,054 25	2,968 10	-	21,681 81
	1821	1571	1494	33,299 82	2,816 66	15,158 38	903 77	20,054 35	16,506 25	3,548 28	-	21,494 31
	1822	1639	1571	37,070 46	3,276 93	16,531 08	787 61	23,208 70	16,719 73	6,488 97	-	24,541 42
Delaware state	1820	254	254	6,106 91	932 40	2,671 42	127 62	4,240 27	5,489 91	-	1,219 64	3,682 77
	1821	266	254	6,222 97	1,063 75	2,738 22	171 54	4,346 96	5,686 95	-	1,347 89	6,760 17
	1822	266	266	6,260 40	1,047 55	2,708 96	77 58	4,521 61	5,574 25	-	1,052 61	4,255 62
Florida territory	1820	150	150	1,746 97	15 44	496 03	133 95	1,132 43	490 00	642 43	-	266 03
	1821	662	150	1,070 65	43 59	329 89	40 13	744 22	1,355 00	4,175 25	-	965 00
	1822	2172	2327	50,766 38	2,827 16	13,749 35	1,414 67	38,429 52	34,254 27	4,175 25	-	30,664 59
Georgia state	1820	2682	2472	50,275 15	2,761 79	14,024 08	1,458 62	37,554 24	25,372 26	12,181 98	-	41,864 05
	1821	2920	2682	49,238 27	2,676 52	13,980 80	1,427 74	36,506 16	24,547 28	11,958 86	-	36,181 99
	1822	1573	1060	43,834 68	2,278 81	13,848 94	367 88	2,936 77	9,347 49	-	6,950 72	3,011 63
Illinois state	1820	2124	1573	3,923 65	266 33	1,630 74	267 68	2,271 56	10,359 63	-	8,268 07	3,277 88
	1821	2264	2124	3,208 39	278 16	1,526 78	300 72	1,729 09	12,710 66	-	10,981 59	2,333 67
	1822	2254	2149	8,648 81	550 61	2,594 23	5,856 69	10,404 81	4,548 12	-	5,176 91	6,350 50
Indiana state	1820	2643	2254	7,648 81	428 70	2,619 20	414 71	5,113 60	11,941 90	-	6,829 90	6,350 50
	1821	2956	2643	7,125 55	2,407 51	2,407 51	4,746 14	10,835 54	10,835 54	-	6,079 40	3,048 60
	1822	3056	4628	39,523 63	2,206 13	16,384 30	1,466 26	23,569 20	35,713 53	-	11,814 09	33,972 95
Kentucky state	1820	5367	5056	34,439 29	1,881 37	13,939 31	1,881 37	16,690 31	40,339 82	-	19,701 50	35,536 82
	1821	5579	5367	30,810 33	2,015 58	12,662 44	1,583 85	18,559 62	39,519 15	-	20,959 50	7,184 97
	1822	848	923	33,836 87	752 24	7,142 11	1,819 57	25,627 43	18,817 51	6,809 92	-	29,187 04
Louisiana state	1820	848	848	32,620 25	541 12	6,948 05	1,801 76	24,414 52	19,235 05	5,169 46	-	25,546 54
	1821	1300	848	38,920 91	630 76	6,789 89	1,570 96	23,051 86	18,403 50	4,648 36	-	26,513 84
	1822	1911	1799	22,447 97	2,077 15	8,948 98	764 60	14,811 60	14,415 62	395 98	-	15,186 39
Maine state	1820	2183	1911	22,522 30	2,188 98	8,971 48	491 81	15,247 99	14,215 36	1,032 63	-	25,561 67
	1821	2183	2163	23,713 14	2,999 37	9,618 66	541 29	16,522 56	14,541 50	1,981 06	-	23,560 10
	1822	1801	1774	68,125 42	3,679 75	13,068 80	1,851 76	46,884 61	33,663 41	13,200 67	-	48,889 53
Maryland state	1820	1912	1601	57,983 54	3,762 10	12,819 41	1,654 87	47,271 36	34,118 29	13,158 07	-	46,249 73
	1821	1927	1912	69,141 90	3,532 57	12,563 01	1,748 92	48,382 54	34,016 18	14,366 96	-	50,823 04
	1822	2469	2357	87,061 82	3,215 92	20,000 47	2,952 94	67,319 23	26,181 27	41,137 96	-	63,681 28
Massachusetts state	1820	2469	2469	90,558 97	4,199 27	21,722 23	2,753 00	74,701 04	24,583 68	50,147 36	-	83,833 64
	1821	2469	2469	94,977 00	4,199 27	21,722 23	2,753 00	74,701 04	24,583 68	50,147 36	-	77,875 64

Post Office affairs—concluded.

[FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.]

Table of the extent of the post roads, amount of postages collected, compensation of postmasters, incidental expenses, cost of transporting the mail &c. &c. in each state and territory, in the years 1820, 1821, and 1822; each year commencing April 1.

NAME OF STATE OR TERRITORY.	Year.	Extent, in miles, of post roads.	In miles, on which mail was carried.	Amount of postages collected on letters.	Postages collected on newspapers.	Compensation of postmasters.	Expenses of postmasters.	Net balance of postmasters' accounts.	Expense of transporting the mail.	Balance in favor of each state, &c.	Balance against the state, &c.	Amount collected from each state, &c.
Michigan territory	1820	119	66	1,510 44	95 08	498 62	79 79	1,027 11	741 28	285 83	.	1,503 00
	1821	119	119	1,384 93	82 54	454 89	76 67	935 31	716 25	159 66	.	716 25
	1822	110	119	1,365 99	88 26	457 29	81 50	915 46	676 25	239 21	.	239 21
Mississippi state	1820	1872	1879	12,345 27	569 83	4,116 62	463 71	8,294 97	29,523 56	2,988 00	21,928 99	7,995 70
	1821	1969	1872	12,331 72	599 00	4,119 63	422 28	8,448 81	31,183 80	20,883 49	.	10,581 06
	1822	2209	1969	11,514 39	672 29	3,889 39	504 63	7,872 66	20,883 49	.	.	13,010 83
	1820	1615	1669	9,038 72	485 32	2,668 86	469 58	6,396 40	6,659 32	3,787 67	162 92	8,152 42
	1821	2005	1615	7,429 67	509 92	2,349 87	388 02	5,297 12	7,689 55	2,392 43	2,392 43	6,679 37
	1822	2150	2005	5,937 62	434 81	1,974 49	388 02	4,061 92	6,124 12	.	2,062 20	4,977 51
Missouri state	1820	2039	2015	14,273 40	814 50	5,769 98	387 10	7,930 82	7,746 62	.	184 20	7,739 47
	1821	2201	2201	13,357 86	746 55	5,570 94	327 22	8,206 25	8,740 97	.	534 72	11,148 85
	1822	2201	2201	15,760 66	902 38	5,815 36	246 65	8,601 23	8,773 56	.	172 33	14,155 42
New Hampshire state	1820	1261	1261	19,504 32	1,438 58	6,740 84	387 23	13,614 80	15,655 40	.	2,040 60	14,155 42
	1821	1293	1261	18,779 13	1,504 64	6,636 58	581 40	13,099 21	14,839 26	.	2,040 60	14,155 42
	1822	1419	1293	20,465 42	1,796 04	7,297 46	561 40	14,692 60	15,329 13	1,364 01	.	13,741 77
	1820	6795	6402	188,976 33	11,200 53	47,393 81	9,126 85	138,556 20	75,796 13	62,760 07	1,364 01	13,047 33
	1821	7442	6795	182,652 76	11,854 69	46,831 63	8,707 72	138,968 30	70,652 98	68,515 32	.	130,608 49
	1822	8064	7442	193,460 14	12,589 54	48,873 16	10,020 37	147,154 15	70,591 95	76,563 10	.	181,357 52
New Jersey state	1820	6218	6218	31,853 17	2,840 42	13,195 06	737 95	20,760 58	53,402 55	.	32,641 97	145,173 20
	1821	6681	6218	31,976 00	2,933 17	13,129 27	942 72	20,543 18	54,899 17	.	34,056 79	18,932 49
	1822	6930	6681	31,478 09	3,034 34	13,407 79	868 53	20,536 11	57,087 94	.	34,834 59	21,834 59
New York state	1820	5636	5318	36,317 61	2,489 29	12,872 29	1,814 90	24,119 60	53,839 06	.	36,851 03	20,264 53
	1821	5900	5636	32,248 55	2,270 52	11,757 90	1,424 07	21,337 11	46,205 74	.	29,719 46	32,512 75
	1822	6428	5900	31,887 46	2,469 96	11,330 97	1,485 06	21,391 39	41,110 18	.	24,868 63	31,999 62
Ohio state	1820	6298	6298	129,408 58	6,469 96	11,330 97	1,485 06	21,391 39	41,110 18	27,107 96	.	26,898 02
	1821	7094	6738	124,576 50	7,654 89	30,414 08	4,215 05	102,901 14	75,792 18	27,107 96	.	26,898 02
	1822	7451	7094	127,881 77	8,290 95	28,010 98	4,752 56	98,887 82	76,399 61	22,489 81	.	94,852 48
Pennsylvania state	1820	279	279	12,803 69	645 87	3,936 95	3,265 56	104,156 78	75,897 54	28,259 24	.	108,199 66
	1821	279	279	13,041 12	502 59	4,018 51	302 71	9,031 76	3,759 24	5,294 62	.	104,199 66
	1822	310	279	15,069 74	505 46	4,198 54	255 70	9,274 47	3,180 73	6,093 74	.	8,264 91
Rhode Island state	1820	3666	3462	50,168 52	3,290 00	11,698 93	290 50	10,999 07	3,834 82	7,164 22	.	12,284 81
	1821	3741	3666	49,483 14	3,174 90	11,448 73	1,130 81	39,898 50	62,347 28	.	11,821 56	40,663 76
	1822	3868	3741	48,176 87	3,134 42	11,614 53	1,407 71	39,289 05	55,888 11	.	22,653 78	41,601 41
South Carolina state	1820	4129	3741	22,852 58	1,529 92	9,447 51	1,433 17	13,481 62	45,403 29	.	22,653 78	39,419 74
	1821	4609	4129	20,989 82	1,383 11	8,729 09	1,095 15	12,535 72	48,166 18	.	31,921 67	11,045 27
	1822	4704	4609	19,083 35	1,463 18	8,104 01	1,155 27	10,387 25	48,166 18	.	33,630 46	13,966 98
Tennessee state	1820	1598	1550	14,564 53	939 73	6,446 29	581 83	8,467 17	43,336 67	.	33,549 42	12,141 13
	1821	1598	1598	13,877 91	964 38	6,252 00	514 13	8,076 16	11,826 24	.	3,959 07	9,412 88
	1822	1655	1598	14,374 92	1,022 58	6,261 99	319 66	8,786 35	12,510 25	.	4,100 28	12,069 78
Vermont state	1820	8012	7836	86,873 89	7,507 92	29,209 83	2,006 85	62,986 04	118,935 34	.	50,949 50	9,337 45
	1821	8519	8012	84,383 71	7,461 65	28,321 83	2,006 85	61,613 68	116,100 61	.	54,488 93	70,960 01
	1822	8982	8519	82,654 03	7,607 06	28,634 58	2,591 56	58,947 95	107,975 14	.	49,027 19	63,266 10

Public Debt.

Report of the committee of ways and means on the state of the public debt, accompanied with a bill, authorizing the secretary of the treasury to borrow a sum not exceeding twelve millions of dollars, &c. The committee of ways and means, to whom has been referred "the report from the secretary of the treasury on the state of the finances," of the 31st of December last, report:

That, in considering so much of the said report as relates to the public debt of the United States, it appears, that, on the 1st day of January, 1826, there will be redeemable of the six per cent. stock of 1813, \$12,000,000, and that the ordinary revenues of the year will not be adequate to the reimbursement of more than \$7,000,000, leaving an excess of \$5,000,000 to be provided for.

The whole amount of the public debt, including the loan of \$5,000,000, at 4½ per cent. authorized by the act of the 26th May last, is found to be \$88,545,003 38. Of this sum, \$2,500,000 of the last mentioned loan not having been actually paid to the United States, could not be regularly included in the estimate of the secretary of the treasury at the close of the last year; but must, nevertheless, be considered as part of the debt, with a view to future years.

This sum of \$88,545,003 38, is redeemable as follows:

In 1825,	\$7,651,570	93	of 6 per cents.
1826,	19,062,356	62	6 per cents. of 1813.
1827,	13,091,437	63	6 per cents. of 1814.
1828,	9,490,999	10	6 per cents.
1831,	18,961	59	
1832,	6,673,900	72,	of which 1,018,000 72, are at 5 per cent. and 5,000,000 at 4½ per cent.
1833,	6,673,055	31,	all at 4½ per cent. except 18,961 59, at 5 per cent.
1834,	1,654,153	73	at 4½ per cent.
1835,	4,735,296	39	at 5 per cent.
	7,000,000	00	at pleasure, being the subscription to the capital of the bank of the United States, at 5 per cent.
	13,296,231	45	at pleasure, being the 3 per cents.
	<hr/>		
	\$88,545,003	38	

By this statement, it appears that, in the years 1829 and 1830, no part of the public debt will be reimbursable, excepting the seven millions to the bank, and the three per cents.; but, as these bear a less interest than the portion of the 6 per cents. of 1813, redeemable on the 1st of January, 1826, and which cannot, for the want of means, be reimbursed before the years 1829 and 1830, it is believed to be advisable to provide for that portion, by a new stock, at a reduced rate of interest, payable at those periods.

The committee, therefore, recommend a new loan, or an exchange, to the amount of \$12,000,000, at a rate of interest not exceeding 4½ per cent. reimbursable in equal portions, in the years 1829 and 1830; and for that purpose report a bill.

Trade with France.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, January 12, 1825.

A letter, of which the following is a translation, has been received at this department from the BARON DE MAREUIL, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from France. It is published as a notification to all persons whom it may concern.

[TRANSLATION.]

Baron de Mareuil to the secretary of state.

Washington, 9th January, 1825.

For the products of the soil and of the industry of the United States, imported into France in American bottoms, to enjoy the conditions of favor, stipulat-

ed by the convention of the 24th June, 1822, must be accompanied with a certificate of origin, or special manifest, delivered by the collectors of the customs of the United States, upon the sworn declaration of the shippers, and examined by one of the consuls or consular agents of his majesty.

This last formality is indispensable to render valid, in France, the certificates of the collectors of the customs, by establishing the authenticity of their signatures.

Nevertheless, some American ships from Mobile arrived lately at Havre, with the certificates of the collector of the customs in that port, which had not the formality of the authentication of any consular agent of France. Notwithstanding this omission, the administration of the customs consented to admit, for that time, the products of the United States, borne upon the manifest, to the privileges of the convention; but formally declaring, at the same time, that a similar favor should not be granted in future; and that the owners of American ships, despatched to France from a port where there was not a consular agent, must provide the authentication demanded, from the nearest residence.

I hasten, sir, therefore, to inform you of a decision which is not only a confirmation of the measures already prescribed, but which is so important to the American trade, as to render it essential that it should be kept warned of the necessity of conforming therewith. The consul general was disposed to make a formal announcement on this subject, in the newspapers, but I thought that your interposition in it would have still more effect. I ought to add, that, in transmitting to the consuls of the king the orders which he has received from Paris, the consul general has invited them, for the greater facility of commerce, to delegate, in the ports of their districts, where clearances for France are most common, persons, who, enjoying their entire confidence, may be authorized by them to examine the certificates of the collectors of the customs.

Accept, sir, the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

The baron DE MAREUIL.

Mr. Hemphill's Speech.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JAN. 14, 1825.

The house having resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, as reported by the committee on roads and canals—

Mr. Hemphill, (the chairman), rose. He said, the committee would perceive that the bill, which was now submitted to their consideration, authorized a subscription in behalf of the United States for 1500 shares, which is equal to \$300,000, in the stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company; the government was to receive its proportion of the dividends, and the secretary of the treasury was to vote at any election for the officers of the company, according to the number of shares subscribed.

The importance of the question presented by this bill, said Mr. H. will, I hope, justify me in occupying the attention of the committee for a short time. The subject of this canal, and the proceedings connected with it, are, I know, very familiar to some of the committee, but there are others, I presume, who are not so well acquainted with them; and, for this reason, I will take the liberty of giving as brief a history of the canal as I can.

Soon after the system of canalling became so universal in England, and the benefits of canals so generally known, a canal, to connect the waters of the Delaware with the Chesapeake bay, was contemplated, and many surveys, to carry this design into effect, were made antecedent to the revolution; when Mr. Latrobe surveyed the route, which was, I believe, in

1806, he mentioned that 32 surveys had been previously made—and I expect that there have been 10 or 15 surveys and examinations of the ground since that period.

The first legislative step to effect the object was taken by the legislature of the state of Maryland, who, on the 7th of December, 1799, passed a law to incorporate a company by the name of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company. This law proposed to co-operate with the states of Delaware and Pennsylvania; and these states, impressed with the importance of the subject, not only as it regarded themselves, but in its relation to the nation at large, did not hesitate to act conjointly with the state of Maryland, and they respectively passed laws to accomplish the object of a water communication between the waters of the Delaware and Chesapeake bay. On this subject eleven laws have been enacted; but it will not be necessary for me to detain the committee by referring to them, except so far as to exhibit their leading provisions. The acts of the respective states authorized the opening of books for subscriptions to the amount of \$500,000, in shares of \$200 each; and incorporated the subscribers, with ample powers to locate the route, to acquire the title to lands in the states of Maryland and Delaware, through which it should pass, and to cut and finish the canal, and to keep it in repair forever.

The necessary regulations for the payment of tolls were prescribed by the respective acts. And it was stipulated, that the canal and works, when completed, should forever thereafter be esteemed and taken to be navigable, as a public highway, free for the transportation of all goods, commodities, or produce whatsoever, on payment of the tolls imposed by the acts; and that no additional toll or tax whatever, for the use of the water of the canal and the works thereon, should, at any time, be imposed by all, or either of the said states. Other arrangements took place between the states, some of which not bearing directly on the canal project, need not now be mentioned. I will refer to one which may be of importance, as connected with the prosperity of the canal: By the first Maryland act, of the 7th December, 1799, there is a provision that the act should be of no force or effect until a law be passed by the legislature of Pennsylvania, declaring the river Susquehanna to be a highway, and authorizing individuals or bodies corporate to remove obstructions therein, at a period not exceeding three years, from the first day of March, 1800. A law to this effect was passed by the legislature of Pennsylvania.

The acts contain the usual provisions for the election of a president and directors, for the transfer of the stock, the collection of the tolls, and the payment of dividends; and also authorizes the company to increase the subscriptions whenever necessary.

By virtue of the laws of these three states, a company was legally incorporated, who, in April, 1804, after causing many surveys to be made, located the canal in favor of what was called the upper route from Welch Point to Christiana; the Elk river, with the resources of Christiana and White Clay creeks, were supposed to contain a sufficiency of water.

The waters of the Elk river were purchased, including the route of the feeder and the necessary lands; and the work to construct the feeder, commenced on the 2d of May, 1804; and was earnestly prosecuted during the years 1804-5, when a failure of funds compelled the board, after the expenditure of about \$100,000, to suspend the whole undertaking. The cause of this disaster is difficult now to trace; the stockholders failed to pay their instalments, owing, in a degree, perhaps, to the investments of their funds in the numerous banks and insurance companies that were created about that period, which promised high and immediate profits; still the failure, it may be im-

agined, would not have occurred if the same practical knowledge and public spirit had existed then on the subject of internal improvements, which are now manifested almost every where.

The company, being without funds, made applications for aid whenever there appeared to be any hope of success, to congress and to the legislatures of the states of Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania.

The subject was introduced to the consideration of congress in 1806, by a memorial, signed on behalf of the company, which was accompanied by an able production entitled "Observations respecting the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal."

Favorable reports, in the senate, were made in 1806, '7, '9, '12 and '13, illustrating the great importance of the subject, and the advantages to be derived to the general government, by a water communication from the Delaware and Chesapeake bay.

It was recommended to grant to the company certain quantities of land, from which source funds could be raised to complete the work; and, to this effect, several bills passed in the senate—one in the session of the tenth congress, and two in the eleventh congress.

The house of representatives have also had the subject under consideration, at different terms, from the year 1806 to the year 1821, and many resolutions have been adopted, and several committees, to whom the subject had been referred, respectively reported bills to the house to authorize the subscription of stock. Bills of this description were reported in 1812, '13, and '18, and the bill now on the table was reported at the last session. In the mean time laws have passed favorable to the canal, in the states of Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania.

On the 18th of December, 1812, the Maryland legislature enacted a law, the preamble of which I will be allowed to read—it is as follows: "Whereas, during the time of war against the United States of America, the completion of the work of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal would be greatly beneficial to the United States, by forming the great link of an inland navigation of six or seven hundred miles, and, thereby establish, a perfectly safe, easy, and rapid transportation of our armies and the munitions of war, through the interior of the country, and which would ever tend to operate as a cement to the union between the states; and, whereas the prosperity and the agricultural interest of the state of Maryland, the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the Delaware state, are more deeply interested than their sister states, in the useful work of opening a communication between the Chesapeake bay and the river Delaware, by means of the said Chesapeake and Delaware canal—therefore, in order to enable the president and directors of the said canal to prosecute and finish the important work, be it enacted," &c.

The first section of the act authorized a conditional subscription, on the part of the state of Maryland, and declared that, if the United States should subscribe seven hundred and fifty shares, the commonwealth of Pennsylvania three hundred and seventy-five shares, and the state of Delaware one hundred shares, in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, in such case, the treasurer of the western shore was authorized to subscribe, in behalf of the state of Maryland, two hundred and fifty shares.

On the 25th of March, 1813, the legislature of the state of Pennsylvania passed a law similar to the law of the state of Maryland, and embraced the preamble in full. It authorized a subscription to be made, on the part of Pennsylvania, of 375 shares, if the United States should subscribe 750 shares, the state of Maryland 250 shares, and the state of Delaware 100 shares.

These laws never went into operation, as the United States and state of Delaware did not sub-

scriba; and the project rested for a considerable time. In 1822, great exertions were again made to revive the company, and to acquire new information and new subscriptions; and, in the year 1823, acts were passed, by which subscriptions, to the amount of \$25,000, were obtained from the state of Delaware, \$50,000 from Maryland, and \$100,000 from Pennsylvania, and new private subscriptions were made to the amount of \$225,000.

The whole ground was again explored, and every means taken to acquire the best information, at an expense of about \$10,000; all which was submitted to the board of examining engineers, composed of general Bernard and colonel Totten, of the United States' engineer department, and judge Wright and Mr. White, two civil engineers. These engineers unanimously determined on the route, in their opinion, the most eligible, beginning on the Delaware river, near Newbold's Landing, where an artificial harbor and tide-lock must be provided—the canal to be cut through St. George's meadows to St. George's dam, there to be lifted by a lock of eight feet; thence, through St. George's mill-pond, through the dividing ridge of the peninsula, and through Turner's mill, to a lock of six feet fall at Turner's mill-dam; and thence, along Broad and Back creeks, to a tide-lock, near the mouth of Long creek. This report of the route, was unanimously adopted by the president and directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company. The canal is to be sixty feet wide at the water's edge, thirty-six feet at the bottom, and eight feet deep, and fourteen miles in length. It is sufficient for the passage of our coasting vessels, and will accommodate itself with the Dismal Swamp Canal. It is intended to create an artificial harbor on the Delaware, adjoining the canal, for the reception and protection of vessels. The execution of the work has been placed under the superintendence of judge Wright, an engineer, justly celebrated, and who has already performed the most eminent services to his country, by the practical and successful part he has taken in the execution of the greatest works in America.

Contracts, for the entire excavation of the canal, have been executed. The land and water works, on the whole line, have been secured, and the work actually commenced on the 15th of April, 1824.

The excavation and embankment, on the eastern division of the canal, amounts already to 714,930 cubic yards, and, on the western division, to 158,806, making, in the whole, 873,736 cubic yards. This is equal to about thirty-seven miles of a canal of the usual dimensions.

On the section No. 5, on the deep-cut, which is to be seventy feet deep, the excavation amounts to 668,704 cubic yards; and three of the sub-contracts are finished to the depth of twelve feet, in a style, it is said, which is not inferior to any work of the kind in Europe. In this portion of the canal, more earth will be removed, from the same extent of surface, than has ever been done in any part of the world.

The Delaware tide-lock, which is a hundred feet long, between the gates, and twenty-two feet wide, and containing 400,000 cubic feet of solid masonry, is already completed.

During the last summer months, there were from 1,000 to 1,200 men employed, and about 200 teams, and many machines, which were invented by one of the contractors, for the purpose of excavating the St. George's meadows.

The memorial presented by the company, represents the available funds at

	Dollars. 700,000
It is made up as follows:	
Now private subscriptions	Dollars. 425,000
Subscriptions by the state of Pennsylvania	100,000
Do. by the state of Maryland	50,000
Do. by the state of Delaware	25,000
Old subscriptions, calculated at	100,000
	700,000

The estimate of the whole expense, by the examining engineers, amounted to one million three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The contracts for the whole line, however, have fallen above \$100,000, under the estimate. This will leave above \$550,000, say \$600,000, for future subscriptions.

These are the circumstances under which the canal now presents itself, and, I cannot but consider it of the highest concern, in a national light, that a second failure should not occur in the grand design of connecting the waters of the Delaware with the Chesapeake Bay, or that any unfortunate delay should take place in the prosecution of the work; it would dishearten spirited individuals, and produce an unhappy effect on the contemplated improvements of the country. Nothing is now wanting to insure success, but a participation on the part of the general government, which will create an entire confidence, that the undertaking will be accomplished in a reasonable time; for, when the opinion is firmly established that no casualty can be expected to impede the progress of the work, there will be no difficulty in raising more funds by private subscriptions. That the work will be finished, at some time, a rational doubt can no longer be entertained; still, it may be apprehended, by many, who otherwise would be induced to subscribe, that a dependence on private subscriptions would be too precarious, and that the work may again be suspended, and the stockholders deprived, longer than they could afford, of a return of any profits from their investments. To remove suspicions of this kind, whether well or ill founded, it is exceedingly desirable that the general government should countenance the measure, and thereby dispel all fears as to its speedy completion. This great national undertaking can be finished in two seasons, if nothing should obstruct the progress of the work. As to its magnitude and great importance to the nation, in a time of war, it is unnecessary to speak at large. As a military work, it will be equal to any fortification that has been erected, and on which so much money has been expended.

The Atlantic coast is extensive, and, at many places, exposed to an enemy in possession of a strong naval force, and no improvement could be so well calculated to facilitate our military operations against an enemy, as an inland navigation, along and near the frontier, for the transportation of the army and the heavy munitions of war, in safety, from place to place, and so expeditiously as to defeat the designs of the enemy.

In the documents presented to congress by the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, it is stated that general Washington, in the revolutionary war, often lamented the want of a navigable canal from the Chesapeake to the Delaware.

The difficulties of transporting his supplies across the isthmus, are said to have been great, and nothing was more distressing than the detention to which he was subjected, when he arrived at the isthmus, on his march to the south, for the want of wagons to transport his stores and heavy artillery from one water to the other.

Had a water communication existed, a landing of the British, at Welch's Point, previous to the battle of Brandywine, might, it is very probable, have been defeated; and the same observation may apply to the predatory excursions of the enemy on the shores of the Chesapeake, and along the Susquehanna, during the last war. The canal would also afford great facilities for the protection of this city.

During the late war, the carriage of goods, tobacco, flour, cotton and other bulky articles, across the peninsula, made it necessary to use four distinct lines of transportation, at an expense of wagonage, which has been estimated at 414,000 dollars in one year; about a third of the whole expense of the canal.

As to its advantages to the country, in times of peace, it is impossible to form any just estimate. The vessels which will be adapted to the canal, can also pass through the Disinal Swamp canal, and will form a line of water communication that will embrace a wide and extended range of interests, from North Carolina to Trenton, on the Delaware, including the towns and landings on the rivers and waters of the state of North Carolina, emptying into the Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds; and, also, the numerous rivers of Virginia and Maryland, and the river Susquehanna, which empty into the Chesapeake bay. And, at no distant day, it may be expected to form the central link of a grand inland navigation, of an immense extent, along and near the Atlantic coast.

The position and variety of public advantages to be derived from the canal, are satisfactory that it is not to be an object exclusively belonging to one or a few states; and if money should be appropriated for the general purpose of internal improvements, to be distributed among the states according to the ratio of representation, it would not be fair that the parts allotted to Delaware or Maryland should be expended on this canal. Many of the states would be more benefitted by the canal than Delaware, through which it principally passes.

A system of internal improvements, which will operate advantageously to the general government and in a just proportion to the states, can be established; but, from the geography of the country, there are certain objects of improvement which more peculiarly concern the United States, and these must be perfected principally by the union at large; they cannot be embraced in any uniform system. Such cases are not numerous, but I think this is one of them.

It is an object of a general character; it is truly national; it resembles the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, in whose streams twelve or thirteen states are interested, and yet no one in a degree sufficient to induce it to undertake the perfection of the navigation of either of these rivers.

The objects being considered of a national character, the general government has commenced the performance of these great improvements, and, I believe, to the entire satisfaction of the nation.

Besides, the canal is so constructed that, if the general government should hereafter wish it, the canal, by the simple operation of being cut deeper, may be made capable to admit the passage of large merchant vessels or ships of war.

I will not pretend to give any estimate of the probable profits to the stockholders; but, comparing it with other canals, which in their infancy yield handsome profits, and considering the extensive country, and numerous towns, and increasing trade, that will be connected with it immediately, and the far more extended range which it may embrace hereafter, when other contemplated canals in Jersey and other places shall have been made, it is not extravagant to put down the profits of the canal at a sum exceeding the legal rate of interest. The New York canals, as appears by the late message of the governor of that state, have surpassed the expectations of their most zealous advocates. What, then, is asked of the general government? Nothing, in substance, but its good will. It is solicited merely to countenance this great undertaking in the manner proposed, by which, as a stockholder, it will lose nothing, but, in a national point of view, will reap many and important advantages.

I have heard it mentioned in conversation, and it may be asked again, if the stock is likely to become lucrative, why do not the citizens of Pennsylvania, and of Philadelphia in particular, fill up the subscriptions? I answer, in the first place, that it is not certain that they will not, if means cannot be obtained elsewhere. In the second place, I beg leave to inform

the committee, that the citizens of Philadelphia have invested about seven millions of dollars in public improvements, and it cannot be expected that they can undertake to complete every public work, although it may be profitable. Pennsylvania has constructed about 18,000 miles of turnpike roads, and made numerous and expensive bridges, and has improved the navigation of the Schuylkill, and is now embarked extensively in canalling.

But this particular object, as I have already mentioned, is not exclusively a state object. The legislature of Pennsylvania, and the citizens in their individual capacity, have done their share. Still, more may be expected from them to aid in the completion of this important work.

Against bestowing the countenance of the government in the manner proposed, there is no constitutional objection, upon any of the principles heretofore assumed as to the powers of the general government.

On the subject of the bank of the U. States, it was insisted, on the one side, that the general government could not create a corporation; but no such power is claimed here, the corporation being created by competent state authorities.

The improvements on the Ohio and Mississippi have commenced without any co-operation of the states; but, as respects this canal, the consent of the states has been given. There is nothing that can leave a doubt as to the powers of congress to act on this occasion. It is embraced within the construction given to the constitution by the president, in his communication respecting the Cumberland road.

And, as to the expediency of a government becoming a stockholder in a corporation, experience has shown that it is highly beneficial, and attended with no inconvenience. The practice of the states is full proof of this. In many instances, they encourage spirited individuals, by creating corporations, and subscribing as stockholders.

Pennsylvania has repeatedly subscribed for stock in banks, bridges, and state roads, the result has been useful to such improvements, and advantageous to the state.

In my introductory remarks, it has been one main object, to give a history of the proceedings concerning the canal; and, in the conclusion of the little I have had to say, I come now to one consideration of the subject which I dread the most. It is the danger that amendments may be proposed, by even the friends of the general measure, to embrace other objects, and so to load the present bill as to cause a failure of the whole, without its being so designed. This has been the fate of the measure heretofore. I will, however, indulge the hope, that the public feeling which generally exists in favor of internal improvements, and the improved state of experience, as to the practicability and utility of public works in this country, will induce honorable members to permit the question to be taken on this bill upon its own merits, and not to expose it to any unnecessary risk.

It is really distinguishable from any object that can be named, inasmuch as the work is partly executed, and as no further information is necessary, no state laws are to be obtained, and its national importance is so apparent, that no one can deny it. If the general government is seriously disposed to aid, in certain instances, the internal improvements of the country, no spot could be selected freer from objections, for a beginning.

I think I have good reason to anticipate a favorable result in this respect from the laudable disposition that prevailed in congress at the last session, when the bills to improve the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers were under discussion. No member, that I recollect, attempted to carry with those bills,

other favorite objects of his own. They were fairly considered on their respective merits alone.

The object of this bill, it is true, lies near those I represent, but since I have had the honor of a seat here, I have been uniform in giving my support to the interal improvements of the country. I have, on no occasion, refused to vote for any measure of improvement, because it was not connected with something near home; and the same spirit appears to have animated the members generally at the last session.

I have been induced to make the remarks which I have done, respecting any amendments to connect the bill with other objects, although a little out of place, because I have understood that, in this way, this interesting project had often been defeated.

In introducing this bill to the consideration of the committee, I have abstained from any remarks on the general subject of improving a country by canals, and will now only observe that, in very many instances, they have entirely changed the appearance of the country through which they pass, by giving to its interior parts, in a great degree, the advantages of coasts, and bringing the whole country into a sort of compactness that cannot be accomplished by any other means. They conquer the inconveniences that naturally exist between the extreme parts of a nation, and, by the facilities which they always afford, they excite industry, in a most surprising manner.

Our greatest difficulty is to begin, and that has been the case in most nations; and this seems strange to me, for, as soon as public works are executed, they are considered the highest blessings that can be bestowed on a country, and the authors of them go down to posterity with more lasting glory than could be attained by any other public acts. The credit now depends on the actual execution, the science on the subject being so well known.

Some imagine that the nation is too young. No opinion can be more fallacious. On this head, I was pleased with a remark of the Abbe de Pradt, on the colonies. In speaking on the age of a nation, he says it does not depend on time, it is on the resources and population of the country—and I will add to his sensible remark, that it may depend also, in a degree, on the enterprising character of the people. Ten millions of people are capable of performing all the important interests of a nation. This ought not, on subjects of this description, to be considered a young nation.

The New York works are a complete and satisfactory answer to any objections made in respect to the age of the nation. We have ocular demonstration of the immense works that have been accomplished there in a period of seven or eight years; and I will ask, has any of the other concerns of the state or the nation been neglected on that account? It is true, that state is in debt for nearly the whole expenditure—but would any man in the state give up the canal to be free of the debt? Not one. Now, the general government can do the same things on a still greater scale: and why should not the same results follow? In ten years, the whole face of this country might be changed. Gentlemen talk of the national debt—but what is a debt of eighty or ninety millions to such a country as this? Had the system of internal improvements been commenced long ago, the value of the country might have been doubled at this day—or would it have involved the sacrifice of any other interests, to promote internal improvements, as the example of New York, already quoted, has plainly demonstrated. I sincerely hope, Mr. Chairman, that we shall now make a beginning. I am well convinced the spirit of the nation is on this subject in advance of congress—and I am equally persuaded that, if a beginning is to be made, no spot could be selected freer from objections, than that in which the canal has been commenced, which it is the purpose of the present bill to aid.

Eighteenth Congress—2d Session.

SENATE.

January 13. Mr. Talbot, from the judiciary committee, reported the bill "further to regulate the jurisdiction of the supreme court of the United States," with sundry amendments.

The following message was received from the president of the United States, by Mr. Everett, his private secretary.

To the senate of the United States:

In compliance with two resolutions of the senate, the first of the 21st, and the second of the 23rd of December last, requesting information respecting the injuries which have been sustained by our citizens by piratical depredations, and other details connected therewith, and requesting, also, information of the measures which have been adopted for the suppression of piracy, and whether, in the opinion of the executive, it will not be necessary to adopt other means for the accomplishment of the object, and, in that event, what other means it will be advisable to recur to, I herewith transmit a report from the secretary of state, and likewise a report from the secretary of the navy, with the documents referred to in each.

On the very important question submitted to the executive, as to the necessity of recurring to other more effectual means, for the suppression of a practice so destructive to the lives and property of our citizens, I have to observe that three expedients occur; one, by the pursuit of the offenders to the settled as well as unsettled parts of the island from whence they issue; another, by reprisal on the property of the inhabitants; and the third, by a blockade of the ports of those islands. It will be obvious that neither of these measures can be resorted to, in a spirit of amity with Spain, otherwise than in a firm belief that neither the government of Spain, nor the government of either of these islands, has the power to suppress that atrocious practice, and that the United States interpose their aid for the accomplishment of an object which is of equal importance to them as well as to us. Acting on this principle, the facts which justify the proceeding being universally known and felt, by all engaged in commerce in that sea, it may fairly be presumed, that neither will the government of Spain, nor the government of either of those islands, complain of a resort to either of those measures, or to all of them, should such resort be necessary. It is, therefore, suggested, that a power commensurate with either resource, be granted to the executive, to be exercised according to his discretion, and as circumstances may imperiously require. It is hoped that the manifestation of a policy so decisive, will produce the happiest result; that it will rid these seas and this hemisphere of this practice. This hope is strengthened by the belief that the government of Spain, and the governments of the islands, particularly of Cuba, whose chief is known here, will faithfully co-operate in such measures as may be necessary for the accomplishment of this very important object. To secure such co-operation, will be the earnest desire, and, of course, the zealous and persevering effort of the executive.

JAMES MONROE.

The senate then adjourned to Monday.

January 17. The following resolutions, offered by Mr. Chandler, on Thursday last, were taken up, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to cause to be made, and laid before the senate, as soon as may be, an abstract of the rules and regulations for the field exercise and manœuvres of the infantry, and the general regulations for the army, which is observed and practiced upon by the army of the United States, in such a manner as shall be best adapted to the use of the militia of the United States.

Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to report to the senate, as soon as may be, the number of divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions and companies of militia of the United States, according to the last returns from the several states of the union.

The bill "for the relief of John McLure" was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Mills, from the select committee to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill "appropriating the sum of \$6,000 for the purchase of Peale's equestrian portrait of Washington;" which was read twice.

Mr. Van Buren presented the petition of Enrico Causici, sculptor, praying that an additional appropriation may be made, to enable him to proceed to execute, in marble, an Allegorical Group for the use of the senate chamber, which he has modelled under an appropriation heretofore made by congress for that purpose.

Mr. Holmes, of Maine, from the committee on finance, reported a bill "to secure the accountability of public officers and others;" which was read.

The senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, and the bill having been read the third time, the question was put, "shall this bill pass?"

Mr. Van Dyke rose, and addressed the senate as follows:

Having been a member of the committee charged with the consideration of this bill, I have candidly lent my aid to remove objections which applied to it, as introduced by the gentleman who has been its zealous advocate. The project now presented is preferable to that which received the sanction of this honorable body at the last session; but it still presents difficulties that are, in my judgment, insuperable. To abolish imprisonment for debt is the declared object of this bill; and to effect it, we are urged to adopt and put in motion all the new machinery of this new system. New oaths, new trials, new proofs, and a strange commixture of law and equity, are the means to be used to accomplish this object. From the best consideration that I have been able to give the subject, I cannot assent to such an experiment. The administration of justice between creditor and debtor, as now practised, is plain and familiar; where this innovation may lead us, it may be difficult to state; but one thing is not to be disguised, the creditor will be met with new difficulties and accumulated expense in prosecuting a claim for a just debt. And whence do you obtain satisfactory evidence that it is necessary for the good of the nation, that such a system should be adopted? From what quarter of the country have you received a memorial suggesting such a plan as that proposed by this bill? I have heard of none; and my own observation and experience, within the limited circle of a few states, induces a belief that the dreadful picture of oppression which has been drawn, in vivid colors, by the advocates of the measure, is a creature of the imagination, and has no existence in real life. I boldly say, the original is not found in the middle states, and gentlemen, in whom I place confidence, assure me that it will be sought in vain in other states. As a legislator, I do not perceive the necessity for this measure. I apprehend serious difficulties in executing the plan, and, therefore, feel constrained to vote against it. I ask the yeas and nays, that I may record my vote in opposition to the bill.

The yeas and nays were then ordered.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, said, that he was called upon, in consequence of the objections made to the passage of the bill by the two gentlemen from Delaware and Virginia, to vindicate the measure under consideration. It had been said, that we had not brought forward any case of hardship which proved the necessity of this measure. It is necessary to detain the senate with the search after, and the reading the jail records of the different states or of the United States, to prove that he who has power, in this respect, will abuse it? Human nature was too well known to require him to illustrate the principle, that equal and just laws were required to exercise the in-

crease of inordinate passions. The jail records of several states at the last session had been adduced and relied upon to prove the necessity of this measure. The fact was established, and the fact can be established, that there are unreasonable and unjust creditors, as well as fraudulent debtors—the bill was intended to restrain the one and to detect the other. The case of the debtor, recorded in holy writ, who was forgiven his whole debt, and the next moment put violent hands on his debtor and cast him into prison, was recorded to illustrate the disposition of man, and to show what he has done, and what he will always do, when vested with power. If the gentleman from Delaware had the patience of Job, that patience could be exhausted by a recital of cases in which the same cruel and unfeeling disposition was manifested, and by which the misery of thousands had been increased without any corresponding benefit resulting from such a course.

It has been said, likewise, that we had received no petitions from the people; that they appeared to be satisfied with the present system. Mr. Johnson inquired if, in the discharge of our various and important duties as members of this body, it was necessary to be stimulated and goaded on by petitions from our constituents! He thought not. He believed the people would think with him on that point. But, if we look for the expression of public sentiment, to respect it, he said we have ample proof of the wishes of the people of the United States on this interesting subject: at the last session, when a similar bill was adopted by this body, there was an expression of approbation from Maine to New-Orleans, from Boston to the Rocky Mountains, at least so far as we have an American population in that quarter. He would invite gentlemen to look at the public prints; and if that was any evidence of public feeling and public sentiment, and he believed it was, there was something like a universal approbation and congratulation throughout this vast republic at the mere prospect of passing such a measure. He invited gentlemen to the laws of Kentucky and North-Carolina, which abolished imprisonment for debt. Were these communities less happy? Were they in commotion because of such a measure? He believed not; while thousands were saved from ruin by an unnecessary rigor in the collection of debts. He would venture to say that, in those states, many sources of human misery had been dried up in consequence of it; and the longer it existed, the more sacred and revered would be its principles; the transactions of men would be based more upon honor and common honesty, than upon the right to pursue a fellow-man like the tiger his prey.

Mr. Johnson called the attention of gentlemen to the proposition in Alabama, to abolish imprisonment for debt—to the communications of the governors of Louisiana, South-Carolina, the society in Boston and New-York, relative to this subject; and having looked at these expressions of public opinion, let gentlemen opposed to this measure console themselves that the voice of the people has not called for it. The voice of the people is in its favor, and, sooner or later, he hoped that voice would be respected in every department of the government.

[Mr. Johnson, in his further remarks, replied to some objections offered by Mr. Tazewell, and was himself replied to by Mr. Van Dyke, in a speech of considerable length, in which he manifested more opposition to the details of the bill than to its principle; believing that it would increase litigation and embarrass creditors—and create unnecessary delay and grievous expense to the parties.]

The question was put and determined in the negative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barbour, Benton, Boulligny, Branch, Eaton, Finley, Holmes, of Miss. Jackson, Johnson, of Ken. Johnson, of

Lau, King, of Ala. Lloyd, of Mass. Lowrie, Macon, Smith, Talbot, Taylor, Thomas, Van Buren—19.

NAVY—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Brown, Chandler, Clayton, Cobb, D'Wolf, Dickerson, Edwards, Gaillard, Hayne, King, of N. Y., Knight, Lloyd, of Md. McIlvaine, Mills, Noble, Palmer, Parrot, Rutgers, Seymour, Tazewell, Van Dyke—33.

So the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt was rejected.

Other business that was attended to will appear in its progress.

January 18. Mr. Findlay presented the petition of Wm. Brandt and Co. merchants of the town of Archangel, in Russia, owners of two vessels, and subjects of Russia, by S. Chew, of Philadelphia, their attorney, in fact, praying that certain additional tonnage and discriminating duties paid into the customhouse, at New York, by their agent, on the said ships and their cargoes, may be refunded.

Mr. Eaton objected to the petition being received, on the ground that the subject of another power was not permitted to approach congress by petition. A foreigner, who had any claim to bring forward against the United States, ought to apply to the secretary of state, and, if he believed that it was correct, but had not sufficient authority to act, then it should be brought before congress; and this was the course the petitioner ought to have pursued.

Mr. Findlay, in answer, observed that, although the constitution only recognized the right of petitioning in citizens, yet there was nothing prohibiting receiving petitions from foreigners. There was at this time a bill on the table granting the benefit of the patent laws to an alien; and, if petitions of one kind were received from aliens, and others rejected, he did not see how the distinction was to be made. Must a committee be formed for the purpose? This petitioner had been informed by the secretary of the treasury, there was no other remedy but to apply to congress. A similar petition had been received last year, but had not been acted on for want of time—and why was it to be rejected this year?

Mr. King, of New York, said that the government of this country was for the people of the country; and if foreigners had any communication to make, the minister or consul of their nation, was the proper person from whom it was to come. With regard to the case mentioned, in which the patent law had been extended to an alien, that application might be made by any gentleman whatever. The intercourse between Russia and this country, was through the executive power. He wished to know if it was customary for Americans to go to England, and present petitions there? No. They could not be sustained for a moment there.

Messrs. Holmes, Laxman, Lloyd, of Mass. and Tazewell also spoke on the subject. It was agreed to receive the petition—21 to 12.

The bill for the relief of Columbia college was, after debate, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—22 to 18; and a good deal of minor business attended to.

January 19. Mr. Bruton submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee on Indian affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of procuring, from the Indians south of Lake Superior, the privilege of exploring the country for the discovery of copper mines, and for the use and occupation of the same by the United States, if discovered.

The senate took up the report of the judiciary committee, unfavorable to the petition of Ebenezer Oliver and others, directors of the New England Mississippi land company.

[The petitioners appeal from a decision of the commissioners appointed to carry into effect the compromise between the United States and the holders of Yazoo lands, under the act of 1814. The report sets forth—That, before the commissioners, the petitioners, as trustees of the New England Mississippi land company, claimed, as the persons entitled to the one million five hundred and fifty thousand dollars,

directed to be issued to the Georgia Mississippi land company; their claim to indemnity for 957,600 acres, amounting to \$130,425, was resisted in behalf of the Georgia Mississippi company, on the ground that the consideration money for said lands had not been paid, and that, therefore, they were, in equity, entitled to the indemnity provided by the act of congress. The commissioners decided in favor of the Georgia Mississippi company, and the 130,425 dollars were deducted from the amount awarded to the New England Mississippi land company, and distributed as follows: \$50,608 48 to individual members of the Georgia Mississippi company, who had released to the United States, under the act of 1814, to whom the same has accordingly been paid; \$79,816 52 was reserved to the United States, as being the shares of those claimants, who, not having been paid the consideration money by the persons who had purchased of them, claimed to be still the legal and bona fide owners of said lands, and, as such, had availed themselves of the provision of the repealing act of the state of Georgia, and obtained the repayment of the consideration money by surrendering their titles to the state. The petitioners object to this decision as erroneous, and they ask to have the \$132,425 paid to them by the United States, or their release to the extent of the 957,600 acres cancelled, so that they may assert their title to the lands in a court of law.]

The committee, for the reasons which they set forth, declare the prayer of the petition unreasonable, and that it ought not to be granted.

A considerable debate ensued—in which Messrs. Mills, Holmes, of Maine, Lloyd, of Mass. and Talbot took a part. The report, on motion of Mr. Van Buren, was laid on the table.

Several bills, from the other house, brought up for concurrence, were severally read and passed to a second reading.

After the consideration of executive business, The senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Jan. 12. Mr. Taylor, of N. Y. offered the following:

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that sales for non-payment of taxes, had by authority of the territorial governments, shall not take place in a shorter period than one year after the same shall become payable; that one year shall be allowed for redemption upon payment of a penalty not exceeding 50 per cent. on the amount of tax. That the commissioner of the general land office, or other proper officer of the government, residing at the city of Washington, be authorized to receive the tax and penalty from non-resident owners, which he shall deposit in bank to the credit of the proper territorial office, and make to him quarterly returns of the sums thus deposited, and that a limitation be fixed upon the amount of tax to be annually assessed upon each quarter section of land in the territories.

In support of this resolution, Mr. Taylor observed, that, since the resolution had been offered by the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Wickliffe), some days ago, he had turned his attention more particularly to the subject, and was, on reflection, convinced that it would not do to take from the territorial governments the power of taxing the public lands. But, that the subject required, in some shape, the interposition of congress, was certain. None could doubt it, when he stated that, on a recent occasion, at a single sale of lands for the non-payment of taxes, three thousand quarter sections had been sold, amounting to half a million of acres, and that the taxes for which they were sold, amounted to about seven thousand dollars. He proposed to refer the subject to the committee on public lands, because he was well assured that the great difficulty which now operates on the minds of the capitalists to prevent their investing more money in the public lands, was the amount of taxes, and the difficulty in the mode of paying them. As to the amount to which the taxes should be allowed to go, he was not in favor of restricting it too far. He would leave to the territorial govern-

ments a liberal discretion, but some limit ought to be set. Another subject of the resolution was the place where payment was to be made. In one of the territories, a redemption was provided for, on condition of paying the tax, and one hundred per cent. upon the amount of it. But this was to be paid, not into the treasury of the United States, but to the purchaser of the lands; and, before a man could redeem his land, he must hunt up the purchaser through all the states of the union. Mr. T. saw no objection to an arrangement, by which an officer, residing at the seat of government, should receive moneys accruing in the territories, make quarterly returns, deposite the money in bank, and, from time to time, pay it over to the draft of the officer residing in the territory. A draft on the bank of the United States would always sell at a premium in the territories. Such a plan would afford great facilities to the purchasers of the public lands, would impose but a small burden on the officer here, and would promote the public advantage, by improving the price of the lands. He was persuaded they would sell much more readily if the buyer knew the limit beyond which the taxes could not go.

Mr. Conway moved to strike out so much of the resolution as proposed to restrict the amount to which the territorial governments might tax the public lands within their limits. In support of this amendment, Mr. Conway observed, that he thought it entirely unnecessary for congress to adopt any restrictive measure for the control of the legislature of Arkansas in its power to levy taxes. The tax imposed upon lands by the laws of that territory was not more than sufficient to meet the demands upon its treasury, and to support the government. There was no distinction made by the laws of Arkansas between a citizen and a non-resident owner of lands. The tax was equal, and he was sure it would not be increased, but would be reduced, as soon as circumstances would justify a reduction, to a more moderate rate. He was not opposed to the general tenor of the resolution; on the contrary, he thought it might be productive of good, both to the territory and non-resident owners of lands, in securing a portion of the revenue to the one, which might otherwise be lost, and in affording protection to the property of the other. It was only to that part of the resolution which he proposed to strike out, that he objected. He objected to it, because it would, if the proposition was carried into effect, be an indirect repeal of a law of the territory; and he doubted whether congress could with propriety repeal an act passed by the legislature under the organic law. It was certainly in the power of congress to repeal the organic law, and reorganize or abolish the government, which would destroy the whole system; but circumstances did not require this, and he thought it wrong to adopt any measure which would have that effect. He, therefore, proposed to amend the resolution as stated.

After some remarks from Mr. Cook, and additional observations by Mr. Conway, the resolution, as proposed by Mr. Taylor, was adopted.

Thursday, Jan. 13. Much minor business was attended to and various reports received.

Mr. Warfield offered the following resolution, which lies one day on the table:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause to be submitted to this house a statement of the several purchasers of real estate, in behalf of the United States, within the territorial limits of any state, since the 4th day of July, 1776, for public purposes, in pursuance of any act of congress, or by any department or officer of the general government, denoting, in each case, the particular authority under which each purchase was made; its date, and the end or use for which it was effected; the nature of the estate thereby acquired, and the person or persons, by whom, or to whom, such estate was conveyed; together with the fact whether such purchase was, or was not, accompanied with the express consent of the state of whose territory such real estate constituted a part; and, in the former case, whether any, and if any, what special jurisdiction accompanied the cession or conveyance.

Mr. Wright offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and report such rules, as, in their opinion, may be proper to be observed by this house in the choice of a president of the United States, for the period of four years, from the 4th day of March next— if, on counting the votes given in the several states, in the manner prescribed in the constitution of the United States, it shall appear that no person has received a majority of all the electors of president and vice president appointed in the several states.

On motion of Mr. Mallary, the resolution was laid on the table.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to continue the Cumberland road. [At present proposed to Zanesville, in Ohio.]

Much debate followed, and the nature and condition of the fund set apart for the making of roads in the western parts of the United States was set forth and explained. The speakers were Messrs. Beecher, McDuffie, Rankin, McLean, Mercer, Jennings, Buchanan, P. P. Barbour and Cook. On motion of Mr. Clay, the committee rose and reported progress, &c.

Friday, Jan. 14. The speaker laid before the house a communication from the treasury department, transmitting the annual statement of the district tonnage of the United States, to the 31st December, 1823; which was laid on the table.

Mr. Plumer, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill "for the relief of Peter Burt;" which was read.

The object of this bill is to grant a patent right to an alien. A motion having been made to order the bill to be engrossed for a third reading,

In reply to an inquiry of Mr. Cocke, Mr. Plumer made explanations on the circumstances of the case.

Mr. Webster stated the practice of the house on bills of this kind. It was generally viewed merely as a matter of course to pass them, no similar application having ever been refused, and in such cases the formality of a reference to a committee of the whole, &c. could hardly be necessary.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday.

On motion of Mr. Van Rensselaer, of N. Y. it was *Resolved*, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the secretary of war to cause to be prepared for the use of the militia of the United States, a compendium of the discipline and drill of the army of the United States.

Mr. Reynolds, of Tennessee, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating a sum of money, not exceeding— dollars, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Cumberland river, in the state of Tennessee.

Mr. Reynolds delivered a speech of some length, in support of his proposition. After which, on his own motion, the resolution was laid on table.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, of N. Y. it was *Resolved*, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to furnish this house with such statements as may have been received from the bank of the United States, embracing its transactions for the year 1824.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the department of the post office, transmitting a statement of the extent of each post route in the United States, the number of miles the mail is transported on each route, with the annual expense of transportation under existing contracts. The communication was referred to the committee on the post office and post roads.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Reynolds, of Tenn. calling for information respecting the establishment of an armory on the western waters, was taken up. Mr. R. supported the motion by a few remarks on the delays which had taken place; when the motion was agreed to.

The resolution offered by Mr. Warfield, in relation to real estate purchased by the United States, was taken up.

After debate, the resolution was laid on the table 72 to 56.

Several bills which had passed the senate was received and disposed of.

Mr. Webster then rose and said that he regretted to be the organ of a communication which he did not doubt would produce much disappointment to the house. It would be recollected that the committee of the whole, while occupied in considering the bill for the continuation of the Cumberland road, had risen yesterday at the request of an honorable member from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay), who expected to address the committee this morning. That member was prevented from doing so by indisposition, and Mr. W. hoped the house would defer going into committee on that bill till Monday.

The house passed over this bill accordingly.

Mr. Hephill moved to dispense with the orders of the day, for the purpose of taking up the bill "authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Delaware and Chesapeake canal company."

The motion was carried, ayes 92.

The house accordingly went into committee of the whole—Mr. Tomlinson in the chair, on that bill.

Mr. Hephill then rose and addressed the chair in support of the bill. [See page 326.]

The committee reported the bill without amendment, and the question being on ordering it to be engrossed for a third reading, Mr. Cooke called for the yeas and nays on that question, which were taken as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, of Ten. Allen, of Ten. Allison, Bartley, Beecher, Blair, Buckner, Cady, Call, Campbell, Campbell, of Ohio, Cassidy, Collins, Condict, Cook, Cushman, Durfee, Dwight, Ellis, Foot, of Con. Forsyth, Forward, Gatlin, Gutley, Harris, Hephill, Herkimer, H. Holeman, Ingham, Isaacs, Johnson, of Va. J. T. Johnson, F. Johnson, Kent, Kremer, Lecher, Little, Livingston, McArthur, McLane, McLane, of Del. McLane, of Ohio, Mallary, Marmidate, Marack, Mercer, Miller, Mitchell, of Penn. Mitchell, of Md. Moore, of Ken. Neale, Newton, Owen, Patterson, of Penn. Patterson of Ohio, Plumer, of Penn. Reynolds, Sanford, Scott, Sharpe, Slone, Wm. Smith, Standler, Stealing, J. Stephenson, Stewart, Sturgis, Swan, Thompson, of Penn. Tomlinson, Udree, Vance, of Ohio, Van Rensselaer, Vinton, Warfield, Wayne, Webster, Whittelsey, James Wilson, Wilson, of Ohio, Wolfe, Woods, Wright—86.

NOES—Messrs. Alexander, of Va. Archer, P. P. Barbour, Bassett, Bradley, Buck, Burleigh, Campbell, of S. C. Carter, Corey, Cooke, Conner, Crafts, Craig, Crowsinbill, Culpeper, Day, Dinwiddie, Edwards, of N. C. Findlay, Floyd, Foote, of N. Y. Frost, Garrison, Govin Hall Hamilton, Harvey, Hayden, Herrick, H. Hart, Higginson, Hooks, Jenkins, Kidder, Lathrop, Leftwich, Lincoln, Livingston, Livermore, Lotke, Long, Longkellow, McCoy, McDuffie, Mangum, Marvin, Matson, Morgan, Nelson, O'Brien, Olin, Reed, Richards, Rose, Ross, Saunders, Sibley, Arthur Smith, Spaight, A. Stevenson, Stoddard, Tallafiero, Tatnall, Taylor, Ten Eyck, Thompson, of Geo. Tracy, Tucker, of Va. Tucker, of S. C. Tyson, Vance, of N. C. Whipple, Whitman, Williams, of N. Y. Williams, of Va. Williams, of N. C. Wilson, of S. C. Wood—83.

So the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

Mr. Storrs, of New York, laid on the table the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to communicate to this house such parts of the correspondence between the governments of the United States and Spain, relative to the pirates committed in the vicinity of the dominions of Spain, in and near the Gulf of Mexico, as it may not, in his opinion, be improper to communicate."

And then the house adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 17. After the presentation of petitions, &c.

Mr. McLane, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill, "making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1825;" which was read twice, committed, and ordered to be printed.

The following resolution, offered on Friday by Mr. Campbell, was taken up and agreed to.

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to furnish this house with such statements as may have been received from the bank of the United States, embracing its transactions for the year 1824.

Mr. Rawlin offered the following resolution, which lies one day on the table:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to inform this house of the names and number of persons who were entitled to claim bounty under the provision of the act of March 3d, 1817, entitled, "An act to set apart and dispose of certain public lands for the encouragement and cultivation of the vine and olive, and of those who have actually complied with the conditions of

settlement and cultivation of the vine and other vegetable productions," according to the stipulations of the contract, entered into in conformity with the provisions of said act; with the number of the tract allotted to each individual so complying; and, also, the number and names of the individuals, and the number of the tract allotted to each who have forfeited all claim to any portion of said lands, by reason of a failure to comply with the conditions of settlement and cultivation.

Mr. Webster offered the following resolution, which lies one day on the table:

Resolved, That the president be requested to communicate to this house, any correspondence which may have taken place between the United States or their agents, and the government of the Netherlands, relative to the claims of citizens of the United States on that government, so far as such communication may be deemed by him not injurious to the public interests.

On motion of Mr. Livingston, it was

Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals be directed to inquire into the expediency of causing an experiment to be made at the seat of government, on a small scale, of the most improved mode of constructing roads on the plan practised under the direction of Mr. McAdam, in England, and of rail-ways, under the patent granted to John Stevens, of Hoboken, New Jersey.

The house then went into committee on the bill for continuing the Cumberland road—Mr. Sterling in the chair.

The question being on the motion of Mr. Beecher, to fill the blank with \$150,000,

Mr. Clay then rose and addressed the chair with his usual force and effect: after which, the question was taken and the blank filled up as proposed—ayes 96, noes 86. Mr. Breck offered an amendment, which was lost—for it 27. The committee rose and reported the bill, and the several amendments were agreed to. Mr. Jennings moved to amend the bill by adding a fourth section, which had for its object the appropriation of 10,000 dollars for the survey of a road through the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to the permanent seat of the government of Missouri. Mr. Cook briefly supported the proposition—he could not vote for the bill without this amendment. He was followed by Mr. Call, of Indiana, on the same side, in a speech of much spirit and point: but the question on the amendment was decided in the negative—for it 54, against it 73. The question on the engrossment of the bill was ordered to be taken by ayes and noes.

The following messages from the president of the United States were received by the hands of Mr. Everett, his private secretary, and were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

To the house of representatives of the United States:

In compliance with a resolution of the house of representatives of the 28th ult. requesting the president to inform the house what terms were offered by applicants for the stock created by the act of 24th May last, and by whom such terms were offered, I herewith transmit a report from the secretary of the treasury, with accompanying papers, which contain the information required. JAMES MONROE.

Washington, 17th Jan. 1825.

To the house of representatives of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report from the secretary of state, containing the information required by the resolution of the house of the 16th ult. relating to the western boundary of the United States. JAMES MONROE.

Washington, 17th Jan. 1825.

[ENCLOSURE.]

Department of state, Washington 15th Jan. 1825.

The secretary of state, to whom has been referred the resolution of the house of representatives of the United States, of the 16th of December last, requesting information from the president, if not incompatible with the public welfare, of the causes which have prevented the execution of the 4th article of the treaty of 22d February, 1819, between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain, so far as the same relates to the surveying of the western boundary of the United States; and if the same has been prevented by the actual situation of the government of Mexico, in respect to the kingdom of Spain and this country, as connected with the said boundary; and whether

any measures have been taken to call the attention of the government of Mexico to the final establishment of a boundary between that country and the United States—has the honor of reporting to the president that the causes suggested in the resolution have prevented the execution, by the joint operation of the United States and of Spain, of the article referred to, as was contemplated by the treaty; that, soon after the change of government in Mexico to the republican form, and before the adoption of the recent constitution, a communication was received from the supreme authority then existing, that they assented to the boundary as established by the treaty, and would readily co-operate in the measures necessary for carrying that article into execution in concert with the United States. The postponements of the mission to Mexico have delayed the proposal of definite arrangement with that government on the subject. All which is respectfully submitted.

J. Q. ADAMS.

The house then adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 18. After the usual reports, &c.

The resolution offered a few days ago by Mr. Wright, proposing a committee to appoint rules to be observed at the election of a president and vice president, provided that no person shall have a majority of the whole number of votes, &c. was taken up, modified, and agreed to, after some remarks by the mover. The committee are Messrs. Reynolds, Cambreleng, Blair, Trimble, Moore, of Ala. Hayward and Ellis.

The resolution offered yesterday, by Mr. Webster, calling for information respecting the claims of the United States on the government of the Netherlands, was taken up and agreed to.

The house then passed to the orders of the day, and took up the unfinished business of yesterday; which was the bill for the continuance of the Cumberland road.

An able debate followed. On the motion of Mr. Miller, the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Jennings and rejected, was reconsidered and adopted, by a large majority. The question then recurred on ordering the bill, as amended, to be engrossed for a third reading. The chief speakers were Messrs. McDuffie and Webster, and the debate lasted till half past three o'clock.

Finally, the question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, of Tenn. Allen, Baylies, J. S. Barbour, Bartley, Beecher, Blair, Bradley, Breck, Brent, Burling, Call, Cambreleng, Campbell, of Ohio, Clark, Cook, Crowninshield, Cushman, Durfee, Dwight, Ellis, Farrelly, Forward, Fuller, Gazlay, Gurley, Hayden, Hemphill, Henry, Hulcomb, Houston, Ingham, Isaacs, Johnson, of Va. J. T. Johnson, F. Johnson, Kent, Kremer, Lawrence, Lee, Letcher, Little, Livingston, Locke, McArthur, McKee, McKim, McLane, of Del. McLean, of Ohio, Mallory, Martindale, Mercer, Metcalf, Miller, Mitchell, of Md. Moore, of Penn. Moore, of Ala. Neale, Newton, Owen, Patterson, of Penn. Patterson, of Ohio, Plumer, of N. H. Poinsett, Reed, Reynolds, Ross, Sanford, Sloane, Wm. Smith, Standefer, J. Stephenson, Stewart, Sturrs, Test, Thompson, of Ken. Tomlinson, Trimble, Udree, Vance, of Ohio. Vinton, Wayne, Webster, Whittlesey, White, Wickliffe, James Wilson, Henry Wilson, Willson, of Ohio, Wolfe, Woods, Wright—93.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, of Va. Allen of Mass. Bailey, Barber, of Conn. P. P. Barbour, Bass, T. Buchanan, Brack, Campbell, of S. C. Carter, Carcy, Cooke, Collier, Comer, Crafts, Craig, Culpeper, Day, Dwinell, Eddy, Edwards, of N. C. Emilly, Foot, of Conn. Foot, of N. Y. Frost, Garrison, Gatlin, Gist, Gowan, Hamilton, Harris, Harvey, Herkimer, Hogeboom, Hooks, Jenkins, Lathrop, Little, Lincoln, Litchfield, Livermore, Long, Longfellow, McCoy, McDuffie, Mangum, Matlack, Mitchell, of Penn. Morgan, O'Brien, Olin, Plumer, of Penn. Randolph, Rankin, Richards, Saunders, Sharpe, Sibley, Arthur Smith, Alexander Smyth, Spaight, Sterling, A. Stevenson, Stoddard, Swan, Talbot, Tattall, Taylor, Ten Eyck, Thompson, of Penn. Thompson, of Geo. Tucker, of Va. Tucker, of S. C. Tyson, Vance, of N. C. Whipple, Whitman, Williams, of N. Y. Williams, of Va. Williams, of N. C. Wilson, of S. C. Wood—82.

So the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Wednesday, Jan. 19. Mr. Cuthbert, from the state of Georgia, appeared this day, and took his seat.

George Outlaw, a member elect of North Carolina,

in place of Hutchins G. Burton, resigned, appeared this day, and took his seat.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the department of war, transmitting a report in relation to the works carrying on at the Pea Patch, in the Delaware river; and, also, the proceedings of a court martial ordered for the trial of maj. S. Babcock, the testimony taken in the case, and the judgment pronounced by the court thereupon; which was read and ordered to lay upon the table.

After other business, which will sufficiently appear in its progress—

The house passed to the order of the day, which was the third reading of the bill "further to amend the act authorizing the payment for property lost, captured, or destroyed, by the enemy, whilst in the service of the U. States, and for other purposes."

The bill was accordingly read a third time, and the question being "shall this bill pass?" a long and interesting debate took place—after which the question on the passage of the bill was taken by yeas and noes, as follows—

AYES—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, of Ten. Allen, of Tenn. Allison, Bailey, Baylies, J. S. Barbour, Bartlett, Bartley, Beecher, Bradley, Breck, Brent, Burleigh, Cady, Call, Cambreleng, Campbell, of O. Cassey, Clarke, Collins, Cook, Craig, Crowninshield, Culpeper, Cushman, Day, Dwinell, Dwight, Farrelly, Findlay, Foote, of N. Y. Forward, Frost, Fuller, Gazlay, Gurley, Hamilton, Harris, Harvey, Hayden, Hemphill, Henry, Herkimer, Hogeboom, Hulcomb, Houston, Isaacs, Jenkins, Jennings, Johnson, of Va. J. T. Johnson, Kent, Kidder, Kremer, Lawrence, Lee, Lincoln, Litchfield, Livingston, Locke, McArthur, McKean, McKee, McLane, of Del. McLean, of Ohio, Mallory, Martindale, Marvin, Miller, Mitchell, of Md. Moore, of Ken. Moore, of Ala. Morgan, Neale, Newton, Olin, Owen, Patterson, of O. Plumer, of N. H. Plumer, of Penn. Reynolds, Richards, Rose, Ross, Saunders, Scott, Sharpe, Sibley, Sloane, Sterling, A. Stevenson, J. Stephenson, Stewart, Sturrs, Strong, Taliaferro, Taylor, Ten Eyck, Test, Thompson, of Penn. Thompson, of Ken. Tomlinson, Traay, Trimble, Tucker, of Va. Tyson, Udree, Vance, of O. Van Rensselaer, Vinton, Wayne, Webster, Whipple, Whittlesey, White, Williams, of N. Y. James Wilson, Henry Wilson, Willson, of Ohio, Wolfe, Wood and Woods—123.

NOES—Messrs. Abbot, Alexander, of Va. Allen, of Mass. Archer, Barber, of Conn. P. P. Barbour, Bassett, Blair, Buchanan, Buck, Buckner, Campbell, of S. C. Carter, Cary, Condit, Connor, Crafts, Cuthbert, Durfee, Eddy, Edwards, of N. C. Floyd, Foot, of Conn. Forsyth, Garrison, Gatlin, Gist, Gowan, Hobart, Hooks, F. Johnson, Lathrop, Leftwich, Letcher, Little, Long, Longfellow, McCoy, McDuffie, McKim, Mangum, Matlack, Matsen, Mercer, Metcalf, Mitchell, of Penn. O'Brien, Outlaw, Patterson, of Penn. Poinsett, Randolph, Rankin, Sanford, Arthur Smith, Wm. Smith, Spaight, Standefer, Stoddard, Swan, Tattall, Thompson, of Geo. Tucker, of S. C. Vance, of N. C. Whitman, Wickliffe, Williams, of Va. Williams, of N. C. Wilson, of S. C. and Wright—69.

The bill was therefore passed.

The bill "authorizing the secretary of the treasury to purchase stock, in the Delaware and Chesapeake canal company," was read a third time—and, after some remarks from Mr. McDuffie, assigning his reasons for the manner in which he intended to vote—the house adjourned.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS—JANUARY 20.

The senate was chiefly engaged this day in preparatory business—after which the bill, reported by the committee of foreign relations, for the suppression of piracy, was taken up; when Mr. Barbour delivered a speech of nearly two hours length, in explanation.

and defence of the report, &c. Mr. Smith also made some remarks, and the further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow. After some time spent in executive business, the senate adjourned.

House of representatives. The speaker laid before the house a letter from Robert Waln, jr. who requests the patronage of the house to a biography of gen. Lafayette, which he is about to publish. The letter was laid on the table.

Mr. Forsyth, from the committee on foreign affairs, made a report upon the message of the president relative to the island of Abaco, &c. which was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Van Rensselaer, it was ordered, That the speaker answer the letter of Mr. Shafer, and make to him suitable acknowledgments for the fine portrait of general Lafayette, which he has presented to the house of representatives.

Ordered, That the speaker direct where the portrait of general Lafayette be suspended.

Mr. Newton, of Va. laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary of state be directed to communicate to the house any information he may have in his department, shewing whether the duties levied on the tonnage of the vessels of the United States, entering the ports of the kingdom of the Netherlands, and on the merchandise with which they may be laden, exceed those paid by the vessels belonging to the said kingdom.

The remainder of the day was spent in discussing the question on the final passage of the bill to authorize a subscription to the stock of the Delaware and Chesapeake canal. The house adjourned without a decision.

CHRONICLE.

General Lafayette arrived at Baltimore on Wednesday last, and departed the next morning in the steam boat for Norfolk, on his way to visit the legislature of Virginia, at Richmond. The present bad state of the roads, is the reason why he did not make the journey by land, as was expected.

General Harper. It was accidentally omitted in our last, to notice the decease of general Robert G. Harper. He died the preceding day, the 14th instant. He had breakfasted as usual, in apparently good health and spirits, and, as he was standing before the fire reading a newspaper, he fell backwards on the floor, and expired without uttering a word! The day previous, he was engaged in an important trial before the circuit court of the United States, sitting in Baltimore, and concluded an eloquent and powerful argument, supposed to be equal to any that he had ever delivered, without being seemingly fatigued or exhausted.

General Harper was sixty years of age. He had resolved to retire from his professional duties and give up the remainder of his days to public concerns, on broad and liberal principles, as lately set forth in an address to the people of Baltimore, in which he announced himself as a candidate to represent them in congress—but Providence has ordered it otherwise. No one hath lately left us more regretted and esteemed. He was interred on the 16th, with military and civic honors.

The proceedings of Baltimore county court, with the elegant eulogium pronounced on that occasion by Mr. Wirt, shall be recorded as a tribute to the memory and worth of the deceased.

Massachusetts. Messrs. Samuel C. Allen, John Bailey, Francis Baylies and Samuel Lathrop, have been elected members of the 19th congress, from the districts which they represent in the present congress. Mr. John Varnum has been elected in the place of Mr. Nelson; and, in the district represented by Mr. Sibley, another trial is yet to be had to make a choice.

Pennsylvania. A letter, dated Harrisburg, Jan. 13, says—"We have just adjourned after having four trials for the election of a United States senator, of the result of which I send you a statement:

Candidates.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Marks	31	31	35	37
Ingham	22	21	22	24
Burnside	16	17	19	19
Sergant	20	20	20	20
Darlington	12	12	14	14
Rogers	12	14	14	12
Todd	11	9	6	3
Scott	4	2	00	00
Porter	1	00	00	00

After several motions to postpone the election to different days, the two houses adjourned to meet again on Monday 31st of January.

New York, Jan. 8. Yesterday, agreeably to notice, the books for subscription to the stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal company, (capital 1,500,000 dolls.), were opened at the Tontine Coffee House, and, before 2 o'clock, the whole amount was subscribed.

Richmond, Dec. 25. We are happy to understand, that the board at the university of Virginia will not exceed 100 dollars; education must, therefore, be cheap, and the university will rapidly fill and overflow.

Napoleon's house at St. Helena. It is stated, in an English paper, that the house in which the ex-emperor of France was imprisoned, has been converted into a barn; and that, in the room in which he breathed his last, there is now a machine for threshing corn.

THE PUBLIC DEBT. The following notice of the state of the public debt, on the 1st October, 1824, is copied from the National Journal. Other particulars of the debt will appear by a reference to the documents published in the last REGISTER.

Of the amount due at the date above given, there was held—

By the British	\$18,515,764 50
By the Dutch	3,382,566 46
By all other foreigners	2,072,211 97
Making total am't held by foreigners	\$23,970,542 93
Amount held by domestic creditors,	66,695,240 90
	\$90,665,613 83
Add for stock in transition from and to the several loan offices	31,457 71
Making the total amount of the public debt, on the 1st Oct. 1824	\$90,697,071 54

INDEMNITIES for property destroyed, &c. The following statement, made by the register of the treasury, shows the whole amount which has been actually paid as indemnity to the claimants for property destroyed during the late war, in virtue of the act of April 9th, 1816, and of subsequent amendatory acts—

Paid in 1816	225,157 40
1817	223,075 27
1818	76,950 61
1819	5,170 68
1820	2,398 67
1821	224 50
1822	55 00
1823	100 00

Total amount actually paid, \$533,132 13
In addition to which a warrant for \$20 was issued in 1818, but has not yet been paid. [Nat. Journal.]

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.

As a general credit hath always hitherto been given to the *National Intelligencer* for the matter out of which we make up our notices of the proceedings of congress, &c. it is but justice to say that, during the present session of congress, we have about as frequently used the *National Journal*, and oftentimes have reference to both for details and papers. There is a laudable competition between those establishments—and, though it costs the proprietors much labor and money, the public good is eminently subserved by it; and it is not uncommon for them to give us eight or ten columns of matter, from *manuscript*, relative to things which happened the day precedent to their publication!

PROPOSED EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

From the following letter, received from col. Peter Little, it appears that the proposed exhibition, to be held in Washington in February next, will be in the noblest apartment of the capitol:

Washington, December 23, 1824.

SIR: The manufacturers can have the use of the rotundo of the capitol, a circular room, 90 feet diameter. Temporary counters can be erected—the commissioner of the public buildings will give every aid in his power to have the room prepared for the exhibition. Rooms can also be had in the capitol, where goods and manufactures can be deposited until the day or days of exhibition. It, perhaps, would be advisable for some gentleman to come on and superintend the preparation of the room, and take charge of the goods. Any further service I can render, will be given with pleasure.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER LITTLE.

MANUFACTURES. The Massachusetts Register, for this year, contains a list of the incorporated manufacturing establishments in this commonwealth, which we believe will astonish most of our readers, both by their number and the amount of capital invested in them. The number of factories enumerated is 161—with capitals, varying from 650,000 to \$20,000, and the whole amount of capital invested is \$21,465,000. Extraordinary as this amount may appear, and not less gratifying than extraordinary, it probably does not comprise the whole sum invested, by a considerable amount. It cannot be denied that our manufactures have become one of the leading interests of the country, and all due encouragement and protection should be extended to them.

COAL. Philadelphia has been abundantly supplied with this valuable article during the last year, and great quantities were exported to New York and other places. The whole quantity quarried and sent to Manch Chunk was 550,000 bushels. The transportation requires a large number of boats, and gives employment to many persons. The supply may be said to be inexhaustible.

FAMILY OF GEN. LAFAYETTE. Gen. Lafayette has one son and two daughters; the son, George Washington Lafayette, is now in this country; the daughters are madame Maubourg and madame Lasteynie.

Mrs. Maubourg has three daughters—Mrs. Brigode, Misses Louisa and Jenny Maubourg.

Mrs. Lasteynie has three daughters—named Paulina, Malanie and Octavia—and one son named Jules.

George Washington Lafayette has three daughters,

named Natolia, Matilda, and Clementina—and two sons, named Oscar and Edmond.

Mrs. Brigode has two daughters, Georgiana and Gabriella.

These all reside at the hospitable mansion of La Grange, and, we are informed, are dependent for their support on the limited income of that farm.

[*National Journal.*]

THE LATE MR. WHITNEY. Died, at his residence in New-Haven, on Saturday morning, 8th inst. after a long and most distressing illness, *Eli Whitney*, esq. aged 57 years. Mr. Whitney was one of the most distinguished men whom our country has produced, and his loss will be deeply felt and lamented throughout the nation. He was a native of Westborough, Mass. and was graduated at Yale College, in 1792. His inventive genius rendered him one of the greatest benefactors of the age, and was the means of changing the whole course of industry in the southern section of the union. Previous to the invention of his cotton gin, in 1793 or 4, scarcely a pound of upland cotton was raised for exportation. In the short period of twelve years, the export amounted to about 12,000,000 dollars. Judge Johnson, of South Carolina, speaking of this invention, in 1807, says, "The whole interior of the southern states was languishing, and its inhabitants emigrating for want of some object to engage their attention and employ their industry, when the invention of this machine at once opened views to them which set the whole country in motion. From childhood to age, it has presented to us a lucrative employment. Individuals, who were depressed with poverty and sunk in idleness, have suddenly risen to wealth and respectability. Our debts have been paid, our capitals increased, and our lands trebled in value. We cannot express the weight of obligations which the country owes to this invention: the extent of it cannot now be seen."

The mechanical ingenuity displayed by Mr. Whitney, in the invention of the cotton gin, was next directed, at the instance of the government of the United States, to the manufacture of fire arms. He undertook the execution of a contract to a large amount, before he had ever attempted to make a single musket. Here, as in every other instance in which the powers of his mind were directed to the accomplishment of an important object, he was eminently successful; and the benefit of the great improvements suggested by his genius, is now felt and appreciated by the government, in the national armories at Springfield and Harper's Ferry.

Mr. Whitney was a gentleman of extensive literary and scientific attainments, of liberal and expanded views, benevolent in his feelings, and mild and unassuming in his manners. While his death will be regarded by the nation as a public calamity, it will be felt in the circle of his private friends as a bereavement of its brightest ornament.—*Connecticut Herald.*

THE LATE GEN. HARPER. In Baltimore county court, January 15, 1825—When the court met at the usual hour, Mr. Wirt, attorney general of the United States, announced the death of general Harper, in substance, as follows:

Your honors are apprized of the shock which we have just sustained, in the sudden death of general Harper. It has been less than three years since our deceased brother, in the hall of the supreme court of the United States, announced the sudden death of

one of the first men of our profession, in the words "a great man has fallen in Israel." We may now say, with truth, "a great man has fallen in Israel." If one of the most clear, comprehensive and powerful minds, replenished with the richest stores of the most various knowledge, combined with one of the best, the purest, and the kindest of hearts, a deportment, at once frank, manly, courteous and graceful, and an energy of character which rendered him constantly active in the exercise of every public and private virtue, can make a great man—then we may say, indeed, "a great man has fallen in Israel." His life has not been passed in private. His distinction was not the unmerited boon of a small circle of partial friends; on the contrary, he has been, for thirty years, active on the great theatre of the United States, and in the eyes of the nation. On this theatre his energetic character and eminent talents have been always distinguished—and the nation has considered him as one of her brightest ornaments. He was the elder brother of this professional family, which he adorned by his virtues not less than by his talents. Vigorous and powerful in discussion—manly and gentle, and candid, and kind in his private intercourse with his brethren, we were proud to acknowledge him as standing in the van of our ranks, who would have thrown an illustrious light upon the profession in any country.

Within a short space of time, death has taken from us, in rapid succession, four of our most distinguished brethren. These dispensations of Providence are continually admonishing us of the frailty of nature, and we ought, perhaps, to have been prepared to meet them with more composure. Yet, the shock of this morning is so unexpected and so appalling, as to unfit us all for business. In the name of the bar of Baltimore, therefore, and at their request, I move that the court now adjourn, in order that the proper arrangements may be made to pay the last mournful honors to our lamented brother.

Whereupon the court, through *Archer*, (C. J.), made the following reply:

The court receive the information just communicated, of the sudden and unexpected death of *gen. Robert G. Harper*, with feelings of deep regret. The community will long deplore the loss of one whose unwearied exertions, for the last thirty years, have been employed in promoting what he conceived to be the best interests of our common country. This tribunal, which has, for many years, witnessed repeated displays of his eloquence and legal learning, deeply sympathize with the bar, of which he was a distinguished ornament, and with the public, whose interest it was always his great aim to promote—and in testimony of their high respect for his memory, do order this evidence of their feelings to be inserted in the minutes of the court, and will adjourn the court to meet on Monday next, at 10 o'clock; and, in further testimony of their respect for his memory, the members of the court will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

After the adjournment—at a meeting of the judges of the circuit court of the United States, and of Baltimore county and city courts, and of the members of the bar, the hon. *Stevenson Archer*, chief judge of the Baltimore county court, being called to the chair, and *R. B. Magruder* appointed secretary—

The following resolutions were moved by *George H. Stuart*, esq. and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Baltimore bar are penetrated with the deepest regret at the sudden and melancholy event of this morning, which has deprived them of one of the brightest ornaments of their profession, and the public of one of the most distinguished statesmen of his country.

Resolved, That the memory of *Robert Goodloe Harper* will be held in affectionate remembrance by all his brethren, and that, as a testimony of respect, the

members of this Bar will wear crape on their left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, That Messrs. *Wirt*, *Stuart*, *Kell*, *Williams*, *Purviance*, *Gwynn*, *Jennings*, *Taney* and *Moale*, be a committee to take such further measures as they may deem necessary, expressive of the high respect of this bar for their deceased brother.

STEVENSON ARCHER.

R. B. Magruder, Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS. The following resolutions have unanimously passed the senate of this state—

Whereas, the term of office of *James Monroe*, president of the United States, will expire on the 4th day of March next; and, whereas, the acknowledgment, by a free and enlightened people, of their approbation and gratitude, to those who faithfully and impartially, and in accordance with the constitution, administer the government committed to their charge, is right and proper, and must, at all times, be received by the true patriot with pleasure and satisfaction: Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That this legislature, convinced that *James Monroe*, president of the United States, has rendered great, essential and important services to his country, feel it a duty to offer him the sentiments of their highest consideration, respect and esteem.

Resolved, That this legislature do approve of the truly republican, wise and successful administration of *James Monroe*, president of the United States, under whose administration, by the blessing of Divine Providence, peace has been preserved to the nation; and that, when he shall retire from office, he will carry with him the sincere wishes of this legislature, for his future health, prosperity and happiness.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to communicate these resolutions to the president of the United States.

SOUTH-CAROLINA. *Mr. Benson* submitted the following resolutions to the house of representatives of this state, and they were passed:

Whereas, the term of office of *James Monroe*, president of the United States, will expire on the 4th day of March next; and, whereas, the patriot's just and best reward for faithful services, is the gratitude of his countrymen: Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That this body, deeply impressed with the long, various, meritorious and faithful services of *James Monroe*, president of the United States, feel it a duty to tender him the homage of its admiration, affection and esteem.

Resolved, That this body do highly approve of the truly republican, wise, virtuous and successful administration of *James Monroe*, president of the United States; and that, on his retirement from office, he will carry with him the warmest wishes of this body for his future prosperity and happiness.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to communicate these resolutions to the president of the United States.

The annexed resolutions were agreed to in the senate of the state of South-Carolina, on the 13th ult. by a vote of 30 to 13.

Resolved, That congress does not possess the power, under the constitution, to adopt a general system of internal improvement, as a national measure.

Resolved, That a right to impose and collect "taxes, &c." does not authorize congress to lay a tax for any other purpose than such as are embraced in the specific grants of power, and those necessarily implied therein.

Resolved, That congress ought not to exercise a power, granted for particular objects, to effect other objects, the right to effect which has never been conceded.

Resolved, That it is an unconstitutional exercise of power, on the part of congress, to lay duties to protect domestic manufactures.

Resolved, That it is an unconstitutional exercise of power, on the part of congress, to tax the citizens of one state to make roads and canals for the benefit of the citizens of another state.

ALABAMA. Resolution of thanks to James Monroe, on the motion of Mr. Barton, of Mobile:

Resolved, unanimously, by the senate and house of representatives of the state of Alabama, in general assembly convened, That the thanks of the general assembly of the state of Alabama are due to James Monroe, for the ability, fidelity and dignity, with which he has discharged the duties of the president of the United States: And that his excellency the governor be, and is hereby, requested to communicate this resolution to Mr. Monroe, together with the sincere wish of the general assembly, that the evening of a life, so honorably devoted to the public service, may be as tranquil and happy as its noon and meridian have been illustrious and useful.

MAINE. The regular receipts into the treasury of this state, during the year 1824, amounted to the sum of \$87,245 35, including, however, a balance on hand, at the end of the last year, of \$19,035 91. The expenditures amounted to \$76,144 71—some of the items of which are as follows: Legislature 19,705 dollars—pay of the council 2,538 dollars—salaries \$14,243 88. To two colleges and one medical school \$5,000—Interest on state debts 1,758 dollars—costs of criminal prosecutions \$8,074 30—state prison \$6,578 07—arsenal 2,000—pensions \$444, &c.

NEW-YORK. There are 38 banks now in this state—the aggregate capital authorized to be invested in them, is \$26,000,000—that the capital paid in is \$23,611,960 90; the amount of tax levied \$28,721 47—the amount of commutation \$50,142 47—and that the dividends of the banks have varied from 5½ to a little more than 8 per cent. averaging somewhat more than 7 per cent. where ascertained.

PENNSYLVANIA. Condition of the banks, as reported to the legislature of this state at its present session:

NAMES OF BANKS.	STOCK.	NOTES.	SPECIE.
Allegheny bank	\$97,360	4,549	3,275
Chambersburg bank	247,075	173,950	15,079
Bank of Chester county	90,000	179,954	74,177
Carlisle bank	164,105	60,720	37,165
Com. bank of Penn.	1,000,000	141,527	141,427
Bank of Delaware county	77,430	70,019	23,728
Easton bank	214,770	164,645	34,935
Farmers' bank, Bucks co.	300,350	81,600	19,244
Bank of Germantown	36,103	53,788	17,963
Gettysburg bank	128,698	68,445	18,529
Harrisburg bank	158,525	184,721	53,483
Lancaster bank	161,910	102,418	14,119
Mechanics' bank Philad.	530,320	219,400	141,068
Brownsville bank	102,123	49,379	14,032
Bank of Montgomery co.	90,230	118,825	48,217
Northampton bank	125,000	92,009	21,144
Pittsburg bank	341,640	165,186	23,755
Schuylkill bank	499,980	310,254	126,248
Silver Lake bank	40,089	17,330	000,000
Westmoreland bank	111,963	69,911	17,094
York bank	192,940	77,805	78,294
Philadelphia bank	1,800,000	298,075	184,155
Bank Northern Liberties	200,000	229,320	74,672
Farmers & Mechanics b.	1,250,000	293,715	308,500
Columbia Bridge Co.	395,000	3,945	000,000

\$8,254,611 3,223,576 1,470,612

VIRGINIA. Much discussion lately took place in the house of delegates on the appropriation of \$10,000, which the executive had made themselves responsible for, in the reception of general Lafayette at Yorktown. The preparatory vote on the passage of the bill prevailed by a majority of only one vote; but, on Wednesday, last week, it was carried by a majority of forty-three. In respect to it, the "Constitutional Whig" says—"We congratulate all sides on the termination of this question—a termination, too, which we believe is agreeable to all sides, as well to those who opposed as to those who sustained the bill. It is not usual to see as much excitement in the general assembly, and in the community, on any question, as prevailed on this—an excitement which, we hope, will recede before the good feeling which the expected presence of general Lafayette will revive among us."

BOSTON. There are now in operation in Boston eighteen banks, besides the branch bank of the United States, the aggregate of whose capitals is a little over \$10,000,000. There are in Boston, twenty-one incorporated insurance companies, whose capitals exceed \$6,000,000; sixteen of them having capitals of \$300,000 each, and two of larger sums.

NEW YORK, (CITY). By major Howard's annual report of foreign arrivals at this port, during the last year, the following result appears:—

Arrived, 311 ships, 13 barques, 573 brigs, 438 schooners and 30 sloops—total 1364: 428 of them were subject to quarantine regulations to Staten Island—Number of passengers in the above vessels, 5452.

The arrival for the last six years were, in 1819, 993; in 1820, 930; in 1821, 912; in 1822, 1172; 1823, 1217; and in 1824, 1364—total 6,588; bringing 33,586 passengers.

There are in the city of New York, twelve banks, besides the branch of the bank of the United States, the aggregate of whose capitals is \$13,150,000. There are in that city ten marine insurance companies, with capitals amounting to \$9,300,000. The amount of the dividends made by the twelve banks in New York was \$192,250, viz: by the bank of America 5 per cent. the Mechanics, Phoenix and North River 7 per cent. the Manhattan, 6½ per cent. the Union 4 per cent. the Merchants' 6 per cent. the City 5 per cent. the New York and Franklin 8 per cent. and the Tradersman's 4 per cent.

There are in the Orphan-asylum, New York, 150 children; in the city Alms-house, 1,684 persons; hospital 256; debtors' prison, 300; Bridewell 116; penitentiary, Bellevue 338; state prison 641; total 3,486. Total last year 3,407. [Daily Adv.

BALTIMORE. Amount of flour, beef, pork, salted fish and domestic distilled liquors, inspected in the city of Baltimore for the last year, ending December 31st, 1824:

529,568	bbls. wheat flour
20,664	half do. do. do.
5,770	bbls. rye do.
6,616	casks corn meal
3,086	large casks domestic liquors (hbds)*
39,874	small do. do. (bbls)*
2,937	bbls. and 204 half bbls beef*
9,159	bbls. and 206 do. pork*
12,732	bbls. and 1,427 do. mackerel
5,062	bbls. and 231 do. shad
46,575	do. and 423 do. herrings
85	do. salmon
8,110	kegs butter
11,259	do. lard

The articles marked thus (*) are returned only to the 30th November. Of course, says the "Amek's

The following table shows the amount of wheat flour inspected in Baltimore, annually, during the last 25 years; that is, from 1798 to 1824, inclusive:

Years.	Ebbs.	Half bbls.
1798	247,046	17,612
1799	264,211	18,689
1800	265,797	15,227
1801	349,749	19,604
1802	353,705	21,857
1803	396,178	21,060
1804	255,232	11,223
1805	326,988	17,007
1806	342,425	16,698
1807	479,429	21,542
1808	255,191	5,984
1809	413,169	20,219
1810	354,259	19,392
1811	516,269	27,566
1812	537,988	29,423
1813	285,466	11,854
1814	154,816	2,699
1815	381,580	13,525
1816	387,780	14,392
1817	392,676	12,215
1818	434,865	19,052
1819	454,460	22,468
1820	570,551	23,004
1821	469,920	27,766
1822	413,231	38,461
1823	427,366	30,204
1824	529,568	20,664

BRITISH WHALE FISHERY. London Nov. 24.—The following is a statement of the number of ships engaged in this trade, and comparative amount of cargoes, the last and present years,

	1823	TONS.
55 ships to Greenland		3,943
62 do. to Davis' Straits		13,133
117	Total,	17,075
	1824	TONS.
31 ships to Greenland		1,969
80 do. to Davis' Straits		7,140
111	Total,	9,109
	Short of last year	7,967

can," there is not included in the above the business of December, the most active month in the year for the articles of pork, beef, butter, lard and flaxseed. There appears, nevertheless, a vast increase in these articles over the last year, without including the business of December. In the great staple of the Baltimore market, *wheat flour*, there has been an increase over the preceding year of *one hundred and three thousand barrels!* In the article of *corn meal*, there has been an increase of *five thousand two hundred and fifty barrels*. The increase of *domestic liquors* [distilled spirits] has been very great, being *one thousand hogsheads and ten thousand barrels* greater than the preceding year. The increase of *mackerel*, four thousand two hundred and fifty barrels—of *pork*, six thousand barrels—of *beef* twelve hundred barrels. The articles of *bacon, hams, beeswax, ginseng, snake root, feathers, cider, clover seed, apples, potatoes, &c.* greatly exceed the year preceding—as, also, *pot and pearl ashes and quercitron bark*, from the Susquehanna country. A similar increase is noted in the articles of *coppers and alum*, from the works near the city—and in the articles of *wool, furs, skins, and a variety of other domestic produce*. The statement respecting *tobacco, and manufactures in general*, which have been very extensive, do not fall within the limits of the city inspections.

FORTIFICATIONS. The bill making appropriation for certain fortifications of the United States, for the year 1825, which was reported in the house of representatives on the 19th inst. appropriates the following sums:

For Brenton's Point	\$60,000 00
For New-Utrecht Point	40,000 00
For Fort Delaware	71,679 50
For Fort Monroe	100,000 00
For Fort Calhoun	70,000 00
For the fort at Mobile Point	100,000 00
For the fort at Chef Menteur	100,000 00
For Fort Jackson, on the Mississippi	100,000 00
For repairs and contingencies	8,320 50
For the preservation of islands in Boston Harbor, necessary to the security of that place	52,972 56
For armament of new fortifications	100,000 00
	\$802,972 56

MEXICO. The following extract from a decree of the sovereign congress of Mexico, may shew the relative importance of the several provinces which compose the federal republic—

The United Confederated States shall be assessed in the sum of three millions one hundred and thirty-six thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars, which it is calculated will be required for the general expenses.

The assessment shall be made, for the present, and until the larger public receipts shall equal the sum required, in the following districts:

Mexico must pay	\$975,000
Jalisco	395,625
Puebla	328,126
Oajaca	262,500
Guanajuato	218,750
Michoacan	175,000
Yucatan	156,250
Zacatecas	140,625
St. Louis Potosi	101,260
Vera Cruz	97,875
Quereraro	78,750
Durango	67,625
Estado de Occidente	53,125
Tamaulipa	24,500
Tlascala	21,875
Tabasco	18,750
Nuevo Leon	18,750
Chihuahua	16,875
Coahuila	15,625
	\$3,136,925

TRADE TO SWEDEN. Stockholm, October 22.—His majesty has addressed a letter to the board of customs to the following effect:—

"Considering that the penalties attached to certain offences against the tariff are too severely punished by confiscation of ship and cargo, his majesty has been pleased to approve the proposal made by the board, and to order accordingly. That, if a foreign article, the importation of which is prohibited, should, contrary to the regulations, be brought in a vessel not belonging to the country where the article is produced, this article, if the captain has duly entered it, shall be sequestered, and sold by auction for home consumption, on paying of the duties; one half of the proceeds to be divided between the crown and the informer, and the other half to be given to the owner, but both the ship and the remainder of the cargo shall be exempt from confiscation. But if a foreign captain brings goods from any country whatever, which are either prohibited, or, if allowed to be imported, are not duly entered on his arrival, but concealed, this shall be considered as an attempt to smuggle, and be

published according to the existing laws. The employing of false papers to introduce goods, not produced in the country to which the ship belongs, shall be punished as now, with confiscation of the ship and the goods; which, however, shall not extend to that part of the cargo produced in the country to which the ship belongs, and the importation of which is no violation of the law. The use of foreign vessels to convey Swedish produce between Swedish ports, shall continue to be punished by loss of ship and cargo."

TRANSPORTATION OF THE MAELS. A circular, of which the following is a copy, has been addressed, by the postmaster-general, to the contractors for carrying the mails of the United States:

Post-office department, 15th January, 1825.

The postmaster-general has observed, with great regret, that the exertions of some contractors, on important mail routes, have not equalled his expectation, or the expectation of the public.

This is the season when, to avoid failures, the utmost exertions of all concerned in the transportation of the mail are necessary. No obstacles, which human exertions can overcome, shall excuse a failure. Any want of energy, in this respect, will first be noticed by the highest pecuniary penalty; and, for a second failure, the contract will be forfeited.

There will be no departure from this rule. Of this, those most interested may be fully assured.

On all the roads which become so deep as to render the rapid progress of stages impracticable, contractors are requested to place the mail in covered sulkies, or in other vehicles better suited for the purpose, and, in this manner, to continue the transportation of it, until the roads will admit of stages.—Whatever may be the condition of the route, no trip should be lost.

The sudden rise of water-courses may stop the passage of the mail; bad roads cannot cause even the failure of a trip, if the proper means be applied with the necessary energy.

There are many roads where a stage, with six or eight passengers, and a large quantity of baggage, cannot travel five or six miles an hour; but there is no mail stage road in the union on which the mail cannot be conveyed in a sulky or cart, as rapidly as the contract requires. If two horses to a cart do not give sufficient force, four should be applied.

The transportation of the mail must not be made a secondary object—those who consider it in this light, will, very soon, be at liberty to bestow their undivided attention to the conveyance of passengers

JOHN McLEAN.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From London papers to Dec. 1, inclusive.

Great Britain and Ireland. The most prominent article of intelligence from Great Britain, is an account of the condemnation, preparation for and execution of Fauntleroy, the famous forger, all the particulars of which are given in distinguished detail; which descends even to relate all that happened in his interviews with his wife and son, and the "female with whom he had lived"—how they severally looked, how they were dressed, what they said and what they did! These important matters, if all inserted, would fill up five or six pages of the REGISTER, and yet leave much to be told! Then would follow a few pages more to relate the particulars of his execution, which took place on the 30th November—how the carpenters gave the "dreadful note of preparation," and what sort of a noise they made with their axes and hammers—the state of weather—as how, that at one time, it was clear, and then cloudy; how the heavy door rolled on its wheels, that the unfortunate man might be brought out. The proceedings in the "condemned cell" are then given, with the hymn that was

sung, and an account of the service, after which he partook of the sacrament, &c. and, at last, we arrive at a notice of all that happened in adjusting him for the last scene, and of all that took place afterwards. We cannot imagine what sort of a taste it is that delights in such narratives, or reconcile ourselves to a belief that it ought to be indulged—but, in the absence of other news, a horrid murder, or an account of an execution, luckily comes in to fill up the columns of a newspaper; and there are some who seemingly think there is nothing that can be more interesting!

It is stated that it required £16,000 a year to pay the interest on the amount of his forgeries. Hundreds have been hung for forging or altering one pound notes, and the amiable and eloquent Dr Dodd was executed for a forgery which he committed, (without intent of fraud), for about the sum of £20, we believe. Why then all this fuss, because that a cold, deliberate and calculating counterfeiter, whose manner of life had not any thing in it to recommend him, has suffered the penalty of the law?

The produce of the excise duties of Great Britain for the year, ending 5th July, 1824, amounted to 24,040,563 pounds sterling; including 242,718 pounds, the duty on salt, which has since been given up.

France. The editor of a country paper in France, has been condemned to two months imprisonment, and the payment of 2,000 francs, for making use of the following expression in his journal, relative to the new king—"At last a freeman mounts the throne." The attorney general, in opening the case, said, "The law prohibits every offence against the royal dignity. To attack that dignity, is to wound society in its tender part—and in France that dignity is the object of adoration. The journal before you, gentlemen of the jury, contains the following profanation: 'At last a freeman mounts the throne.' A freeman? a man? Learn, disrespectful editors, since you have to learn it, that, by his exalted and holy station, the monarch of France is more than a man. Learn, therefore, to speak more respectfully of the king." The counsel for the printer, among other arguments, attempted to show that the king was a man. "Every year," said he, "on Ash Wednesday, when the king prostrates himself before the altar, the minister sprinkles dust upon him, saying, at the same time, 'Remember, man, that dust thou art, and to dust thou must return!'"

The ceremonies and honors paid to Lafayette in this country, are carefully reprinted in the French journals of the liberal party.

Swiss troops have left France to march into Spain.

Lighting stoves, &c. with gas, is making rapid progress in France.

Spain. We recently noticed a proclamation of the fanatical Ferdinand, in which he denounced death against all who were freemasons, or who should be heard to utter "death to tyrants," or "long live Riego." The Spanish papers now furnish us with another example of the despotism and folly of this sceptred idiot. It is the form of an oath taken by the royalist volunteers of Murcia. After swearing that they dedicate their services to God and the king, that they will prevent the exercise of every other religion in their soil but the Roman catholic, and shed for it the last drop of their blood—they swear not to permit the infamous constitutional code, published in Cadiz, the 19th March, 1812; to abhor it with all their hearts, and oppose its re-establishment at the expense of the last drop of their blood. "We swear, also, (say these bloody heroes), to God, and promise the king to be faithful to him, and to defend his sacred rights as an absolute sovereignty, without permitting either a Chamber's or any restriction, even to the shedding of the last drop of our blood! Yes, we swear." The result of this reckless spirit of intolerance and revenge has already evinced itself. After the French left Badajoz the populace rose: a great number of persons

were assassinated, and several houses pillaged. Bloody scenes have also taken place at Corunna.

Such is the fury of the priests in Spain, that one preached a sermon on the text—"The odour of dead bodies is life to the good of these times."

A decree has been just promulgated in Spain, prohibiting emigration to foreign countries.

Greece and Turkey. The accounts heretofore given of the successes of the Greeks are generally confirmed. It appears that the fragments of the Turkish fleet have retired to the Dardanelles, where they are blockaded by the Greeks. It was supposed that the Egyptians would winter in Candia. The Turks have been driven out of Thessaly, and it was probable that they would soon be expelled from Albania.

The Greeks, in an engagement with the Turkish fleet, on the 29th October, destroyed a Tripolitan frigate, with 900 persons on board, and one brig, with 300 persons.

Egypt. The pacha has established some cotton manufactories in his country. He sells his long staple cotton at 8*l.* sterling per *lb.* The short staple he keeps for his factories.

Persia. Letters from Shiras announce that, in the month of April, 1824, there had been an earthquake which lasted six days and six nights, without intermission, and which had swallowed up more than half of that unfortunate city, and overthrew the other, as was the case at Aleppo. Nearly all the inhabitants fell victims to the catastrophe; scarcely five hundred persons could save themselves. Other letters from Aborkoh announce that the same shock, but less violent, had been felt there. Razroon, a city between Aborkoh and Shiras, was swallowed up, with almost the whole of the inhabitants, in consequence of the same earthquake. All the mountains surrounding Razroon were levelled by it, and no trace of them now remains.

Mr. Hamilton's Speech.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JAN. 19.

The bill to authorize a subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, being on its third reading—

Mr. *Hamilton*, in rising, remarked, that, while he returned to the house his most respectful thanks, for the indulgence which they granted him yesterday, by an adjournment, which enabled him to address them to-day, he felt it due to himself to say, when, on the last evening, he submitted a motion to adjourn, that he had been influenced exclusively by a wish not to intrude, upon a fatigued and exhausted audience, remarks which he knew could have no attractions to arouse it from an apathy consequent on a protracted attention to the business of the morning. He declared, without feeling any strong wish to make proselytes to his views of the subject under consideration, he nevertheless desired, before he recorded his vote, to assign the reasons which induced him to give that vote in the negative, on a proposition which had seemingly so much to recommend it. He was more particularly solicitous for the indulgence of this privilege, because it appeared, to the understanding of some gentlemen, that those who voted for the bill, technically called the survey bill, at the last session, were pledged on the great question of internal improvement; and that they could not, without some apparent inconsistency, at least, refrain from supporting almost every measure which might have for its object the construction of a canal or road. That, having been thus initiated into the faith, that a ready concurrence in all expenditures, which belong to the exercise of power, followed, as indispensable and legitimate forms of worship. Now, for one, he had no hesitation in saying that the survey bill could have been voted for even by those who entertained the

strongest conviction that no constitutional power resides in this government to construct works of internal improvement—for the proposition really submitted, on the passage of that bill, was, whether, by maps and charts, we should obtain a statistical and topographical knowledge of that country, whose interests and prosperity are confided to our care? But his opinions he had no hesitation of avowing in relation to this subject, which were most unequivocally,—that congress had the right to construct roads and canals, under the military power, as well as the post roads and post office power given to it by the constitution. If we have not the power to construct either a road or canal, for the transportation of troops or munitions of war, I do not see, said Mr. H. whence we derive our power to build a fort or arsenal; for, in reference to the exigencies of war, they may be both of equivalent necessity: for it is altogether true, in a military view, a canal or road may, *in effect*, perform the same offices, and tend to the same object, to wit: by a concentration of force on a given point of defence. And, further, the right to make a post road, if necessary, is so inevitable an incident of the power "to establish a post road," that it was impossible to distinguish between two things which seemed, in all respects, identical propositions. For, to make a post road, may be as necessary, convenient and profitable, for the transmission of the mail, as it is for the government to purchase the leather which forms the portmanteau of the mail itself; and yet we have precisely as little expressed, and as much implied, power, for the construction of the one as for the purchase of the other. But, Mr. H. said, he would console the house by a most explicit declaration, that it was not his intention to go into a refined or abstract discussion of this question, on which so much ingenuity had been displayed. He confessed that this species of metaphysical dialectics had few charms for him, because he had no capacity for them—that the taper of common sense burnt with a light sufficiently steady to guide his humble steps—that a sound, plain and familiar interpretation of an instrument, intended more for practical good than theoretic refinement and subtlety, suited his purpose. Besides, if he wandered far into these abstractions, he dreaded lest he might plunge into that "Serbian bog," which lies on that narrow isthmus which connects the extremes of this question; where he would be left, notwithstanding the chivalry of his friends, (from Virginia), to perish as an abominable and irreclaimable heretic.

Mr. H. said that, whilst these two sources of delegated authority, to which he had referred, furnished the requisite power, he was happy to perceive, by their very nature and character, they also furnished a limitation to the exercise of the power, and confined its application exclusively "to national objects." For nothing which has a just reference to the defence of this union, or the communication of information, commercial and political, and social intercourse, can be otherwise than "national" in its character and tendency. With this view of the subject, he would support, whenever recommended by justice and expediency, any works of national utility, which could be brought under a direct, and immediate, and natural relation to one or the other of these powers, which he believed confided to the general government. In making this declaration, it would be perceived that he rejected the right to construct works of internal improvement, under the broad power to appropriate money "to promote the general welfare," or "to regulate commerce between the states;" the first of which he thought might be made to imply any or every thing which a capricious interpretation was capable of supplying, and that the last was as indefinite and as various as the principle of trade itself, and could be stretched almost to as many objects as there are subjects of bazaar and commerce.

Mr. H. observed, with these few remarks on the abstract question, he should now proceed, with the utmost brevity, to state why he should vote against the measure for which some gentlemen had indicated such an uncompromising zeal. He was not, for one, disposed to vote for any work, until, by an act of specific legislation, it could be made apparent what was to be the out-line of the scheme of internal improvements; that there might be a strong guarantee afforded for the most defenceless portions of this union, having the smallest representation on this floor, that they should participate in the benefits of a system having for its object the general defence of the whole country. Under the solemn faith of legislation, he wished some certain stipulation that those portions of the country, most speedily requiring these improvements, and least able to accomplish them, should claim our first attention. He believed, if this pledge, detailing the works in their order of progression, in reference to their relative utility, could not be obtained, that, without waiting for scientific estimates or surveys, four or five large states might confederate and keep the benefit of the system to themselves, under that "solemn plausibility" of the public good, which self-interest so freely supplies whenever the pretext is at all necessary. Besides, if the question submitted to the house was, where ought we to begin? he should think the answer ought to be decisive—not, surely, between the Delaware and Chesapeake; because, with the exception of certain portions of our union, more especially in New England, he thought this section of the country decidedly the strongest and most defensible, from its dense population and already easy communication; and, if our resources were to be applied at once, let them be carried to some section now comparatively weak, and most requiring interior communication. It is, perhaps, worthy of inquiry, whether it is to the interest of the government to construct roads and canals in those portions of the union where, in the progress of wealth and population, they will certainly be accomplished; for that works, executed by private capital and individual enterprise, will at once be more judiciously executed and more beneficially supervised, does not admit of a question; and to this it is no answer to say, that the United States, subscribing as a stockholder, has its interest superintended: for, for just so much as may be the capital of the United States employed in this way, will be so much of the capital of the country unrepresented by the ever-watchful instinct and sympathy of private interest. It is perfectly obvious, that the Chesapeake and Delaware canal is precisely one of those works which *must* and *will* be accomplished without the aid of government, by the natural progress of wealth and population, and the probable profit which will be afforded to the investment of capital under the guidance of those who can best direct it—its owners.

Mr. H. said he did not think that there was a good husbandry, or application, of the means of government, to begin precisely at the point where the work could and would be accomplished, without our aid, when so many important sections of our country, infinitely more vulnerable, in a military point of view, could not be rendered defensible without it. It is indisputably true, that there were many portions of the union where, for the construction of roads and canals, the general government would not be under the necessity of expending a farthing, even in reference to those routes which would be essential in time of war for the transportation of troops and military supplies, because private interest would make them complete and ready at our hands. Now, unless it can be shewn that the resources of the country, for the next fifty years, will be more than adequate for the construction of those works necessary to the security, (by internal communication), of those sections of our

common union, where they can only be executed by our entire aid; it is surely a question worthy of consideration, whether we are not beginning, not only in the wrong place, but doing that which, long before the most unimportant of our distant works can be accomplished, will be a superfluous act of munificence. For, he would undertake to aver, as certain as there was an increase in the wealth and population of Philadelphia and Baltimore, just as certainly would the projected canal be completed without our aid. And he believed this aid could be withheld without the slightest injustice to a single individual in this country, for what it is the interest of communities to do, they will do in the natural progress of events, without the pampering of government, which often has an unpropitious effect.

Mr. H. said, that, in his humble view of the subject, he thought the importance of the proposed canal, in a military aspect, was greatly overrated. He did not hold so absurd an opinion, as to say that the water communication contemplated would be of no service, at certain exigencies, for the transportation of the heavy munitions of war. But the neck of land over which the canal is to pass, is too narrow, and it is now furrowed by a turnpike-road too good, to render the prompt and efficient passage of troops, with their light munitions, at all uncertain or embarrassed. He would undertake to say this, that a body of twenty-five thousand men, with the necessary *matériel* for going into action on this side of the Chesapeake, could be marched on the turnpike as expeditiously as they could be transported by water on the canal, if they had to change their hosts on their arrival at the Chesapeake. None, but those who have witnessed it, can form any idea of the time consumed by the embarkation and debarkation of troops. The great utility of this canal, in a national point of view, would be its adaption to the passage of vessels of war from the Delaware to the Chesapeake, without the necessity of doubling the capes, in cases of concerted rendezvous at Hampton Roads. It does not appear, but precisely the reverse, that it is the object of the company so to construct it at present; and, if completed merely for boat or sloop navigation, it is not very probable it ever will be so adapted, except on terms which would throw the entire burden on the government, and at a cost which might infinitely transcend the value of the object, as valuable as it might be.

Mr. Hamilton said, he objected to the subscription of the United States in the stock of the company, on another ground, which was, that there would not probably be a single turnpike or canal company in the United States, which would not make a similar appeal, under the benefit of this precedent, or that would not, perhaps, have equal claims on your liberality; and, if such applicants did not succeed, it would be the result, he feared, rather of the weakness of the political combination which could be brought to bear on their applications, than on the intrinsic justice of their claims. The state which I have the honor to represent on this floor, is now engaged, with an enterprise worthy of herself, and on her own resources, in two canals, both of which are more essential to the defence of the sea coast of three states in this union, than any two works could well be imagined. He alluded to the Catawba canal, which opened a communication with the populous district of North Carolina, at a distance of two hundred and fifty or three hundred miles from the ocean, and the Saluda canal, which afforded a similar facility of drawing military resources from Tennessee. Yet, Mr. H. said, he questioned whether, if, either himself or some one of his colleagues, better able to support it than himself, had introduced a proposition that this government should lend the state of South Carolina three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, on a contingent payment of

interest when the *works might be profitable*, to accomplish them, it would have obtained any thing more than the cold ceremony of a reference to some committee where the measure would die a natural death, as a matter of course. Yet he could demonstrate, in relation to the military exigencies of the country, that these canals were vastly more essential to its defence than the one, for the benefit of which we are called upon to contribute.

If a system, having reference exclusively "to national objects," is reported to this house in the progress of four years, it will not be necessary to appropriate the whole amount of their cost at once, but, by a judicious apportionment of our means, beginning with those of the first necessity, we might lay the foundation to some of those works which would form "a tower of strength" to us in war, as well as a memorial of our successful industry in peace. and, at once, afford an effective guarantee to all the portions of this vast union, that their national interests would be considered. Now, said Mr. H. in beginning with the Delaware and Chesapeake canal, we are beginning where, as he had before said, our aid is least wanted, and where the work can and will be accomplished without it. Surely, if we are at once to commence the construction of canals, the communication between the Gulf of Mexico and the St. John's, the communication between the Cape Fear river and the Waccamaw, are points of far greater importance, in reference to the exigencies of defence, than the point to which it is proposed you should apply your means. The one comprises a section of country of sparse population and extensive sea coast, where munitions of war must, in all probability, be transported on a sudden exigency. The last is a point in the heart of a population full and overflowing, and surrounded by all the materials of defence.

Mr. H. said, that it was in conformity with some of the views that he had stated, that he voted, with much reluctance, yesterday, against the continuance of the Cumberland road, because the road had not yet been surveyed under the act of the last session, in reference to its ultimate extension, however accurately it might have been traced some years since by a distinguished officer of the government. This post road, in connection with the great southern post route, should unquestionably receive his support at a future period, if honored with a seat in this house, because he believed, after it had been clearly ascertained what was the best direction it ought to take, westwardly, it would not only add to defence, but greatly facilitate the mail communication of the country. If his support was worth any thing it would be cheerfully promised for objects of this character; and the vote which he had given for an appropriation to remove the obstructions in the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi, afforded to his western friends a token, at least, that his views were not alien to their interests, because, in this particular, their interests were those of the whole nation. The unobstructed navigation of the Mississippi was not only as essential to the defence of its delt, comprising its rich capital, as fortifications at the Rigolets and English-Turn, but more so; and what was still more important, this navigation could be improved at vastly less cost.

Let not, however, the gentlemen of the west rebuke those of the south, for a narrow spirit, by supposing that we enjoy, in any especial manner, the pecuniary benefits of this union. I speak from personal observation, and somewhat with personal experience, when I say that there is no western state, of the same population, in which the government expenditures are not as great as in South-Carolina. This subject was so forcibly discussed by my colleague, yesterday, that I will merely observe, that we have scarcely any evidences of our belonging to the

union, except those furnished by the attachment of our people to the common-bond, and the tax-gatherer, who is stationed at your custom-house, in Charleston. Of the 750,000 dollars you collect there, scarcely forty thousand are detained to quicken and expand the sources of productive industry at home—it all goes into a current which, like that stream that sets northwardly, has no reflux. And this is not all. To the whole amount of this tribute, the community of Charleston, in the unavoidable and oppressive coercion of the bank of the United States, has to bear the additional expense of its remittance, whatever may be the difference of exchange, to those more fortunate regions where the refreshing showers of the national patronage are always falling, with a copiousness so fecundating and alimentary. Indeed, if he had understood correctly, it was now a standing order, that even our smaller vessels, drawing but 12 or 14 feet, were prohibited to go into Charleston to rest, where a ship can carry in 17 feet, to use the seamen's phrase, unless from stress of weather, although we have, in great abundance, both naval stores and ship-mechanics. We are thus deprived, almost as effectually as our brethren of the west, of the privilege of ever seeing our national banner wave on our waters, over those memorials of our glory, to which we have contributed, relatively, our full contingent of blood and treasure.

But he would not discuss further this invidious topic; if he had been betrayed into it, it was because the debate had, on another occasion, taken a course which justified it, and whilst he felt it impossible at this time to vote for the bill under discussion, for the considerations he had stated, he nevertheless hoped that, at no distant day, to vote for a system of internal communications, clearly within the delegated trusts of the constitution, calculated to give us invulnerable security in war, and the blessings of a prompt and social communication in peace, by which knowledge should become more valuable in the increased velocity of its momentum, and by the consequent enlargement of its dominion

in concluding, he would remark, that, in order to render any policy in this country beneficial and permanent, you must make it extensively popular. He did not desire to be misunderstood: he did not mean "that mushroom popularity, which is raised without merit and lost without crime," but a popularity founded on the considerations of an equal and beneficent justice. Partial and disconnected appropriations for the object of internal improvements, without reference to any fixed system, or under any fixed principles, would lead to heart burnings, and would bring the whole scheme into distrust and odium. It might suit the Grand Seigneur, in the unlimited government of his dominions, to set down and say, in this part of my domain, this work shall be first accomplished, and this, because I do not like this portion of my subjects, shall never be commenced. In this confederacy, (and he thanked God, for some purposes, it was yet such), you must attend, by an equal, and, if possible, co-extensive distribution of your means to the wants of all, not by a comprehensiveness which would be destructive of efficiency, but by a well founded and progressive system of exact justice.

Mr. H. said, that, in the course of a very few years, the public debt would be extinguished, by which period all our surveys would be completed; and it would be presumed, that our country was incapable of participating in the spirit of the age in which we lived, (which seemed, in some degree, to exhibit the fascinating image of a world tired of the waste of human life by wars and bloodshed, seeking rather to multiply the valuable objects of existence, and to enlarge the boundaries of civilization), if some portion of our great resources were not turned to the accomplishment of those works which form some of

the finest memorials of the advancement of a people, in that most valuable of all national sciences, the knowledge of taking care of posterity as well as of themselves.

[Much able speaking followed—those who took part in the debate, this day, were Messrs. *McLane*, *Mallary*, *Ellis*, *Hogboom* and *Breck*—and we would gladly give up the room to insert all that they said—if we had it.]

American Canvass, Cordage, &c.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the senate of the United States:

In compliance with the resolution of the senate of the 17th May last, I transmit a report from the secretary of the navy, which contains the information requested.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, 5th Jan. 1825.

Navy Department, January 5th, 1825.

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the senate of the United States, of the 17th May last, "That the president of the United States be requested to cause a report from the secretary of the navy to be laid before the senate, at the commencement of the next session of congress, shewing the reason, if any, why canvass, cables, and cordage, made of hemp, the growth of the United States, may not be used in the equipment of national vessels, with equal advantage as if of foreign fabric or materials," I have the honor to present to you the following report:

The resolution was communicated to the board of navy commissioners, who have furnished the answer marked A.

A variety of questions were proposed to growers and manufacturers of hemp, and answers received, from which the extracts, marked No. 1 to 5, are taken.

From these and other sources of information, the following conclusions are drawn:

1st. That hemp may be cultivated in the United States to any extent which our necessities may require.

2d. That, in the present mode of cultivation, there are some errors, which may readily be corrected when more attention is paid to it.

3d. That, in its natural state, it is, in all important qualities, equal to that which we are in the habit of importing.

4th. That it is injured in the mode of rotting and preparing it for manufacture.

5th. That, if sown thicker on the ground, water-rotted, and prepared with care, it will be, for all purposes, equal to any other.

6th. That canvass, cables, and cordage, manufactured out of it, as now cultivated, are inferior in color, strength, and durability, to those manufactured from imported hemp, and, consequently, are not as safe or proper for use in the navy. And that this is the reason, and the only reason, "why canvass, cables, and cordage, made of hemp, the growth of the United States, may not be used in the equipment of national vessels, with equal advantage as if of foreign fabric or materials."

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of high respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD.

To the president of the United States.

Navy Commissioners' office, 17th Nov. 1824.

SIR: The commissioners of the navy have received a copy of a resolution of the honorable the senate of the U. States, of 17th May last, calling for a report, "at the commencement of the next session of congress, showing the reason, if any, why canvass, cables and cordage, made of hemp, the growth of the United

States, may not be used in the equipment of national vessels, with equal advantage as if of foreign fabric or materials."

Early after the passage of this resolution, the commissioners opened an extensive correspondence with persons engaged in the manufacture of canvass and cordage, and they have consulted all the authorities within their reach, with the view to gain such information upon the interesting question embraced by the resolution, as would assist in forming satisfactory conclusions, and they now respectfully submit the following report:

The commissioners beg leave to premise, that the canvass manufactured in the United States is made, generally, of *flax*. They believe that hemp has not been used for that purpose in any of the large factories; though it has been suggested that, if hemp were sowed unusually thick, and pulled at a period to produce a fibre or hurl, on a medium between the ordinary hemp and flax, that is stouter and stronger than the latter, yet not so coarse and rough as the former, it might be found to be an advantageous substitute in the manufacture of canvass.

With regard to flax for the manufacture of canvass, there can be no doubt that the American plant, if water-rotted and properly dressed, will make a cloth which may be used in the equipment of our national vessels, with equal advantage as if of foreign fabric or materials. We have purchased a considerable quantity of canvass made in the United States, of flax grown at Fairfield, Connecticut, where they are "in the habit of water-rotting it;" and its quality is not only considered sufficiently good for the service, but equal to that of the best imported canvass. We have also purchased canvass made from foreign and dew-rotted, American flax mixed, and it has passed inspection, though not equal to that made from the Fairfield flax.

The manufacturers of canvass object to dew-rotted flax on various grounds. They prefer Dutch at fifteen or Irish at fourteen cents per *lb.* to this kind of flax at nine cents per *lb.*: because, while 100 *lbs.* of Dutch will yield 72 *lbs.* and 100 *lbs.* of Irish will yield 65 *lbs.* the like quantity of American dew-rotted will yield only 40 *lbs.* of clean flax. No reason can be discerned why the American flax should yield so much less than the Dutch, unless it is to be found in the defective process of rotting, dressing and preparing it for market. The American plant, in its natural state, contains, it is believed, as great a portion of fibre or lint as either of the others. A respectable manufacturer has stated, that he has long used the Fairfield flax, and that he considers it "more flexible, less woody, and stronger than that grown at the south, and preferable to Russia flax."

Other, and apparently well-founded, objections are urged by the manufacturers of canvass against common American flax. They say, that, in bleaching, the Irish flax has an advantage over every other description: that the coloring matter is extracted from it with less trouble and expense than the Dutch; that the American flax requires, at least, two-thirds more expense and twice the trouble of any other flax. The reason assigned for this, by the American manufacturers, is, that the American flax is not pulled until the seed are ripe; whereas, in Ireland, it is pulled green; but, in opposition to this conclusion, it is said that, "in the Netherlands, where flax is supposed to be the best prepared, generally speaking, of any in Europe, and in France, flax is always allowed to arrive at maturity, and is never pulled, particularly in Holland and Zealand, until the seed are perfectly formed and the capsule brown and hard, so as to be easily disengaged from the stalk;" and if, as is alleged, Irish flax is found to be more easily bleached than the Dutch, this advantage appears to be more than counterbalanced by the fact, that 100 *lbs.* of the latter

will yield 7 lbs. more of clean flax than an equal quantity of the former.

The practice of pulling the plant in a green state, is defended on the grounds that, the younger the plant, the finer the tissue; yet, it is stated, as an unquestionable fact, that the flax intended for the *finest purposes*, is not pulled, in the Netherlands, until the seed are ripe. An intelligent French gentleman, in a letter to Mr. Besnard, (an extract of which will be found among the papers accompanying this report), assigns reasons, which appear conclusive, in favor of the practice which prevails in Holland, both as to the period when flax is pulled, and their peculiar method of steeping it.

The "high price of American flax, its unequal quality, and the uncertainty of supply," are urged as among the reasons which have induced some of the manufacturers of canvass, after repeated trials, to recommence the importation of Irish flax; while others observe, that they have imported none since the fall of 1821, being able to obtain a sufficient supply of American flax.

It appears to be the universal opinion of experienced men, that the process of dew-rotting flax diminishes its value and its weight, injures its color, and impairs its quality and strength. The experiments stated in the paper C, annexed, tend to confirm this opinion.

With regard to "cables and cordage, made of hemp, the growth of the United States," many of the observations previously made, with respect to flax, are, in a great degree, applicable to hemp. In its natural state, American is believed to be equal to the best Russia; but the almost universal custom of dew-rotting it, is so deleterious in its effects upon the fibre, as to present insuperable objections to its use in the navy. This process not only weakens the fibre, but prevents the tar from incorporating with the yarns, thus rendering it seriously objectionable, particularly for cables. The manufacturers of cordage further object to it, because "its staple is rough, and occupies more time in the manufacture;" and "generally comes to market in a slovenly manner, with various qualities mixed together, and badly cleaned." They say, that cordage, made of Russia hemp, is preferred by the consumer, at an advance of 50 to 100 per cent.: that dew-rotted cordage, "by exposure to the atmosphere, becomes rotten, and, after being used a short time, cannot be depended on." A gentleman of experience says, "before the late war, we used some cordage made from Kentucky yarns—many persons did it for the purpose of encouraging American productions; some of them had strong prejudices in its favor; but, after a fair trial, those persons confessed to me that they must give up the use of it; that it would not wear well, and they could not depend on it." The same gentleman further observes, "I would not use cordage made of Kentucky yarns or hemp, even if I could procure it at half the price of cordage made from Russia."

Manufacturers and consumers of cordage appear universally to concur in these opinions. Equally decided is their opinion as to the quality of the American plant in its natural state. They all say that American hemp, pulled in the right season, water-rotted and properly handled, would make as good cordage as the best Russia. Indeed, it has been forcibly contended, that it would be preferable, because Russia hemp is injured from being heated on ship board; an injury to which American hemp, used in the United States, would not be liable.

While these opinions appear well founded, there is another consideration which addresses itself immediately and forcibly to the growers of hemp in the United States. The difference between the product of given portions of plant, water-rotted and dew-

rotted, is confidently believed to be greatly in favor of the former mode.

Experiments have been made by boiling and steaming, to avoid either process of rotting; but the result proved unsatisfactory.

Pushing their experiments with a perseverance which deserves, and must, ultimately, secure success, our countrymen have lately introduced a machine, called "the flax and hemp dresser," with a view to avoid altogether the process of rotting. The power of this machine to disengage, effectually, the woody part of the plant from the lint, is spoken of confidently by those who have seen it in operation: but whether the hemp, thus prepared, will be as serviceable as the water-rotted; whether it will not be more liable, in bulk, to injury, from the gum and mucilage which are wholly left in it; or whether other objections which are not exist, are points upon which the commissioners are uninformed. They have, however, engaged a small supply of yarns from hemp thus prepared, and intend making experiments to test their strength and durability.

About twelve months since, a gentleman produced a sample of cordage, made, it is believed, of American dew-rotted hemp, with the yarns dipped in pyroligneous acid, and tarred about one-eighth as much as yarns usually are, prior to being laid; calculating, that the antiseptic properties of this acid would obviate the injuries sustained in the process of dew-rotting, and impart to the cordage a durability equal to that made of water-rotted hemp. With a view to an experiment, the commissioners have engaged enough of these yarns to make a nine-inch cable. Although the gentleman speaks very confidently as to the durability of cordage made from these yarns, yet we are unable to discern how the pyroligneous acid can remedy the defects occasioned by dew-rotting, and impart to the cordage the property of retaining a sufficient portion of tar for its preservation, particularly when used as cables.

The proceedings of congress during their last session, and the opinions then expressed, that American hemp, in its natural state, is equal to Russia; and that the preference given to the latter has arisen, essentially, from the manner in which it is rotted, have induced some of our respectable farmers to engage in the cultivation and preparation of hemp, upon the Russian system. The commissioners have contracted for three tons of American hemp of this description, and directed it to be made into cordage of various kinds, in order to test its comparative strength and durability with the best Russia, on board the ship the North Carolina. The result of this experiment, if the American hemp shall have been carefully gathered, at the right season, and properly prepared, will enable the commissioners to express a satisfactory opinion upon the subject; and they cannot entertain a doubt, that, in such case, it will be in their power to say, that the American water-rotted hemp is, in all respects, fully equal to the best Russia.

With regard to "the places where, and the extent to which hemp may be cultivated" in the United States, it may be unreservedly said, that the climate, throughout the whole country, is no where unfriendly, and that hemp may be cultivated advantageously wherever the soil is adapted to it. It is grown in great perfection in the eastern, western and southern states, as far south as, and including Virginia. We have not heard of any grown south of Virginia; though, as it is known to succeed well in warm latitudes, there is no doubt it can be cultivated in our most southern states.

The papers here with, A, B, C and D, will, it is hoped, afford satisfactory information upon the "manner of raising hemp, and preparing it for market," and upon the other points, to which you have been pleased to call the attention of the board.

Having given to this important subject that attention to which its intrinsic merits entitle it, and which a strong solicitude to contribute to the improvement of every source of national independence could not fail to excite, the commissioners, with great deference, submit the result.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN RODGERS.

Hon. S. L. Southard, secretary of the navy.

On the culture and preparing the hemp in Russia, transmitted by the hon. J. Q. Adams, minister at St. Petersburg. March, 1810.

In Russia, when the season is mild, the hemp seed is sown about the 1st June, old style. The richer the soil of the land, employed for it, the better. A chetwirt of seed, (100 chetwirts are equal to 73 quarters, Winchester measure), is sown on a piece of land of 80 fathoms, (English feet), long, and 60 fathoms broad.

The land is first ploughed and harrowed, and, about 200 single horses loads of dung being spread upon it, it is left for six days, when it is again ploughed, and the seed sown and harrowed the same day. In about four months the seed becomes ripe, and the hemp is then pulled up with the roots; if it be allowed to remain too long in the ground, it is apt to become harsh. It is bound into heads or bunches of four handfulls each; these are hung upon sticks placed horizontally, thus, x—0—0—0—0—x, and allowed to remain so for two days. It is then made into cut or thrashed hemp, as may be agreeable. The cut hemp is made by chopping off the heads containing the seed. These are put into the kiln, and, after remaining there for eighteen hours, the seed is beaten out.

If thrashed hemp is to be made, the heads or tops must not be cut off, but the bunches of hemp, placed entire in the kiln; and, if the weather be warm, it will be sufficiently dry in three days, when the seed must be thrashed out of the heads. In either case, three days after the seed is separated from it, the hemp must be put to steep or rot, either in a stream or a pond, and that the hemp may be entirely immersed, it is put under wooden frames $\equiv \equiv \equiv$ upon which stones are placed, or, where they are not to be had, earth is substituted, after the frames are covered with planks.

The clearer and purer the water, the better will be the color of the hemp. Where the water is warm, three weeks steeping will be sufficient; but, if cold, as in rivers, springs, &c. five weeks, or longer, may be necessary. At the expiration of this period, a head of the hemp is taken out and dried; if, on beating and cleaning it, the husk comes off, the hemp may then be taken out of the water; but, if the husk still adheres to it, it must be allowed to remain some time longer. This trial must be repeated, from time to time, till the husk separates, when the hemp must be taken out of the water, and suspended to dry, as directed before, on its being taken off the ground.

The hemp is now made into the two sorts, distinguished by the names of spring and winter hemp, the former being dry and rather of a withered appearance, the latter more moist, and of a fine brownish green color, containing more of the vegetable oil, and, therefore, the most apt to heat, though, if not shipped at St. Petersburg or Riga, before September, there is not much risk of its heating any more on board the ships, especially on short voyages, as to England, and are the best fit for cables. If it be intended that the hemp should be early ready for the market, it is made into winter hemp by the following process: On being taken out of the water, it is left suspended in the open air for about a fortnight, when it is put into the kiln for twenty-four hours, after which it is broken

by means of a hand-mill, and the husk is then beaten off by striking the heads obliquely with iron and wooden instruments, of the shape of a large two-edged knife; lastly, to unravel it, it is drawn through a wooden comb, or card, with one row of wide wooden teeth, fixed perpendicularly.

The hemp is then laid up or suspended in sheds, and is fit to be sorted, bound into bundles, and loaded into the barks.

The hemp, to be prepared as spring hemp, is allowed to remain suspended and exposed to the weather, the whole winter, until it be dried by the sun in the spring, when it is broken and cleaned in the same manner as the winter hemp.

As the greatest part of the summer elapses before it can be made fit for the market, none of this hemp reaches St. Petersburg until the following spring, that is, two years after it was sown.

The hemp is sown in the same manner as linseed, rye or wheat. Land, of a sandy soil, may also be employed for it, but it must be strongly manured, otherwise it will be too short, and a flat country should always be preferred.

One chetwirt of seed commonly yields 25 loads, (upwards 36 pounds English), of hemp, and twelve chetwirts of hemp seed.

Eighth Congress—2d Session.

SENATE.

January 20. The following message was received from the president of the United States, by Mr. Mosher:

To the senate of the United States:

I communicate, herewith, to both houses of congress, copies of a convention between the United States and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, concluded at St. Petersburg, on the 17th of April last; which has been duly ratified on both sides, and the ratifications of which were exchanged on the 11th instant.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, 18th January, 1825.

Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. stated that the senators of Massachusetts had received certain resolves of the legislature of Massachusetts, now in session, in reference to the claim of that commonwealth, for the services of the militia of that state, during the late war; praying the speedy adjustment and payment of that claim. And instructing the senators of the United States from that state, to present the said resolutions to the senate. In pursuance of which instruction, he asked leave, in behalf of the said senators, to present the resolves accordingly; observing, that as the subject to which they relate is now before the house of representatives, after having undergone the investigation of an able committee, and would, he trusted, shortly come before the senate in an acceptable shape, in the form of a bill for the payment thereof, he would propose, that the resolves should be received, read, and, for the present, lie on the table.

The following resolve was then handed to the chair, read, and laid on the table, viz:

Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

Resolved, That the senators of this commonwealth, in congress, be instructed, and the representatives requested, to urge, at their present session, the adjustment of the claim of Massachusetts on the government of the United States, for disbursements necessary in the commonwealth's defence during the late war; and that the admission of its justice and validity, so far as it has been expressed by the authorities of the national government, is duly appreciated.

Attested by the president of the senate of Massachusetts, the speaker of the house, and the governor of the state.

January 21. Several bills were reported by different committees and read, &c.

This day was spent in a discussion of the bill for the suppression of piracy. Mr. Tazewell moved to strike out the third section, and supported his motion in a speech of about two hours' length. He was replied to by Mr. Barbour. Additional sections were also proposed by Messrs. Smith and Lloyd (of Mass.) and ordered to be printed. Adjourned to Monday.

January 24. Mr. Barbour moved that 1500 additional copies of the message of the president of the United States, of the 13th inst. and the documents accompanying it, respecting piracy, be printed for the use of the senate. He observed that great difference of opinion existed on the subject which had been in discussion for the last two or three days. He found himself in the minority. The majority were always safe, but the responsibility, in this case, rested on the minority alone; therefore, it was necessary they should justify themselves to the public—and it was with this view he moved for the printing an additional number of the documents.

After some remarks from Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Benton presented the petition of the inhabitants of Boone county, in the state of Missouri, praying that military posts and other regulations may be established for the encouragement and protection of the trade between that state and the internal provinces of Mexico. Ordered to lie on the table. [The next day Mr. B. presented a similar petition of the inhabitants of Howard county.]

The bill from the house authorizing the subscription of stock to the Delaware and Chesapeake canal company was read and ordered to a second reading.

The bill from the house for the continuation of the Cumberland road was read and ordered to a second reading. [The two preceding bills were next day referred to the committee on roads and canals.]

The bill introduced, on leave obtained, for opening a passage through the raft in the Red River, was read a second time, and referred to the committee on roads and canals.

The senate then again took up the bill allowing a drawback on cordage manufactured from hemp imported.

The debate on this bill occupied the remainder of the day. It was opposed by Messrs. Dickerson and Talbot, and supported by Messrs. Smith and D'Wolf. The senate adjourned without coming to any decision.

January 25. After other business—the senate resumed the unfinished business of yesterday—the bill for allowing a drawback on the exportation of cordage manufactured from imported hemp.

Messrs. D'Wolf and Lloyd, of Mass. spoke in favor of the bill, which was opposed by Messrs. Edwards, and Johnson, of Kentucky.

The question being taken on engrossing the bill for a third reading, it was decided in the negative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Clayton, D'Wolf, Eaton, King, of Ala. King, of N. Y. Knight, Lanman, Lloyd, of Mass. Noble, Palmer, Parrot, Ruggles, Seymour, Smith, Thomas, Van Buren, Van Dyke—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Barton, Benton, Brown, Boulogny, Chandler, Dickerson, Edwards, Elliott, Findlay, Gaillard, Hayne, Holmes, of Maine, Holmes, of Miss. Jackson, Johnson, of Ken. Johnson, of Lou. Kelly, Lowrie, McVaine, McLean, Macon, Talbot, Taylor, Tazewell, Williams—25.

So the bill was rejected.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Benton, from the committee on Indian affairs, on the 11th instant. The bill is as follows:

"Be it enacted, &c. That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint commissioners to mark out a road from the western frontier of the state of Missouri, to the boundary line of the United States, in the direction to Santa Fe, of New Mexico: Provided, That the said commissioners

shall first obtain the consent of the intervening tribes of Indians, by treaty, to the marking of the said road, and to the unmolested use thereof, by the citizens of the United States, and of the Mexican republic.

"Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby is, authorized to cause the marking of the said road to be continued from the boundary line of the United States to the frontier of New Mexico; under such regulations as may be agreed upon for that purpose, between the executive of the United States and the Mexican government."

"Sec. 3 appropriates the sum of \$10,000, to defray the expense of marking the said road, and the sum of \$20,000, to defray the expenses of treating with the Indians, for their consent to the establishment and use thereof."

The bill having been read through—

Mr. Benton rose, and, in a speech of much length, disclosed a great variety of highly interesting facts as to the condition of the country, state of the Indian tribes, and real and probable importance of the trade between the United States and New Mexico; and he instanced some cases in which roads had been authorized to be made through Indian countries. [We shall endeavor to record this speech on account of the numerous facts which it furnishes.] After which, on the motion of Mr. Chandler, the bill was laid over till tomorrow.

January 26. After the transaction of some minor business—

The senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to authorize the president of the United States to cause to be marked out a road from the line of the state of Missouri, to the confines of New Mexico.

On motion of Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. to strike out the second section of the bill, (which provides for marking out that part of the road in the Mexican territory), a debate arose on the bill, which continued nearly the whole of the remainder of the sitting. Finally,

The motion of Mr. Lloyd was negatived, yeas 15, noes 23, and

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Barton, Benton, Boulogny, Brown, D'Wolf, Eaton, Edwards, Elliott, Holmes of Miss. Jackson, Johnson, of Ken. Johnson, of Lou. Kelly, Knight, Lanman, Lloyd, of Mass. Lowrie, McVaine, McLean, Noble, Palmer, Parrott, Roggles, Seymour, Smith, Talbot, Taylor, Thomas, Van Buren, Van Dyke—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Branch, Chandler, Clayton, Cobb, Gaillard, Hayne, Holmes, of Maine, King, of Ala. King, of N. Y. Macon, Tazewell, Williams—12.

The senate then took up the bill to amend the judicial system of the United States, &c. and spent a short time in modifying its details, and then, having ordered it to be printed, as amended, postponed it to Friday.

After spending half an hour in executive business, The senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Jan. 21. After the presentation of many reports from different committees—

The following message was received from the president of the United States; which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed:

To the house of representatives of the United States:

In compliance with a resolution of the house of representatives of the 19th December, 1822, requesting the president to communicate "what progress has been made in the execution of the act of the last session, entitled "an act to abolish the Indian trading establishments," with a report from the sections respectively, as the same may be made to him," I herewith transmit a report from the secretary of the treasury, with documents, which contain the information requested.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, January 20, 1825.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. *Newton*, was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. *Cooke* rose and observed, that he had, at the last session, made some remarks on the subject of the president's accounts, and that those observations were founded on certain documents which he now held in his hand. He moved that these documents be referred to the select committee, to whom was committed the message of the president, on the subject of his accounts with the United States. The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. *Whittlesey*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of causing a survey to be made, under the direction of the president of the United States, of the south shore of lake Erie, from the northern point of the outlet of Sandusky bay to Erie in the state of Pennsylvania; and of such bays and rivers, or other places, within the boundaries aforesaid, as the engineer, who may be employed for the purposes aforesaid, shall deem important or necessary, at which to construct or improve harbors, or erect light houses, for the security and promotion of the commerce on said lake; and that the engineer be directed to draw plans of the places so designated and make estimates of the expense of constructing or improving such harbors.

The following bills from the senate, viz: An act to provide for the security of public money in the hands of clerks, of courts, attorneys, marshals, and their deputies. And an act for the relief of the Columbian college in the district of Columbia; were twice read and referred to standing committees.

On motion of Mr. *Call*, of Florida, it was

Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of opening a canal across the peninsula of Florida, to connect the waters of the Gulf of Mexico with those of the Atlantic.

The joint resolution yesterday offered by Mr. *Longfellow*, respecting furnishing certain copies of documents to a Lyceum in Maine, was read a second time, and the object of it having been explained by the mover, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house then took up the consideration of the bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to purchase stock in the Chesapeake and Delaware canal company.

A long and lively discussion followed—but we cannot do more than mention the names of the speakers, which were Messrs. *Trimbale*, *Hamilton*, *Garrison*, *Mallery*, *Sharpe*, *Little*, *Marrin*, *Storrs*, *Buchanan* and *McLane*.

After which, the question on the passage of the bill was then taken by ayes and noes, when there appeared—

AYES—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, of Tenn. Allen, of Mass. Allison, Baylies, Bartley, Beecher, Blair, Breck, Brent, Buchanan, Call, Campbell, Clegg, Campbell, of Ohio, Casely, Collins, Condict, Cook, Crowninshield, Cushman, Cutbert, Durfee, Dwight, Ellis, Farrelly, Foot, of Conn. Forsyth, Forward, Fuller, Gazlay, Gentry, Harris, Hayden, Ingham, Haywards, Humphreys, Johnson, of Virginia, J. T. Johnson, F. Johnson, Kent, Kramer, Lawrence, Lee, Letcher, Little, Locke, McArthur, McKean, McKee, McLane, of Del. McLan, of Ohio, Mallary, Martindale, Merce, Mercere, Metcalf, Miller, Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, Mitchell, of Maryland, Moore, of Kentucky, Moore, of Alabama, Neale, Newton, Owen, Patterson, of Penn. Patterson, of Ohio, Plumer, of N. H. Plumer, of Penn. Poinsett Rankin, Reynolds, Rose, Ross, Sanford, Scott, Sharp, Sloane, Wm. Smith, Spence, Standefer, Sterling, J. Stephenson, Stewart, Storrs, Strong, Swan, Test, Thompson, of Penn. Thompson, of Ken. Tomlinson, Trimble, Udree, Vance, of Ohio, Van Rensselaer, Vinton, Wayne, Webster, Whittlesey, Wickliffe, James Wilson, Henry Wilson, Wilson, of Ohio, Wolfe, Woods and Wright—113

NOES—Messrs. Abbot, Alexander, of Va. Bailey, Barber, of Conn. P. P. Barbour, Barthol, Bassett, Braley, Burk, Burleigh, Cady, Campbell of S. C. Carey, Clark, Cooke, Conner, Crafts, Craig, Culpeper, Day, Dinwiddie, Edwards, of N. C. Findlay, Foot, of N. Y. Frost, Garrison, Gist, Govan, Hall, Hamilton, Harvey, Herriek, Hogboom, Hooks, Jenkins, Lefrwich, Lincoln, Littlefield, Little, Livemore, Long, Longfellow, McCoy, McKim, Mangum, Marvin, Mattson, McLean, O'Brien, Olin, Outlaw, Richards, Saunders, Sibley, Arthur Smith, Alexander Smyth, Spaight, A. Stevenson, Stockard, Tallafra, Tatnall, Taylor, Ten Eyck, Thompson, of Georgia, Tucker, of Va. Tucker, of S. C. Tyson, Whipple, Whitman, Williams, of N. Y. Williams, of Va. Williams, of N. C. Wilson, of S. C. and Wood—74.

The bill was, therefore, passed.

The bill for continuing the Cumberland Road," was then read a third time.

On motion of Mr. *Archer*, the question on the passage of the bill was ordered to be taken by ayes and noes.

The question was then taken, when there appeared—

AYES—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, of Tenn. Allison, Baylies, J. S. Barbour, Bartley, Beecher, Blair, Brady, Breck, Brent, Burleigh, Call, Crowninshield, Campbell, of Ohio, Casely, Clarke, Condict, Cook, Crowninshield, Cushman, Cutbert, Durfee, Ellis, Farrelly, Forsyth, Forward, Fuller, Gazlay, Gentry, Hayden, Hemp-hill, Henry, Holcomb, Houston, Ingham, Isaacs, Jennings, J. T. Johnson, F. Johnson, Kent, Kramer, Lawrence, Lee, Letcher, Little, Locke, McArthur, McKean, McKee, McKim, McLane, of Del. McLan, of Ohio, Mallary, Martindale, Merce, Mercere, Mitchell, of Md. Moore, of Ken. Moore of Alab. Nesle, Newton, Owen, Patterson, of Penn. Patterson, of Ohio, Plumer, of N. H. Poinsett, Reed, Reynolds, Ross, Sanford, Plomer, Wm. Smith, Spence, Standefer, J. Stephenson, Stewart, Storrs, Strong, Test, Thompson, of Ken. Tomlinson, Trimble, Udree, Vance, of Ohio, Vinton, Wayne, Webster, Whittlesey, Wickliffe, James Wilson, Henry Wilson, Wilson, of Ohio, Wolfe, Woods, Wright—74.

NOES—Messrs. Abbot, Alexander, of Va. Allen, of Mass. Archer, Bailey, P. P. Barbour, Campbell, of S. C. Carey, Coe, Conner, Crafts, Craig, Culpeper, Day, Dinwiddie, Edwards, of N. C. Foot, of Conn. Foot, of N. Y. Frost, Garrison, Gentry, Govan, Hamilton, Harris, Harvey, Herriek, Holbairn, Hobart, Hooks, Jenkins, Lefrwich, Lincoln, Littlefield, Livemore, Long, Longfellow, McCoy, McDuffie, Mangum, Marvin, Matlack, Mattson, Mitchell, of Penn. Olin, Outlaw, Plumer, of Penn. Richards, Saunders, Sharp, Sibley, Arthur Smith, Alexander Smyth, Spaight, Sterling, A. Stevenson, Stoddard, Swan, Tatnall, Taylor, Ten Eyck, Thompson, of Penn. Thompson, of Geo. Tucker, of Va. Tucker, of S. C. Tyson, Whipple, Whitman, Williams, of N. Y. Williams, of Va. Williams, of N. C. Wilson, of S. C. Wood—72.

The bill was, therefore, passed.

Mr. *McLane* gave notice that he should, on Monday, ask the house to take up the appropriation bill.

Mr. *Webster* gave notice that he should, on Monday, ask the house to take up the bill "more effectually to punish crimes."

Mr. *Forward* gave notice that he should, on Monday, ask the house to take up the bill "to impose duties on sales of merchandise by auction."

And then the house adjourned till Monday.

Monday, Jan. 24. Many petitions were presented and referred, and several reports on private claims received.

Mr. *Hamilton*, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill providing for the gradual increase of the corps of engineers, and for equalizing the rank, pay and emoluments of the professors of the military academy at West Point, and for other purposes; which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. *Livingston*, of Lou. it was

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting a drawback to be had on foreign brandy and wine, when exported to any place in Mexico, Guatimala, or South America, in casks of not less than fifteen gallons.

[The reason given in support of this proposition was, that the intercourse with the interior of those countries was chiefly by means of mules, and that casks of 90 gallons, (the present limit on which drawback is allowed), were too large for transport on the backs of those animals.] Adopted.

Mr. *Carter*, of South Carolina, laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president be requested to communicate to this house any correspondence, in his possession, which he may not deem it improper to disclose, which has taken place between the government of the United States and that of France, touching the interpretation of the 8th article of the treaty for the cession of Louisiana. [Agreed to next day.]

Mr. *Livingston* offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation sufficient to enable the president to send four of the cadets, graduated at the military academy, to Great Britain, for the purpose of examining the improvements made in that kingdom, in the roads, railways, canals and other branches of engineering.

The resolution was not agreed to.

The joint resolution offered by Mr. *Longfellow*, authorizing the public documents, printed by order of congress, to be furnished to the Gardiner Lyceum, in the state of Maine, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate.

On motion of Mr. *Webster*, of Massachusetts, the house proceeded to the consideration of the bill

making further provision for the punishment of certain crimes committed against the United States.

An able debate followed, which occupied the remainder of the day. Those who chiefly took part in it, were Messrs. *Wickliffe*, *Webster*, *Wright* and *Livermore*.

Tuesday, Jan. 25. The speaker laid before the house a communication from the department of the treasury, transmitting an account of the dividends on the public stock, since the establishment of the present government, which remain unclaimed.

Mr. *Tucker*, of Virginia, moved that the report of the committee appointed last session, on the Beaumarchais claim, which was laid on the table, be taken up and considered.

The motion was negatived.

On motion of Mr. *Breck*, of Pennsylvania, it was

Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to authorize the settlement and payment, by the proper officer, of all debts due for pay or wages to individuals who may be lost at sea, whilst in the public service.

On motion of Mr. *Lee*, of Maryland, it was

Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing a subscription, on the part of the United States, to the joint stock company, incorporated to construct a turnpike road from the city of Washington to Frederick in Maryland.

On motion of Mr. *Miller*, of Pennsylvania, it was

Resolved, That the committee on commerce be directed to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the act "entitled 'An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage,' approved March 2d. 1799," as requires the issuing, by the surveyor or chief officer of inspection in the ports of the United States, of particular certificates, usually denominated *excise certificates*, which shall accompany such cask, chest, vessel, or case of distilled spirits, wines, or teas, wherever the same may be sent, within the limits of the United States, as evidence that the same have been lawfully imported.

The house resumed the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill further to provide for the punishment of crimes against the United States.

Much debate followed, and various amendments were proposed. The speakers were Messrs. *Webster*, *Wickliffe*, *Call*, of Indiana, *Livingston*, *Dwight*, *Livermore*, *Cook* and *Kremer*. Mr. *Livingston* pronounced an able speech in favor of the penitentiary system, as preferable for the punishment of some of the crimes enumerated in the bill. He was replied to by Messrs. *Dwight* and *Livermore*, with many interesting allusions to legal and historical facts; and Mr. *Kremer*, with reference to the penitentiary system, said, "Profligates were collected from every corner of the country, and shut up in one jail, and thus came out greater villains than they went in—they scarcely got home, before they committed new crimes. He quoted the instance of a man in Pennsylvania, who had been pardoned out of the state prison, who exhibited his pardon in triumph all along the road, and, before he reached his home, committed the same crime for which he was put in. He believed the system to be founded in a mistaken feeling of humanity towards the wrong doer. The gentleman from Louisiana has, indeed, told us that, as the thing is conducted in this country, hanging is quite a frolic, and that the criminal goes off like a saint. This surely was a strong argument for multiplying capital punishments, because we have not too many saints."

The house adjourned, after rejecting the amendment proposed by Mr. *Livingston*.

Wednesday, Jan. 26. Mr. *Wright*, from the select committee appointed to prepare rules to be observed in case the election of president and vice president shall devolve on the house, made this following report:

The committee appointed "to prepare and report such rules as, in their opinion, may be proper to be observed by this house, in the choice of a president of the United States, whose term of service is to commence on the fourth day of March next, if, on counting the votes given in the several states, in the manner prescribed in the constitution of the U.

States, it shall appear that no person has received a majority of the votes of all the electors of president and vice president, appointed in the several states," report:

That the following rules be observed by the house in the choice of a president of the United States, whose term is to commence on the fourth day of March, 1825, if the choice shall constitutionally devolve upon the house:

1st. In the event of its appearing, on opening all the certificates and counting the votes given by the electors of the several states for president, that no person has a majority of the votes of the whole number of electors appointed, and the result shall have been declared, the same shall be entered on the journals of this house.

2d. The roll of the house shall then be called, and, on its appearing that a member or members from two-thirds of the states are present, the house shall immediately proceed, by ballot, to choose a president from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president; and, in case neither of those persons shall receive the votes of a majority of all the states on the first ballot, the house shall continue to ballot for a president, without interruption by other business, until a president be chosen.

3d. The doors of the hall shall be closed during the balloting, except against the members of the senate and the officers of the house; and the galleries shall be cleared on the request of the delegation of any one state.

4th. From the commencement of the balloting until an election is made, no proposition to adjourn shall be received, unless on the motion of one state, seconded by another state; and the question shall be decided by states. The same rule shall be observed in regard to any motion to change the usual hour for the meeting of the house.

5th. In balloting, the following mode shall be observed, to wit:

The representatives of each state shall be arranged and seated together, beginning with the seats at the right hand of the Speaker's chair, with the members from the state of Maine, thence, proceeding with the members from the states in the order the states are usually named for receiving petitions, around the hall of the house, until all are seated:

A ballot-box shall be provided for each state;

The representatives of each state shall, in the first instance, ballot, among themselves, in order to ascertain the vote of their state, and they may, if necessary, appoint tellers of their ballots;

After the vote of each state is ascertained, duplicates thereof shall be made out, and, in case any one of the persons from whom the choice is to be made, shall receive a majority of the votes given, on any one balloting, by the representatives of a state, the name of that person shall be written on each of the duplicates; and, in case the votes so given shall be divided, so that neither of said persons shall have a majority of the whole number of votes given by such state, on any one balloting, then the word "divided" shall be written on each duplicate;

After the delegation from each state shall have ascertained the vote of their state, the clerk shall name the states in the order they are usually named for receiving petitions; and, as the name of each is called, the sergent-at-arms shall present to the delegation of each two ballot-boxes, in each of which shall be deposited, by some representative of the state, one of the duplicates made as aforesaid, of the vote of said state, in the presence, and subject to the examination of all the members from said state then present; and,

where there is more than one representative from a state, the duplicates shall not both be deposited by the same person;

When the votes of the states are thus all taken in, the sergeant-at-arms shall carry one of the said ballot-boxes to one table, and the other to a separate and distinct table;

One person from each state, represented in the balloting, shall be appointed by its representatives to tell off said ballots; but, in case the representatives fail to appoint a teller, the speaker shall appoint;

That said tellers shall divide themselves into two sets, as nearly equal in number as can be, and one of the said sets of tellers shall proceed to count the votes in one of said boxes, and the other set the votes in the other box;

When the votes are counted by the different sets of tellers, the result shall be reported to the house, and if the reports agree, the same shall be accepted as the true votes of the states; but if the reports disagree, the states shall proceed, in the same manner as before, to a new ballot.

6th. All questions, arising after the balloting commences, requiring the decisions of the house, which shall be decided by the house voting per capita, to be incidental to the power of choosing a president, shall be decided by states without debate; and, in case of an equal division of the votes of states, the question shall be lost:

7th. When either of the persons from whom the choice is to be made, shall have received a majority of all the states, the speaker shall declare the same, and that that person is elected president of the United States.

8th. The result shall be immediately communicated to the senate by message; and a committee of three persons shall be appointed to inform the president of the United States, and the president elect, of said election.

The report was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The house then proceeded to the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the bill making further provision for the punishment of crimes against the United States.

Mr. Livingston, of Louisiana, moved to amend the bill as follows:

[The amendment of Mr. Livingston proposes to strike out the 18th, 19th, and 20th sections of the present bill, and to insert in lieu thereof several other sections, the object of which were, to define the crime of forgery, and provide for its punishment by confinement at hard labor, not less than seven, nor more than fifteen years, and to provide for the punishment of the various modifications of this offence, and guarding against the evasion of punishment by technical exceptions. The general purpose of the bill was to substitute imprisonment at hard labor, in lieu of death, as the punishment for forgery.]

After considerable debate, Mr. Livingston's amendment was negatived, by a large majority.

Another amendment was then offered by Mr. Livermore, which was also decided in the negative.

The bill, as amended, was then ordered to be engrossed and read time on Friday.

On motion of Mr. Letcher, of Kentucky, the house then went into committee of the whole on the state of the union, and took up the resolutions moved by Mr. L. at the last session, as follows:

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, requiring, in any case decided by the supreme court of the United States, in which shall be drawn in question the validity of any part of the constitution of a state, or of an act passed by the legislature of a state, that justices shall concur in pronouncing such part of the said constitution, or act, to be invalid; and that, without the concurrence of that number of said justices, the part of the constitution, or act of the legislature, (as the case may be), so drawn in question, shall not be deemed or holden invalid.

Resolved, That the justices aforesaid, in pronouncing their judgment, in any such case, as aforesaid, ought to be required, by law, to give their opinions, with their respective reasons therefor, separately and distinctly, if the judgment of the court be against the validity of the part of the constitution, or act, drawn in question, as aforesaid.

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to report a bill, in conformity to the preceding resolutions."

After debate, in which Messrs. P. Moore, of Ky. Letcher, Clay and Webster took part, the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again.

On motion of Mr. Conway, the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Metcalfe in the chair, on the bill to authorize the laying out and making of a road from Little Rock, in the territory of Arkansas, to Cantonment Gibson, in the same territory. The blank for the number of commissioners was filled with the word "three;" and, after a few general, but very appropriate remarks, in explanation, by the delegate from Arkansas, the committee rose, reported the bill without amendment, and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. J. T. Johnson, the house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Saunders in the chair, on the bill to regulate the post office department; and, after some remarks from Mr. Johnson, the committee rose, with leave to sit again—and the house adjourned.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS—JANUARY 27.

In the senate. Mr. Williams submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the postmaster general be directed to report to the senate the amount which, in his opinion, it will be necessary to appropriate, to render the post road, passing through the Indian country, between Columbus and Jackson, in the state of Mississippi, fit for the transportation of the mail from the city of Washington to Natchez and New Orleans, in covered carriages or stages.

The bill, authorizing the president of the United States to cause a road to be marked out between the western frontier of Missouri and the internal provinces of Mexico, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the house for concurrence.

The bill "for securing the accountability of public officers and others," was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

After the consideration of executive business, the senate adjourned.

House of representatives. Mr. Rankin, from the committee on the public lands, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be discharged from the further consideration of the reports of the commissioners appointed to examine titles and claims to lands in the territory of Michigan, and that they be referred to the secretary of the treasury, for his report on the same, to be made at the next session of congress.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, it was

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of further extending the time now allowed by law for issuing and locating military land warrants.

An engrossed bill "to authorize the laying out and making of a road from Little Rock to Cantonment Gibson, in the territory of Arkansas," was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate.

The house then passed to the unfinished business of yesterday, and took up the bill "to regulate the post office department."

On several of the sections of this lengthy bill, considerable debate arose, in which many members, besides the chairman of the post office committee, (Mr. J. T. Johnson,) took part. Several attempts were made, without success, to introduce amendments. One of these, which proposed to strike out that part of the bill which gives jurisdiction to the state courts to try criminals who shall rob the mail, &c. gave rise to an interesting discussion, of much length.

At a late hour, the committee rose, and had leave to sit again.

A message was received from the president of the United States on the subject of the removal of the Indian tribes from the lands which they now occupy

within the limits of the several states and territories— which shall be inserted next week.

Adjourned.

CHRONICLE.

Lafayette. It is stated that the general has invested 120,000 dollars in the United States' 4½ per cents—and that he intends to keep the lands granted for the use of his descendants.

The general arrived at Richmond on Saturday the 22d instant. He landed amidst the roar of artillery, and was escorted by a committee of the executive council, with his son and secretary, to his lodgings—a military procession accompanied him.

Maryland. Edward Lloyd has been re-elected a senator of the United States, from the state of Maryland, for six years, from the 4th of March next. Mr. Lloyd received 54 and Mr. E. F. Chambers 34 votes.

Brigadier-general John Stricker has been appointed major-general, in the place of major-general Harper, deceased.

New-Jersey. Many acts of incorporation were passed at the late meeting of the legislature of this state. The banking mania again begins to rage—we have not profited, as we should, by woful experience. The capital of these new institutions is chiefly taken up in New York, and in one day, three millions were subscribed to the "New Jersey Protection and Lombard bank"—to be located, we suppose, on the bank of the river, opposite the city of New York.

Pennsylvania. The amount of money due to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania for unpatented lands, due and unpaid, is stated at upwards of one million five hundred thousand dollars.

This state owns \$1,789,067 20½ of turnpike stock, which, during the year 1824, yielded the enormous revenue of eleven hundred and eighty-seven dollars fifty cents.

A cotton factory is now erecting in Fayetteville, (N. C.) capable of containing 10,000 spindles: it is the property of Mr. McNeil of that place, and a gentleman of Providence, (R. I.)

Fonthill Abbey, which is, perhaps, the most magnificent edifice in England, has been converted into a woollen manufactory.

Fire. A letter from Macon, Geo. states, that the Branch Bank of Darien, at Macon, was destroyed by fire on the 26th of December. All the money and papers which were in the bank were destroyed, including seven thousand dollars in collection notes; one hundred and thirty thousand dollars belonging to the Darien Bank, and between five and six thousand dollars of the Hamburgh Bank, which were on deposit. The fire is supposed to have originated by accident.

Monument to Washington. The Grand Lodge of the state of North Carolina has voted five hundred dollars towards erecting a monument at the grave of Washington, at Mount Vernon. A similar grant, it will be recollected, was made by the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, and that of Tennessee.

Fortitude. General Green stated that, "at the battle of Eutaw Springs, hundreds of my men were as naked as they were born. Posterity will scarcely believe, that the bare loins of many brave men, who carried death in the enemy's ranks, at the Eutaw, were galled by the cartouch-boxes, while a folded rag or a tuft of moss protected their shoulders from sustaining the same injury from the musket."

Wolves. By a report of the comptroller of New York, shewing the amount of money which has been paid out of the treasury of that state, for the destruction of wolves, since the year 1815, it appears to have amounted to the sum of \$88,714 15.

Appointments. The following appointments have recently been made by the president, with the advice and consent of the senate:

James W. McCaffin, of Kentucky, to be consul of the United States, at Acapulco, in Mexico, in the place of Wm. Steele, deceased.

Ethen Shipley, to be attorney for the district of Maine, for four years, from the 7th of February next.

George R. Robinson, of New York, to be consul for the port of Tampico, in Mexico, in the place of Nathaniel G. Ingraham, jr. deceased.

William Wheelwright, of Massachusetts, to be consul for the port of Guayaquil, in the republic of Colombia.

William McRee, of North Carolina, to the surveyor of the public lands in Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas.

John R. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, to be consul at Canton, in China, in place of Richard R. Thompson, deceased.

Abraham B. Norris, of Virginia, consul at the port of Maracaybo, republic of Colombia, in place of John M. Macpherson, resigned.

William Simmons, of Florida, to be one of the members of the legislative council of Florida, in place of James Gadsden, resigned.

George Blake, of Massachusetts, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Massachusetts, for four years from the 26th of January.

William A. Griswold, of Vermont, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Vermont, for four years, from the 3d of March next.

Hezekiah Huntington, of Connecticut, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Connecticut, for four years, from the 17th of January.

Alexander Breeckenridge, to be attorney of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania, for four years, from the third of March next.

John Gadsden, of South Carolina, to be attorney of the United States for the district of South Carolina, for four years, from the 7th of February next.

John W. Smith, of Louisiana, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Louisiana, for four years, from the 4th of January.

Prior Lee, of Tennessee, to be attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Tennessee, for four years, from the 3d of March next.

Samuel C. Roane, of Arkansas, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Arkansas for four years, from the 7th of February next.

Thomas Swann, of the district of Columbia, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Columbia, for four years, from the 23d of January.

John H. Fox, to be collector of the customs, at York Town, Virginia.

Joshua Taylor, to be collector of the customs for the district, and inspector of revenue, for the port of Oeraoake, N. C.

Wm. P. Custis, to be collector of the customs for the district, and inspector of revenue for the port of Folly Landing, Va.

John M. McIntosh, to be collector for the district, and inspector of revenue for the port of Darien, Geo.

James Owen, to be collector of the customs at Wilmington, N. C.

James Prince, to be collector of the customs at Newburyport, Mass.

Zabdiel Sampson, to be collector and inspector of the revenue at Plymouth, Mass.

Nichols Bidlle and *Manuel Eyre,* of Pennsylvania,

E. I. Dupont, of Delaware, and *Henry Eckford,* of New York, and *Wm. Patterson,* of Maryland, (in place of John McKim), to be directors of the bank of the United States, on the part of the government.

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LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

Washington, Feb. 3.

On Wednesday next the house of representatives will proceed to the election of a president of the United States, for four years from the 4th of March next; and, though it is a matter which must needs interest every member, there is less apparent feeling about it than might have been expected. It is presumed that all have agreed, in their own minds, as to what they will do, in the various contingencies that may occur; and hence the seeming calmness that prevails. There are many speculations as to the result; but I shall not venture to pronounce upon them. The city is already very full of strangers, and an overflow is expected; but the general opinion is that little will happen to gratify curiosity.

Considerable stir was made by the appearance of Mr. Clay's "card" in the "National Intelligencer" of Monday; and many opinions were expressed as to the effects that would grow out of it. It has been answered by a "card" from Mr. Kremer, in the same paper, of this day. During the interem the house has been steadily employed in the transaction of important business, having passed all the appropriation bills, and was yesterday engaged in discussing that part of the rules proposed to be observed during the balloting, which provides that the galleries shall be cleared on the request of the delegation of a state. It will probably be decided to-day. I think it most likely that the galleries will not be closed; but, until the result of the ballot is proclaimed, the people will be no better informed of what is going on than if they were excluded, for it is not to be expected that there will be any debate or discussion as to the merits of the candidates, &c. Much has been, and may be said, for or against the measure proposed. Precedent is in favor of it; but most believe that it will be more satisfactory to the nation, if the election is made in the face of the nation.

The senate has been very seriously engaged in discussing the bill, reported by the committees on foreign relations, for the suppression of piracy; and the 3rd section, to authorize a blockade, has been stricken out, after one of the ablest debates that I ever heard. A disposition and resolution to suppress piracy was universally manifested, but there is much difference of opinion as to the mode and manner of doing it.

The following is a copy of the "card" above alluded to—

A card. I have seen, without any other emotion than that of ineffable contempt, the abuse which has been poured out upon me by a scurrilous paper, issued in this city, and by other kindred prints and persons, in regard to the presidential election. The editor of one of those prints, ushered forth in Philadelphia, called the *Columbian Observer*, for which I do not subscribe, and which I have not ordered, has had the impudence to transmit to me his vile paper of the 28th instant. In that number is inserted a letter, purporting to have been written from this city, on the 25th instant, by a member of the house of representatives, belonging to the Pennsylvania delegation. I believe it to be a forgery; but, if it be genuine, I pronounce the member, whoever he may be, a base and infamous calumniator, a dastard and a liar; and if he dare unveil himself and avow his name, I will hold him responsible, as I here admit myself to be, to all the laws which govern and regulate the conduct of men of honor.

H. CLAY.

31st January, 1825.

Vol XXVII.—29.

We add the letter referred to by Mr. Clay, for the better understanding of the motives which influenced him in publishing his "card."

Washington, January 25, 1825.

Dear sir: I take up my pen to inform you of one of the most disgraceful transactions that ever covered with infamy the republican ranks. Would you believe that men, professing democracy, could be found base enough to lay the axe at the very root of the tree of liberty? Yet, strange as it is, it is not less true. To give you a full history of this transaction would far exceed the limits of a letter. I shall, therefore, at once proceed to give you a brief account of such a bargain as can only be equalled by the famous *Burr conspiracy* of 1801. For some time past, the friends of Clay have hinted that they, like the Swiss, would fight for those who would pay best. Overtures were said to have been made by the friends of Adams to the friends of Clay, offering him the appointment of secretary of state, for his aid to elect Adams. And the friends of Clay gave this information to the friends of Jackson, and hinted that, if the friends of Jackson would offer the same price, they would close with them. But none of the friends of Jackson would descend to such mean barter and sale. It was not believed by any of the friends of Jackson, that this contract would be ratified by the members from the states, who had voted for Mr. Clay.

I was of opinion, when I first heard of this transaction, that men, professing any honorable principle, could not, nor would not, be transferred like the planter does his negroes, or the farmer his team and horses. No alarm was excited—we believed the republic was safe. The nation having delivered Jackson into the hands of congress, backed by a large majority of their votes, there was on my mind no doubt that congress would respond to the will of the nation, by electing the individual they had declared to be their choice. Contrary to this expectation, it is now ascertained to a certainty, that Henry Clay has transferred his interest to John Quincy Adams. As a consideration for this abandonment of duty to his constituents, it is said and believed, should this unholy coalition prevail, Clay is to be appointed secretary of state. I have no fears on my mind—I am clearly of opinion we shall defeat every combination. The force of public opinion must prevail, or there is an end of liberty."

From the *National Intelligencer*, of February 3.

Another card. George Kremer, of the house of representatives, tenders his respects to the honorable "H. Clay," and informs him, that, by reference to the editor of the *Columbian Observer*, he may ascertain the name of the writer of a letter of the 25th ult. which, it seems, has afforded so much concern to "H. Clay;" in the mean time, George Kremer holds himself ready to prove, to the satisfaction of unprejudiced minds, enough to satisfy them of the accuracy of the statements which are contained in that letter, to the extent that they concern the course and conduct of "H. Clay." Being a representative of the people, he will not fear to "cry aloud and spare not," when their rights and privileges are at stake.

[See Thursday's proceedings—page 366.]

NEW HAMPSHIRE. The legislature of New Hampshire, at the late session, passed a law providing that illegitimate children shall be the heirs of their mother, she dying without leaving legitimate issue; and in case of the decease of such child or children, in the life

time of the mother, leaving legitimate issue, such issue shall inherit the share of such child or children so deceased.

MARYLAND. Another attempt is making in the legislature of this state to relieve the Jews of the political disqualifications to which they are now subjected by the constitution. Surely, the day of such things has passed away, and it is abusive of common sense, to talk about republicanism, while we refuse liberty of conscience in matters so important as those which have relation to what a man owes his CREATOR, as to the articles of his religious faith. But, in Maryland and some other states, the doctrine promulgated by the congress of '76, that "*all men are created free and equal*," &c. is constitutionally pronounced to be *false*—because that it is artificial or arbitrary divisions of *land* which have legislative power, and not the *people* who dwell on them; whereby one man, in one county, may have *ten* times the political weight of another *man*, in an adjoining county. If the free citizens of the state were represented in the legislature, this fragment of the barbarous ages, in respect to the Jews, would soon be stricken from the constitution of Maryland.

VIRGINIA. The people of several counties of this state have assembled, and directed the presentation of memorials to the president of the United States, in favor of the location of a road from Washington to New Orleans. They do not appear to believe that there are any constitutional obstructions to the making of a great national road to bring those distant places more closely together.

A very valuable *lead mine* has been discovered in Shenandoah county. The ore is plentiful and will yield 75 per cent.

KENTUCKY. Among the acts passed at the late session of the legislature of this state, was one for reorganizing the court of appeals, and Messrs. Wm. T. Barry, James Haggin, John Trimble and Benj. W. Patton, have been appointed the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th judges of the new court.

The senate approved, 18 votes to 12, the resolutions of the house, requesting that the delegation from that state, in the house of representatives of the United States, would support Andrew Jackson for the presidency.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Great Britain and Ireland. Disturbances still continue in Ireland. It is said that three regiments of foot are on their way to that country, from England; and it is also reported that Mr. Peel has written over for all proclamations, bearing on the state of the country, which have been issued in Ireland for several years back. From all this it is inferred, that great alarm, respecting the state of Ireland, prevails at the other side of the water; that the local government there is not wholly free from apprehensions, and that, in consequence, some very "strong measures," (the old remedy for Irish discontent), will be immediately resorted to.

The late wet weather has occasioned a scarcity of bread stuffs.

The commissioners appointed to proceed to Canada, (for the purpose of valuing the Canada company's lands), are col. Coekburne, Mr. McGillivray, col. Harvey, Mr. Galt and Mr. Davison; two being appointed by the government, two by the Canada company, and one by consent of both parties.

A certain Henry Savery, of Bristol, England, has been "*Faunterloving*," as the phrase is, or forging, at a great rate. It appears that he had carried on the business for about three years, meeting the payment of one forged note, or draft, by newly forged ones.

He was taken prisoner when actually on ship-board, and on the instant of sailing for the United States.—It appears that business of this description has been transacted to a large amount in England, by several persons. Another has been detected in an affair of 16,000*l.*

Miss Foote, the celebrated vocalist, has obtained a verdict, of 13,000 sterling damages, against a Mr. Hayne, for a breach of the marriage promise.

Mr. Henry Hunt has also obtained a verdict of 2,200 sterling, against the publishers of the Boston Gazette, printed at Stamford, for a libel which appeared in that paper, charging him with imposition in selling roasted corn as a substitute for coffee, and of selling poison in the shape of rye.

France. The king of France opened the legislative chambers on the 23d December last, by the following speech:

"*Gentlemen*—The first wish of my heart is to speak to you of my grief and yours. We have lost a wise and good king, tenderly beloved by his family, venerated by his people, honored and respected by foreign governments; the glory which the nation has acquired under his reign, will never be effaced. Not only has he restored the crown, but he has consolidated it by institutions, which, comprehending and uniting the past and the present, have restored to France tranquility and happiness.

"The affecting sorrow which the whole nation felt in the last moments of the king, my brother, was to me the most soothing consolation; and I say it with truth, that it is to that alone I am indebted for having been able fully to enjoy the confidence with which my accession to the throne has been hailed.

"This confidence, gentlemen, will not be lost. I know all the duties of royalty. My efforts, my love for my people, and, I trust, the aid of God, will give me the courage and firmness necessary to fulfil them properly.

"I announce to you, with pleasure, that the dispositions of foreign governments have not undergone any change; they leave no doubt of the preservation of the friendly relations that exist between them and me.

"The spirit of conciliation and prudence which animates them, gives to nations the strongest guarantees: they have ever had to check the scourges which have so long devastated them.

"I shall neglect nothing to maintain this happy agreement, and the peace which is the consequence of it. It is with this view that I have consented to protract the stay in Spain of a part of the troops that my son had left there, after a campaign which, as a Frenchman and a father, I may call glorious.

"A recent convention has regulated the conditions of this temporary measure, which is calculated to conciliate the interests of the two monarchies.

"The just security which we derive from our external relations, will favor the development of our internal prosperity; I will second, gentlemen, these salutary movements, by causing those ameliorations which the interests of religion require to be successively proposed to you.

"The king, my brother, experienced great consolation in procuring the means to close the last wounds of the revolution. The moment is come to execute the wise plans which he had conceived. The situation of our finances will permit us to accomplish this great act of justice and of policy, without augmenting the taxes, without cramping the different parts of the public service.

"For these results we are indebted to the order established by your concurrence, to the fortune of the state, to the peace which we enjoy.

"I entertain the firm conviction that you will enter into my views, and that this act of reparation will be performed with great harmony of will between my people and me.

"I intend that the solemnity of my coronation shall terminate the first session of my reign. You will be present at that august ceremony; and in the presence of Him who judges nations and kings, I will take the oath to maintain the institutions granted (octroyees) by my brother.

"I thank Divine Providence for having deigned to make use of me to repair the last misfortunes of my people, and I conjure it to protect this beautiful France, which I am proud of governing."

The king's coronation will take place in May or June.

Colonel Gauchius, who was implicated in general Berton's conspiracy, has been condemned to death at Paris.

Spain. No relaxation has taken place in the rigorous measures adopted against the constitutionalists, great numbers of whom had sought refuge in Gibraltar, and were in great distress. Letters, received at Barcelona from Madrid, speak of the imprisonment of the duke of Medini Celi, and count Altemira, both descendants of the royal family. So far from these despotic measures conciliating the nation, it appears that symptoms of revolt were every where showing themselves, and, it was apprehended, that the withdrawing of the French troops would be the signal for a general rising. It was even reported, that the constitutionalists had taken possession of Majorca, and fitted out several armed vessels, with which they were cruising against Spain.

Private letters, from Bayonne, state that all the French troops had arrived on the banks of the Ebro, and that the barracks were to be occupied by Swiss troops.

Portugal. The king of Portugal is said to have become tired of governing, and to have proposed to abdicate. French influence appears to predominate at Lisbon, which had excited a good deal of jealousy in England. M. Hyde de Neuville had left Lisbon for Paris.

It was likewise reported that the king had refused to ratify a treaty, concluded at London between the ministers of Brazil and Portugal, by which the latter were to acknowledge the independence of the former.

Austria. A general concentration of Austrian troops on the Turkish frontier had taken place; but it was said to be only to establish a sanitary cordon against the plague.

Germany, generally. It is said that nearly fifty thousand families have suffered by the overflowing of the rivers in Germany. Through whole districts the waters swept off every description of property and all their little farming stock. The banks of the Rhine have been broken down, and much suffering has been the consequence, particularly in the grand duchy of Baden. The sufferers have appealed to the British nation for relief.

Sweden. At Stockholm, in the recent hurricane, vessels were torn from their moorings, and driven against each other; the roofs of houses were carried away, and the roads were so completely blocked up with trees, torn up by the roots, that travellers were under the necessity of cutting their way through with hatchets. Twenty-five vessels, near the bridge of Munkbron, upon the lake Macler, were carried away with the bridge, and much damaged.

Denmark. In the city of Christiana, the lower streets, and the quarters of Waterland and Fierdingen, were completely inundated by the waters of the Fiord, which suddenly rose three ells, and soon fell again lower than their ordinary level. The loss in cattle, sugar, coffee, tobacco, &c. is immense.

Russia. A most distressing and melancholy event has occurred at St. Petersburg, occasioned by the overflowing of the Neva, in a hurricane. The bodies of seven thousand persons have been found in the houses, and eight thousand persons are still missing.

Nearly all the provisions of the capital have been destroyed, and, as the winter is at hand, it is to be feared that the population remaining will suffer the horrors of famine.

The whole regiment of imperial carabaniar guards, men and horses, have perished. A vessel of 100 guns has completely disappeared; and all the imperial vessels in the harbor of Cronstadt are lost. Burying grounds have been washed away, and the dead bodies were floating through the streets. Whole stores of coffee and sugar have been destroyed; those articles have risen 50 per cent.

The gale began upon the shores of England and Ireland, and, after having wrought into fury the northern sea, and caused numerous shipwrecks upon the northern coast of Jutland, passed by Gottenburg and Stockholm, continually rising more and more from southwest to northeast.

A St. Petersburg article says, the population of the whole Russian empire, including the kingdom of Poland and the principality of Finland, amounted, at the beginning of the year, according to very creditable statements, to 53,768,000 souls. In the same article it is averred that the population of Russia increases annually half a million.

Greece and Turkey. The Greeks had obtained another naval victory over the Turks about the middle of November, and the government had officially announced the blockade of Patras and Lepanto. The Turks were withdrawing their troops, and talked of forming a new army for another campaign in the spring. It is acknowledged, however, that they want the means.

The captain pacha has sent to the sultan an apology for his conduct during the campaign—he attributes his defeats to the want of small armed vessels.

The Greek Chronicle, published at Missolonghi, has published two decrees of the government; the first being an amnesty, after the fall of a party which had attempted to seize upon the supreme authority. The second relates to the commerce of neutrals, and some complaints which have been made against the Greek privateers. While the government maintains the necessity which exists to employ that means of warfare, yet measures will be adopted to prevent abuses.

East Indies. The Burmese war continued; but they were so hard pressed that they abandoned the country as the British advanced. The rainy season had caused a suspension of operations. The state of the lower classes of the native population, at Madras, was so deplorable as to occasion no less than fourteen thousand persons to be fed daily at the depots established by public subscription.

Central America. Accounts from Honduras, of the 10th Dec. state, that a serious disturbance had taken place in the sea-port town of Truxillo, in the confederated states of Central America, caused, as it is said, by the arrival of a new commandant, (of color), who abetted the inhabitants, (for the most part black Caribs), to exile all those who held any authority under the royalist government.

Treaty with Tunis.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES OF AMERICA:
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas certain alterations in the treaty of peace and friendship, of August, 1797, between the United States and the Bashaw Bey of Tunis, were agreed upon and concluded, between his highness SIDI MAHMOUD, the Bey, and S. D. HEAR, charge d'affaires of the United States, at Tunis, on the twenty fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, by the articles in the words following, to which are annexed the altered articles, as they were in the treaty before the alterations:

Whereas sundry articles of the treaty of peace and friendship, concluded between the United States of America and HAMUDA, Bashaw, of happy memory, in the month of Rebia Elul, in the year of the Hegira, 1212, corresponding with the month of August, of the Christian year 1797, have, by experience, been found to require alteration and amendment: In order, therefore, that the United States should be placed on the same footing with the most favored nations, having treaties with Tunis, as well as to manifest a respect for the American government, and a desire to continue, unimpaired, the friendly relations which have always existed between the two nations, it is hereby agreed and concluded, between his highness SIDI MAHMUD, Bashaw, Bey of Tunis, and S. D. LEAR, esq. charge d'affaires of the United States of America, that alteration be made in the sixth, eleventh, twelfth, and fourteenth articles of said treaty, and that the said articles shall be altered and amended in the treaty, to read as follows:

ARTICLE 6th—*As it now is.*

If a Tunisian corsair shall meet with an American vessel, and shall visit it with her boat, two men only shall be allowed to go on board, peacefully, to satisfy themselves of its being American, who, as well as any passengers of other nations they may have on board, shall go free, both them and their goods; and the said two men shall not exact anything, on pain of being severely punished. In case a slave escapes, and takes refuge on board an American vessel of war, he shall be free, and no demand shall be made either for his restoration or for payment.

ARTICLE 11—*As it now is.*

When a vessel of war of the United States shall enter the port of the Goulletta, she shall be saluted with twenty-one guns, which salute the vessel of war shall return, gun for gun only, and no powder will be given, as mentioned in the ancient eleventh article of this treaty, which is hereby annulled.

ARTICLE 6th—*As it was.*

If a Tunisian corsair shall meet with an American merchant vessel, and shall visit it with her boat, she shall not exact any thing, under pain of being severely punished. And, in like manner, if a vessel of war of the U. States shall meet with a Tunisian merchant vessel, she shall observe the same rule. In case a slave shall take refuge on board of an American vessel of war, the consul shall be required to cause him to be restored; and if any of their prisoners shall escape on board of the Tunisian vessels, they shall be restored; but if any slave shall take refuge in any American merchant vessel, and it shall be proved that the vessel has departed with the said slave, then he shall be returned, or his ransom shall be paid.

ARTICLE 11th—*As it was.*

When a vessel of war of the United States of America shall enter the port of Tunis, and the consul shall request that the castle may salute her, the number of guns shall be fixed which he may request; and if the said consul does not want a salute, there shall be no question about it.

But, in case he shall desire the salute, and the number of guns shall be fixed which he may have requested, they shall be counted, and returned by the vessel in as many barrels of cannon powder.

The same shall be done with respect to the Tunisian corsairs, when they enter any port of the U. S.

ARTICLE 12—*As it now is.*

When citizens of the United States shall come within the dependencies of Tunis to carry on commerce there, the same respect shall be paid to them which the merchants of other nations enjoy; and if they wish to establish themselves within our ports, no opposition shall be made thereto, and they shall be free to avail themselves of such interpreters as they may judge necessary, without any obstructions, in conformity with the usages of other nations; and if a Tunisian subject shall go to establish himself within the dependencies of the U. States, he shall be treated in like manner. If any Tunisian subject shall freight an American vessel, and load her with merchandise, and shall afterwards want to unload, or ship them on board of another vessel, we shall not permit him until the matter is determined by a reference of merchants, who shall decide upon the case, and, after the decision, the determination shall be conformed to.

No captain shall be detained in port against his consent, except when our ports are shut for the vessels of all other nations, which may take place with respect to merchant vessels, but not to those of war.

The subjects and citizens of the two nations, respectively, Tunisians and Americans, shall be protected in the places where they may be, by the officers of the government there existing; but, on failure of such protection, and for redress of every injury, the party may resort to the chief authority in each country, by whom adequate protection and complete justice shall be rendered. In case the government of Tunis shall have need of an American vessel for its service, such vessel being within the regency, and not previously engaged, the government shall have the preference, on its paying the same freight as other merchants usually pay

ARTICLE 12th—*As it was.*

When citizens of the United States shall come within the dependencies of Tunis, to carry on commerce there, the same respect shall be paid to them which the merchants of other nations enjoy; and if they wish to establish themselves within our ports, no opposition shall be made thereto; and they shall be free to avail themselves of such interpreters as they may judge necessary, without any obstruction, in conformity with the usages of other nations; and if a Tunisian subject shall go to establish himself within the dependencies of the U. States, he shall be treated in like manner. If any Tunisian subject shall freight an American vessel, and load her with merchandise, and shall afterwards want to unload, or ship them on board of another vessel, we will not permit him, until the matter is determined by a reference of merchants, who shall decide upon the case, and, after the decision, the determination shall be conformed to.

No captain shall be detained in port against his consent, except when our ports are shut for the vessels of all other nations; which may take place with respect to merchant vessels, but not to those of war.

The subjects of the two contracting powers shall be under the protection of the prince, and under the jurisdiction of the chief of the place where they may be, and no other person shall have authority over them. If the commandant of the place does not conduct himself agreeably to justice, a representation of it shall be made to us.

In case the government shall have need of an American merchant vessel, it shall cause it to be freighted, and then a suitable freight shall be paid to the captain, agreeably to the intention of the government and the captain shall not refuse it.

for the same service, or at the like rate, if the service be without a customary price.

ARTICLE 14.—As it now is.

All vessels belonging to the citizens and inhabitants of the United States, shall be permitted to enter the ports of the kingdom of Tunis, and freely trade with the subjects and inhabitants thereof, on paying the usual duties which are paid by other most favored nations at peace with the regency. In like manner, all vessels belonging to the subjects and inhabitants of the kingdom of Tunis shall be permitted to enter the different ports of the U. States, and freely trade with the citizens and inhabitants thereof, on paying the usual duties which are paid by other most favored nations at peace with the United States.

ARTICLE 14th.—As it was.

A Tunisian merchant, who may go to America with a vessel of any nation soever, loaded with merchandise, which is the production of the kingdom of Tunis, shall pay duty, (small as it is), like the merchants of other nations; and the American merchants shall equally pay for the merchandise of their country, which they may bring to Tunis, under their flag, the same duty as the Tunisians pay in America. But, if an American merchant, or a merchant of any other nation, shall bring American merchandise, under any other flag, he shall pay six per cent. duty: in like manner, if a foreign merchant shall bring the merchandise of his country, under the American flag, he shall also pay six per cent.

Concluded, signed and sealed, at the Palace of Bardo, near Tunis, the 24th day of the moon Jumede ni, in the year of the Hegira, 1239, corresponding with the 24th of February, 1824, of the Christian year, and the 48th year of the independence of the United States, reserving the same, nevertheless, for the final ratification of the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate.

S. D. HEAP, Charge d'affaires. [L. s.]

SIDI MAHMOUD'S signature and [L. s.]

And, whereas, the senate of the United States did, on the 13th of January instant, two thirds of the senators present concurring therein, advise and consent to the ratification of the convention containing the said alterations: and, whereas, in pursuance of the said advice and consent, I have ratified, on the part of the United States, the said articles:

Now, therefore, I do hereby proclaim the same, and have caused the said articles to be made public; to the end that they, and every clause thereof, as they now are, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and their citizens. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and of the independence of the United States the forty-ninth. JAMES MONROE.

By the president:

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, *secretary of state.*

Mr. Clay's Speech,

IN FAVOR OF EXTENDING THE CUMBERLAND ROAD—
DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
JANUARY 17.

The question being for filling the blank, for an appropriation, with 150,000 dollars—

Mr. Clay (speaker) rose, and observed, that, from his attachment to that system of internal policy, of

which the measure now before the committee had a part, he had entertained a wish to offer to their consideration some views in relation to it which had forcibly impressed his own mind: but, had he anticipated the state of expectation which it would be needless for him to affect not to perceive, or that debilitated state in which he now appeared before the committee, he should have contented himself with giving his silent vote in favor of the bill.

The object proposed, he said, involved a question which had often been debated in that house, and the general views of which were already so familiar to the minds of those whom he addressed, that he despaired of adding any thing to that knowledge of it which they already possessed. Indeed, he considered the views of policy which he held on this subject as having been vindicated and maintained by the votes of the house at the last session. Yet he would say thus much: that he considered the question, as to the existence and the exercise of a power in the general government to carry into effect a system of internal improvements, as amounting to the question whether the union of these states should be preserved or not—a question which involved the dearest hopes and the brightest prospects of our country. As to the opinion, that the carrying on of these improvements belonged to the states in their individual and separate character, it might as well be expected that the states should perform any other duty which appertained to the general government. You have no more right, observed Mr. C. to ask the individual states to make internal improvements for the general welfare, than you have to ask them to make war for the general welfare, or to build fortifications for the general defence, because some of them may happen to have a peculiar local interest in either. They are no more bound to do any one of the duties which pertain to the general government, than to do any other one of the duties which pertain to it. Sir, it is our province, not theirs. It is, indeed, true that the interests of the whole and of one of the parts may be coincident, and sometimes to a very remarkable degree—may, to such a degree as may induce a state government to undertake a duty which more properly belongs to congress. But such cases are rare, and such an effect has seldom happened. One instance indeed may be pointed out—that of the great canal in the state of New York. When that state applied to this house for aid in her great and spirited undertaking, it was my opinion that she ought to receive it—and it is now my opinion that, for what she has advanced in the completion of that noble enterprise, she has, at this hour, a just claim upon the general government. But cases of this kind always will be rare—it is vain to expect that any state will feel a sufficient interest in any object of improvement, (unless such as are purely local in their character), as to induce her to make an appropriation of her individual resources for its accomplishment.

With these preliminary observations on the great policy of measures of the kind that now proposed, he would go on to inquire, in the first place, is the object in the present bill of sufficient magnitude to authorize an application to it of the resources of the nation? To answer this inquiry, the object must be considered, not as standing isolated and alone—but as constituting one link in the great chain of the internal improvement of the union. What, said he, is the actual state of the facts? There now exists, from the city of Baltimore to Wheeling, in the state of Virginia, an uninterrupted line of turnpike road, extending to a total distance of two hundred and seventy miles; and there also exists a like line of road from this city to the same place, with the exception of one small gap between Montgomery Court-House and Fredericktown. Taking its origin at the foot of the Alleghany mountains, the Cumberland road ex-

tens to the eastern bank of the Ohio, a distance of one hundred and thirty-five miles. Of this distance thirty-five miles lie in Pennsylvania, thirty or thirty-five in Maryland, and the residue in Virginia—the course work, from one end to the other, and through its whole extent, lying exclusively in the states east of the Ohio river. The proposition now presented to the committee is to extend this road from the west bank of that river to Zanesville, in the state of Ohio, a distance of eighty miles. If the proposition shall meet with the favor of congress, the whole length of road from Baltimore to Zanesville will be three hundred and fifty miles.

Mr. C. then remarked on the character of the country through which the contemplated road is to pass, which he described as containing a succession of hills, some of which might perhaps have been called mountains, but for the altitude of the neighboring Alleghenies—and which continue as far west as the Muskingum river, on the bank of which Zanesville is situated. There, or a little to the west of it, commences a level plain of an alluvial character, extending from the Muskingum to the Mississippi, a distance of four hundred and twenty miles.

The present proposition, Mr. C. said, was to be considered in reference, first, to what had been done, and second, to what remained to be done. The proposed part of the road must be viewed, first, in respect to one termination of the entire line, which is at Cumberland, and then in respect to the other termination of it, which he, one day, trusted would be on the Missouri. It must also be viewed in reference to that branch of it, which, he hoped, at no distant day, would pass through Kentucky and Tennessee, to Natchez and New Orleans, intersecting the great road, now proposed from the latter place to this city. It must be remembered, said he, that it is a part of a road which is to traverse nine states and two territories; so that, whether we look to the right or to the left, we find the interests of nine entire states and two territories, all concentrated in the present design.

Here Mr. C. wished to be permitted to state one fact with which, perhaps, but few members of the committee were acquainted. A distinguished member of the other house had lately travelled in company with the delegate from Florida, now on this floor, over the very route which was contemplated in this bill for the road proposed. They had found it, though somewhat hilly, free from any mountainous obstructions, and abounding in all the materials which would be required for construction.

Mr. C. next proceeded to inquire, whether the object, such as he had now described it, was not justly entitled to be considered a national object. Look, said he, at the effect produced upon the convenience of the whole country, from what has been already done. The usual space of time, formerly required to go from Baltimore to Wheeling, was from eight to ten days—the time now occupied is three days. The effect of such a saving of time would readily be conceived. To this consideration, might be added the advantage resulting from the investment of so much capital, and the expenditure of so much public money, in a region of country where both were so much needed. Settlements had been multiplied—buildings of all kinds erected—villages had sprung up as if by enchantment; and, to use the language of one of the gentlemen who had ably advocated the bill, the road resembled one continued street, almost the whole way from Cumberland to Wheeling. The effect had been a great addition to the value of property, and an important increase of the wealth of three states through which this great public work had been constructed.

It has been called, by some gentlemen, a western road; but how could it be a western road, when not one foot of it lay within any one of the western states,

but the entire road, in all its parts, lay wholly in the eastern states? The direct benefit, and much that was collateral, was felt by the three eastern states where the road lay; the only benefit to the western states was a mere right of way. All they enjoyed in the road was the right to pass over it to visit their brethren in the east, and to come to this metropolis to mingle their counsels with their fellow citizens of the south and east—important benefits no doubt—but not such as ought to designate this road as a western road. In fact, Mr. C. said, it was neither an eastern nor a western road, but partly the one and partly the other. The benefits derived from it were strictly mutual.

Mr. C. asked, if the United States were not under a positive obligation to extend this road? What was the history of this undertaking? It arose out of a compact between the United States and the state of Ohio, at the time that state was admitted into the union, by which two per cent. of the nett proceeds of the sales of the public lands was to be applied to the making of a road leading to the state of Ohio. A similar provision was also made in the compacts, by which Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, and, he believed, Alabama, were admitted as states. It had been contended, by some gentlemen, that the construction of the Cumberland road was a fulfilment of this compact on the part of the United States. This, said Mr. C. I deny utterly. I grant, indeed, that it is a fulfilment of the compact with the state of Ohio.—The United States covenanted to make a road leading to that state. They have done so; and Ohio has no right to demand that the road should be carried one foot farther. But the case is entirely different with the states beyond Ohio. They have a right, under their respective compacts, to demand a road which shall terminate at their limits—a road which shall be brought up to the boundary line of those states respectively. It is very true, that congress may begin the road wherever they please, but it must terminate at the state to which congress has covenanted that the road shall lead.

Am I not, said Mr. C. K., arguing a question which is too plain to be illustrated? Can it be said, that government has made a road to Missouri, when it has made a road which no where approaches Missouri, within 500 miles? or, that it has made a road to the other western states, when it has made one to a point 250, 300, or 500 miles from them? Gentlemen say that a road has been made in that direction. It might as well be said, that the making of Pennsylvania avenue, in this city, was a fulfilment of the contract, or that the government might begin a road in the remotest part of the east, and end it there, provided it had a western direction. He repeated, government was not bound to spend more than the two per cent. under the contract—but the road must end at the limit of the states with whom the compact was made.

And here, said Mr. C. let me ask my worthy friend from Mississippi, (Mr. Rankin), whether he would consider a road ending at Wheeling as a road to Mississippi, because it leads, though obliquely, toward that state? I am sure he would not. He would say congress had fulfilled its bargain only when the road terminated at the Mississippi.

It has been said, that the provision which pledges the two per cent. fund of the several western states for defraying the expenses of the Cumberland road, had been inserted in all the former bills on that subject. I admit this, said Mr. C. but I should never have given my consent to its insertion, had I not thought that it was understood and agreed upon, as a part of the plan, that congress should go on with the road, and carry it to all the states whose funds have been thus pledged.

On the question of the utility of the present undertaking, Mr. C. trusted he need say no more. He

was happy, he said, to find that the worthy gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. P. P. Barbour), who, to his great regret, could not, with his views of the constitution, support the bill, had declared, with that honorable frankness for which he was so eminently distinguished, that, apart from that view of the question, he should be in favor of the measure now proposed.

Mr. C. thought that the principle of preservation itself afforded sufficient argument in support of the measure now under consideration: He knew, indeed, that all questions which glanced at the union of the states, and the possibility of its severance, should be touched lightly, and with a cautious hand. But, if they were not to be discussed in that august assembly, where might they be? I, (said Mr. Clay), am not one of those who are in favor of covering our eyes, and concealing from ourselves the dangers to which we may be exposed. Danger, of whatever kind, is best guarded against when it is deliberately contemplated, and fully understood. It is not to be averted by shutting our eyes and ears against the possibility of its approach. Happily, there exist among us many great and powerful principles of cohesion—a common origin—common language—a common law—common liberty—common recollections of national glory. But, asked Mr. C. have we not seen, in at least one instance in history, that all these have not been strong enough to prevent a total and lasting separation. And, though causes of the opposite kind may not, in our case, go all the length of producing this, yet they operate on every natural tendency to separation. That such tendencies do exist, will not be denied by any candid and reflecting man, and they call on us to look far ahead, and to prevent, if possible, the disastrous evil which they threaten. Among the causes which go to increase the tendencies to separation, in such a system as ours, may be enumerated the lofty mountains which separates different parts of our country—the extended space over which our population and government are spread, together with the different scenes to which commercial pursuits lead the citizens of different districts of the union. Some of these are, indeed, beyond human control, but the effect of many of them may be, in a certain degree, corrected, if not wholly removed. The mountains may be cut through: we will teach the lofty Alleghany to bow its proud head to the interest and repose of our country. As to space and distance, they are terms wholly relative, and they have relation as much to the facility of intercourse as to actual distance of place. It will be the business of wise legislation to correct the evils to which a sparse population exposes us. We have already seen what may be effected. A distance which formerly consumed nine days, (and in this I speak from personal knowledge, having passed the route in all conditions of the road), can now be done in three. Wheeling is thus six days' travel nearer to Washington. So is St. Louis. So is every place west of Wheeling. If two places are twenty miles apart, and two other places are eighty miles asunder, and yet the distance between both occupies but one day, the two latter places, for every practical purpose, are as near to each other as the two former. And is it not the solemn duty of this house, to strengthen, by every means in its power, the principles of cohesion which bind us together—to perpetuate the union of these states, and to weaken and diminish, to the utmost of its ability, whatever has an opposite tendency? Can the imagination of man conceive a policy better calculated than that of which the present measure forms a part, to bring the opposite extremities of our country together—to bind its various parts to each other, and to multiply and strengthen the various and innumerable ties of commercial, social, and literary intercourse—in a word, to make of the various and wide spread population of these confederated republics one united people?

It is true that no efforts of the government can altogether remove one effect of our local situation, which causes one part of our country to find its commercial vent in one ocean, and another in another. Yet, even this, may be in part corrected, and one great advantage attending the proposed national highway—the formation of a part of which is contemplated in the present bill—will be its effect upon the commerce of the country. And here, said Mr. C. let me state one fact. If, at this moment, the alternative were presented to me, of a total exclusion of my state from all use of the Mississippi river for commercial purposes, or the same exclusion from the Atlantic states, I would, without hesitation, prefer the former, and I believe that the commerce, that now passes the mountains from the west, to seek its outlet on the Atlantic coast, is of greater value than that which passes down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico—and this will be increasingly the case, if, as I hope, we are to have several different outlets like that which is now proposed. I beg gentlemen not to be alarmed. It is not my intention to ask for any further appropriations for this purpose, at least for some time to come; but we shall live, I hope, as a nation, as long as any other nation. I speak not of the works of one year or of twenty years, but of those to which we may look forward, should our present state of peace continue. An appropriation of half a million of dollars annually would not be felt by a country like this, and yet it would effect every object which the friends of internal improvement propose to themselves or to this house.

But it may be said, Why should the general government make a road for the state of Ohio? Sir, if this were a road for the benefit of Ohio, I would not ask an appropriation of a single dollar. Ohio has no such peculiar interest in this measure as would ever induce her to undertake to make this road. It is not a state road, but a national road, that is contemplated. It is not the duty of the state, it is your duty to make it. The route for the road passes through one of the poorest parts of the state of Ohio. Indeed, for sixty miles, it runs through as poor a country as I ever saw. Let me ask of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, had this argument been used with respect to the Cumberland road, would Pennsylvania have made that part of the road which now passes through her territory? Or would Maryland or Virginia have made what passes through theirs? No, sir! So far from it, that I am well satisfied, if that road were destroyed to-morrow, a part of the population of these states would heartily rejoice. The resources of Ohio are scanty, and she will not do that which you ought to do. Ohio will certainly be benefited by this road, just as Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland are now benefited by the Cumberland road. But these incidental advantages, resulting to Ohio, are not to deter you from performing your duty to the union, any more than the incidental benefits of a fortification in any particular state should prevent the general government from making the fortification.

Without troubling the committee with any further observations on the first branch of the subject, Mr. C. trusted he was authorized to say, that the present is an object of such importance as to be worthy of the application of the national resources.

He then proceeded to the second branch of the subject, and inquired, is this object a fit one to be pursued at this time? As an objection, it had been said, that this was an anticipation of a part of the system of internal improvement devised at the last session, and that the execution of that system ought not to be begun till the whole has been considered. But, in the first place, said Mr. C. I do not know that any general system of internal improvement has as yet been devised. The act of the last session was intended merely to collect information, but did not give any authority to use or apply it in any general system of

measures: and, if gentlemen are to wait till all the objects which may be proposed go on together, I will venture to say that the system of internal improvements will be postponed indefinitely. If any thing is to be done, we must select some object on which to begin. But, even on gentlemen's own ground, I contend that this measure is not in the least inconsistent with the act of last session. What was the object of that act? To obtain facts and collect information respecting objects of improvements where that knowledge was not yet obtained. But, with respect to this object, the information is obtained; the facts are known. Surveys and estimates have been made. The length of the road proposed by this bill is eighty miles. Its estimated cost is 450,000 dollars. The work is already begun—it is still in progress. A momentary pause has indeed taken place, but it is ready to proceed, and to be continued on the other side of the Ohio, as it has been finished on this side.

But we have been told that it is to be the policy of the next administration to pay the public debt; that it must be paid with as much expedition as is at all practicable, and that no part of the public resources are to be diverted to any other object. Sir, there is no member of this house more desirous to see the national debt paid than I am. I never was one of those who believe that a public debt is a public blessing. I have always considered it as a mortgage, dragging on our finances, and one which it was our duty to foreclose and pay off as soon as possible. Yet, we have also other duties. There are, indeed, some debts which we may not devolve on posterity—debts which spring from wasteful and ambitious wars—debts which have their origin in national luxury and extravagance. But there are debts of another description, which I feel no hesitation in devolving on posterity. I refer to a debt which carries the benefit with the burden. When we bequeath both together, posterity cannot equitably reproach our memory, because, while they bear the burden, they cannot but recollect that they are, at the same time, enjoying the benefit. But, sir, is there any proposition before you to create a national debt for internal improvements? What is the measure proposed in the report lately laid before this house, by the officer who presides with so much ability over the department of the treasury, and which has received the approbation of the committee of ways and means of this house? That officer tells you, that the public debt may be completely extinguished in ten years; that, by the year 1835, the last dollar of it will have been paid, and that all this time there will remain in the treasury a surplus of three millions, applicable to any object within the constitutional powers of the general government. The present bill cannot, therefore, be rejected from any want of means to carry it into effect. There is another view of the subject, not indeed contained in any public document, and which ought not to be, since it has not that entire degree of certainty which ought to accompany all documentary information. What is your source of revenue? It is consumption.—And what are the sources of consumption? Population and wealth. Then, in a course of ten years, starting on any given tariff of duties, the increase of population will occasion an increase of the revenue of 10 per cent. at a ratio of 4 per cent. per annum. These truths are sufficiently obvious. It is said, indeed, that the policy that has been adopted for the encouragement of industry will diminish the revenue. But, when that subject was under consideration last session, I endeavored to show, and I now repeat, that this cannot be the case. Different years will vary. In some, the revenue may fall short, but the redundancy of others will supply the deficiency. The measure of our export trade will always be the measure of our imports, and the measure of our imports will be the measure of our revenue. I

hope, therefore, that the policy which was, at the last session, fixed upon, will ever be adhered to by this nation, as long as the course pursued by foreign nations shall render it necessary. On the whole, I think that gentlemen may calm their fears about the extent of the public debt. That debt is melting away before us faster, perhaps, than, for some of our financial interests, it might be wished. We have the prospect that it will be extinguished in ten years, and when we have paid this, we shall have fulfilled the whole of our duty in that respect.

But, if we are invited to the present measure by the abundance of our means, are we not less so by a variety of other considerations? One of these is the cheapness of labor, greater, perhaps, at this time than ever before. Some gentlemen, indeed, spoke in the language of alarm about the vast expense of the Cumberland road. But it must be remembered that there were peculiar causes to produce that effect. The general aspect of the times, when it was constructed; the nature of the materials which were required for it; the difficulty, in some cases, of obtaining them; and the unnecessary number and extravagant price of the bridges on that road, several of which cost forty thousand dollars each, and which are so numerous, that, upon one single creek, in a course of ten miles, there are eleven bridges, some of which cost \$20,000 a piece. These, indeed, are beautiful specimens of architecture, surpassed by nothing which I ever saw, unless it be the bridge of Jena at Paris—but they have been also very costly. Under the circumstances, this was certainly a useless expense. I pledge myself, however, said Mr. C. that, if congress shall grant the \$150,000, estimated as the total expense of the road from Wheeling to Zanesville, nothing more shall be asked for bridges, or any other expenses, on that road.

An additional consideration in favor of this measure, M. C. said, was to be found in the pecuniary distresses of the west, which would, in part, be alleviated by the expenditure of the public money in that quarter, and which was certainly entitled to the parental consideration of this body.

Its being, then, a national object—an object which has been commenced—an object due by compact to the western states—all these considerations united to call for the passage of the present bill.

As to commencing a general system of internal improvement, said he, if gentlemen can shew us any road beginning at the heart of the confederacy, of equal national importance, I, for one, will heartily support it; but I believe there is not another object in which all these considerations unite. Why pause for what we do not want? For plans, estimates and surveys, which we have already got? Why pause in prosecuting this object, more than in another—the Delaware and Chesapeake canal, a bill which I was delighted to see pass the committee to its third reading, and which I cannot doubt will continue its progress through the house with a still increasing majority. It has been said by some gentlemen in conversation, though not of a confidential kind, that the west ought not to have this bill, until other portions of this union receive a simultaneous benefit. But I can assure gentlemen, there is no danger of undue appropriation in favor of the west. In a late report from the department of war, a document consistent with the high character of that department, and which bore the impress of the mind of its author, rapid yet correct, we are informed what objects are indicated by the secretary of war, as more immediately calling for the attention of the general government. They are only four. The canal to unite the Potomac with the Ohio, the canal round the Falls at Louisville, the canal round the Muscle Shoals, and the Cumberland road. It is possible that for some, at least, of these objects, the national resources will

never be appealed to. The state which I, in part, represent, said Mr. C. lately passed a bill, through one branch of the legislature, to cut the canal round the Falls at Louisville, entirely from the state resources, and it is highly probable that that bill will pass the other house, and become a law. The number of objects, then, claiming immediate attention, will be reduced to three. Of these, the Cumberland road is certainly not a western object, any more than the canal uniting the Ohio and Potomac. That canal is not located in the west, nor, on the other hand, is it exclusively an eastern improvement. Like the national road, it is neither an eastern nor a western object, but one which belongs to the whole nation, and is calculated, in its effects, to cement the east and the west in bonds of an affectionate kind. Let me advert to one other topic, to which I refer, not for the purpose of exciting, but of allaying jealousy. It is to the small comparative amount of the public expenditures beyond the mountains. I do not say an equivalent is to be given to the west for the vast sums expended on this side upon the navy, fortifications, &c. No such thing. I know the disproportion results from local circumstances, not in the control of government. Yet, am I wrong to say, that it forms an equitable consideration which addresses itself strongly to the feeling, to the justice and to the generosity of congress; all which cannot but induce them to correct, as far as possible, such a state of things, and make the balance of public benefits more equal whenever the opportunity is presented to them? I may ask, with confidence, has the west ever acted on this narrow policy? Did it ever hesitate when the public wants required its aid? Did you ask for navies? The moneys for building and equipping them were freely granted; and here I must be permitted to say, that, when the navy was friendless and forlorn, and I well knew that my vote in its favor would be no sooner given than denounced, anticipating the triumphs which have since wreathed with laurels the national brow, I personally risked every thing in giving my vote in favor of it. No, sir, there was no hesitation ever manifested by the west, in granting any appropriation, the object of which is clearly shewn to be the public good. Inquiry, it is true, is sometimes called for, but as soon as gentlemen from the west are convinced that the object is a good one, they give without hesitation. Do you call for war? A war to protect commerce? What was the conduct of the west? No seaman sprang from her bosom. They were dear to her, indeed, as the sons of our common country. Yes, they were not peculiarly hers—her interest in them was collateral, not direct—sympathetic, not selfish. The west rushed manfully on—but what they bore, what they suffered, and what they did, it does not belong to me here to say.

With respect to the hon. member from South Carolina, (Mr. McDuffie), whom I was delighted, on a former occasion, to find co-operating with the friends of internal improvement, I must say that my delight was only equalled by the regret I now feel at his opposition to the present bill. He tells us, that the west is filled with emigrants from the eastern states; that her inhabitants are but one part of the same family, spread on the eastern and western side of the mountains; that all the various and fond recollections which belong to the birth-place of these emigrants, constitute so many ties and safe-guards, to cement the common union. But, need I remind that gentleman, that other generations are hereafter to spring up—generations who will find the tombs of their ancestry, not upon the shores of the Atlantic, but in the valley of the Mississippi and the Ohio. On them no such ties will exert their power—no such recollections spread their healing influence. Is it not the duty of the general government to bind our population by other and more lasting ties? And, af-

ter all, what is it that is asked from congress, not only at this session, but at all future sessions, for these eighty miles of the great national highway? Less than the cost of a single frigate—not twice the sum which will build those ten sloops of war which are now called for, and which I apprehend will be required for the defence of our commerce against the depredations of piracy—this is all that is asked. Yet are we told of the ravenous voracity of the west! Will Pennsylvania decline an appeal, not to her generosity, but to her justice? Is it fair—is it generous—is it just—after she has enjoyed the expenditure of more than a million of the public money, on the Cumberland road—after houses have sprung up, and villages been formed, and settlements multiplied upon her soil, in consequence of that expenditure—ask, is it generous, to say, the moment the road leaves the limit of that territory, that she will oppose its farther progress? But, if neither justice nor generosity will prevail with her, let me remind her delegation of the interest of that state. What is this road but an extension of the road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg? And whither will its branches lead but to Bedford, to Carlisle, and downward, from thence, through all the neighboring towns? Sir, I do hope that the gentleman from Pennsylvania will not oppose this bill. I know, indeed, that there did once exist a prejudice against the Cumberland road, in one city of that state; but I feel satisfied that, ere now, the good sense, which so eminently distinguishes that city, has prevailed against the prejudice arising from a local interest, by which, for a moment, it was clouded. May I not appeal to the whole house! We have a great trust—we have also a great duty to perform. Let us lend our hearty co-operation for the common good of those who sent us.

What shall we, from the west, say to our constituents when we return home, and they ask us, what have you done for the Cumberland road? Must we answer, "No money, no money?" If they then ask us what was done for the Delaware and Chesapeake canal, must we say, "O! there was some money for that—about twice the sum we asked for the Cumberland road?" Sir, we are men, and we have the feelings of men. But I will not longer detain the committee on an object so simple and a proposition so self evident as the expediency of this measure. Let me rather anticipate your parental kindness—your paternal feelings, in promoting a design so intimately connected, I will say, with the safety and the best interests of our country.

The question was then taken on filling the blank with 150,000 dollars, and decided in the affirmative—ayes 96, noes 86.

Eighteenth Congress—2d Session.

SENATE.

January 28. Several bills were reported and sundry minor matters disposed of—all which will sufficiently appear hereafter. At an early hour the senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

January 31. The president communicated the following reports from the secretary of the treasury, viz:

A report, showing the payments made during the year 1824, for the discharge of miscellaneous claims, not otherwise provided for; the contracts made relative to oil, light-houses, beacons, buoys, &c.; the contracts and purchases made by collectors for the revenue service, during the year 1823; and the expenditures on account of sick and disabled seamen, during the year 1823.

A report, made in obedience to law, giving the result of sundry assays made at the mint.

A report, accompanied by one from the register

and receiver of the land district south of Red river, prepared in obedience to the act of 3d March, 1823, and the act of May 28th, 1824, supplementary thereto.

A report, accompanied by maps of the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, prepared by the commissioner of the general land office, in compliance with a resolution of the senate, of the 18th February, 1823.

The president communicated, also, the following reports from the secretary of war, viz:

A report, accompanied by additional abstracts of licenses issued to persons to trade in the Indian country during the year ending on the 1st Sept. 1824.

A report, accompanied by an abstract of the general annual returns of the militia, and of the annual returns of arms and accoutrements.

A report, showing, the divisions of brigades, regiments, battalions and companies of militia of the United States, made in compliance with a resolution of the senate, of the 17th instant.

All these reports were read, and the two last named referred to the committee on the militia.

Mr. King, of Alabama, presented a resolution of the legislature of that state, requesting their senators and representatives in congress, to use their influence to obtain specific appropriations by congress for certain internal improvements, to be made within that state; and to obtain the passage of a law giving authority to the said legislature, to levy and collect a tonnage duty on certain vessels entering the port and harbor of Mobile, for the purpose of providing a fund for improving the navigation thereto.

Mr. King, of Alabama, communicated, also, an act of the legislature of that state, entitled "An act for improving the navigation of the port and harbor of Mobile;" which was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Kelly presented a memorial of the legislature of the state of Alabama, suggesting the expediency of withholding from sale, the relinquished lands in that state, for at least one year, except such as are already advertised; and a memorial of the same legislature, praying congress to take into consideration the claims of colonel Samuel Dale for services rendered, and expenses incurred, during the late Indian wars, and that the said claims be settled and paid, on equitable principles.

The senate then again proceeded to the consideration of the bill "for the suppression of piracy in the West Indies;" the motion to strike out the 3d section, (which authorizes the blockade of the ports of Cuba, under certain circumstances), being still pending—a very important debate followed, in which certain principles of the bill were ably discussed, especially the 3d section. The speakers were Messrs. Mills, Lloyd, of Mass. Van Buren and Barbour. The senate rose on the motion of Mr. Hogue.

February 1. The president communicated a report from the secretary of war, accompanied by a statement of the appropriations for the service of the year 1824; the amount expended under each specific head; and the balance remaining unexpended on the 31st of December last. The report was read.

Mr. Benton, from the committee on Indian affairs, to whom the message of the president of the United States, on the subject, was referred, reported a bill "for the preservation and civilization of the Indian tribes within the United States;" which was read, and passed to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Tazewell, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, to join such committee as may be appointed by the house of representatives, to ascertain and report a mode of examining the votes for president and vice president of the United States, and of notifying the persons elected of their election.

After some other minor business—

The senate again proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the suppression of piracy in the West Indies; the motion to strike out the third section,

(which authorizes a blockade of the ports of Cuba, under certain circumstances), being still pending,

Mr. Hayne rose and delivered a very able argument in favor of the 3d section, &c. The other speakers were Messrs. Van Buren, Smith, Macon, &c.

At length, the question was taken on striking out the third section, and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Benton, Boulogny, Branch, Brown, Chandler, Clayton, Cobb, D'Wolf, Dickerson, Edwards, Elliott, Findlay, Gaillard, Holmes, of Maine, King, of Ala., King, of N. Y., Knight, Lannan, Lloyd, of Md. Lowrie, McIlvaine, McL. sen, Mann, Palmer, Parrott, Ruggles, Seymour, South, Tabot, Taylor, Tazewell, Thomas, Van Buren, Van Dyke, Williams—37.

NAYS—Messrs. Barbour, Eaton, Hayne, Hubbs, of Miss. Jackson, Johnson, of Ken. Johnston, of Lou. Kelly, Lloyd, of Mass. Mills—10.

Mr. Holmes, of Maine, then offered the following, as a substitute for the section just stricken out.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That no armed vessel of the United States, authorized and employed for the suppression of piracy, shall be engaged or employed in the transportation of specie, or any other article of freight, unless specially designated therefor by the president of the United States.

Before the question was taken on this amendment, the preceding amendments, with certain proposed instructions, which accompanied a motion to re-commit the bill, were ordered to be printed, and the senate adjourned.

February 2. The president communicated to the senate a letter from the governor of Maryland, enclosing an act of the general assembly of that state, entitled "an act to confirm an act of the general assembly of Virginia, entitled "an act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company;" and, on motion of Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, the letter and act were referred to the committee on roads and canals.

Mr. Brown, from the committee on roads and canals, to whom was referred the bill from the other house, "authorizing a subscription of stock in the Delaware and Chesapeake canal company," reported the same with a verbal amendment.

Mr. Brown also reported, from the same committee, without amendment, the bill from the other house, "for the extension of the Cumberland road."

The senate then took up the bill "for the suppression of piracy." The motion to re-commit the bill, offered yesterday, having been withdrawn, the question recurred on the amendment offered by Mr. Holmes, of Maine; which was rejected—yeas 18, noes 20—and, after the discussion of an amendment offered by Mr. Smith, the senate adjourned.

February 3. The president communicated to the senate a report from the secretary of state, concerning the capture of the brig James Lawrence, by a Spanish privateer.

The president also communicated a report from the secretary of the navy, of unexpended appropriations for the naval service on the 1st of February, 1825.

The appropriation bills, and other bills brought yesterday from the house of representatives for concurrence, were severally read the second time, and referred to committees.

The engrossed bill to remit the duties on books, maps, and charts, imported for the library of congress, was read the third time, passed, and sent to the other house for concurrence.

The senate resumed the consideration of the bill to suppress piracy in the West Indies—the amendment proposed by Mr. Smith, (granting aid to merchantmen to arm), being still pending.

On this amendment, and various propositions to modify it, in regard to the kind and quantity of armament required, the amount of premium, &c. a discussion took place, which continued about two hours.

The question was then taken on the amendment proposed by Mr. Smith, and negatived, without a division.

Mr. Macon then, for the purpose of ascertaining, as he said, whether the senate were disposed to act at all on this bill, on the subject of granting encouragement to the merchantmen to arm, &c. moved to strike out the 4th section of the bill.

On this motion, a debate arose of considerable duration; but no question was taken before the senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Jan. 27. The following message was received from the president of the United States, which was read—

To the house of representatives of the United States:

Being deeply impressed with the opinion, that the removal of the Indian tribes from the lands which they now occupy within the limits of the several states and territories, to the country lying westward and northward thereof, within our acknowledged boundaries, is of very high importance to our union, and may be accomplished on conditions and in a manner to promote the interest and happiness of those tribes, the attention of the government has been long drawn, with great solicitude, to the object. For the removal of the tribes within the limits of the state of Georgia, the motive has been peculiarly strong, arising from the compact with that state, whereby the United States are bound to extinguish the Indian title to the lands within it, whenever it may be done peaceably and on reasonable conditions. In the fulfillment of this compact, I have thought that the United States should act with a generous spirit, that they should omit nothing which should comport with a liberal construction of the instrument, and likewise be in accordance with the just rights of those tribes. From the view which I have taken of the subject, I am satisfied that, in the discharge of these important duties, in regard to both the parties alluded to, the United States will have to encounter no conflicting interests with either. On the contrary, that the removal of the tribes from the territory which they now inhabit, to that which was designated in the message at the commencement of the session, which would accomplish the object for Georgia, under a well digested plan for their government and civilization, which should be agreeable to themselves, would not only shield them from impending ruin, but promote their welfare and happiness. Experience has clearly demonstrated, that, in their present state, it is impossible to incorporate them in such masses, in any form whatever, into our system. It has also demonstrated, with equal certainty, that, without a timely anticipation of, and provision against, the dangers to which they are exposed, under causes which it will be difficult, if not impossible, to control, their degradation and extermination will be inevitable.

The great object to be accomplished is, the removal of these tribes to the territory designated, on conditions which shall be satisfactory to themselves and honorable to the United States. This can be done only by conveying to each tribe a good title to an adequate portion of land, to which it may consent to remove, and by providing for it there, a system of internal government, which shall protect their property from invasion, and, by the regular progress of improvement and civilization, prevent that degeneracy which has generally marked the transition from the one to the other state.

I transmit, herewith, a report from the secretary of war, which presents the best estimate which can be formed, from the documents in that department, of the number of Indians within our states and territories, and of the amount of lands held by the several tribes within each: of the state of the country lying northward and westward thereof, within our acknowledged boundaries; of the parts to which the

Indian title has already been extinguished; and of the conditions on which other parts, in an amount, which may be adequate to the object contemplated, may be obtained. By this report, it appears that the Indian title has already been extinguished to extensive tracts in that quarter, and that other portions may be acquired, to the extent desired, on very moderate conditions. Satisfied I also am, that the removal proposed is not only practicable, but that the advantages attending it to the Indians may be made so apparent to them, that all the tribes, even those most opposed, may be induced to accede to it at no very distant day.

The digest of such a government, with the consent of the Indians, which should be endowed with sufficient powers to meet all the objects contemplated; to connect the several tribes together in a bond of amity, and preserve order in each; to prevent intrusions on their property; to teach them, by regular instructions, the arts of civilized life, and make them a civilized people, is an object of very high importance. It is the powerful consideration which we have to offer to these tribes, as an inducement to relinquish the lands on which they now reside, and to remove to those which are designated. It is not doubted that this arrangement will present considerations of sufficient force to surmount all their prejudices in favor of the soil of their nativity, however strong they may be. Their elders have sufficient intelligence to discern the certain progress of events in the present train, and sufficient virtue, by yielding to momentary sacrifices, to protect their families and posterity from inevitable destruction. They will also perceive, that they may thus attain an elevation to which, as communities, they could not otherwise aspire.

To the United States, the proposed arrangement offers many important advantages, in addition to those which have been already enumerated. By the establishment of such a government over these tribes, with their consent, we become in reality their benefactors. The relation of conflicting interests, which has heretofore existed between them and our frontier settlements, will cease. There will be no more wars between them and the United States. Adopting such a government, their movement will be in harmony with us, and its good effect be felt, throughout the whole extent of our territory, to the Pacific. It may fairly be presumed that, through the agency of such a government, the condition of all the tribes inhabiting that vast region may be essentially improved; that permanent peace may be preserved with them, and our commerce be much extended.

With a view to this important object, I recommend it to congress to adopt, by solemn declaration, certain fundamental principles, in accord with those above suggested, as the basis of such arrangements as may be entered into with the several tribes, to the strict observance of which, the faith of the nation shall be pledged. I recommend it also to congress to provide by law for the appointment of a suitable number of commissioners, who shall, under the directions of the president, be authorized to visit and explain to the several tribes, the objects of the government, and to make with them, according to their instructions, such arrangements as shall be best calculated to carry those objects into effect.

A negotiation is now depending with the Creek nation, for the cession of lands held by it, within the limits of Georgia, and with a reasonable prospect of success. It is presumed, however, that the result will not be known during the present session of congress. To give effect to this negotiation and to the negotiations which it is proposed to hold with all the other tribes within the limits of the several states and territories, on the principles and for the purposes stated, it is recommended that an adequate appropriation be now made by congress. JAMES MONROE.

Washington, 27th January, 1825.

The following is one of the documents which accompanied the preceding message:

Statement, showing the names and numbers of the different tribes of Indians now remaining within the limits of the several states and territories, and the quantity of land claimed by them respectively:

Names of the tribes.	States or Territories in which located.	Numbers of each tribe.	Number in each state or Territory.	Quantity of land claimed by each tribe.	ACRES.
St. John's Indians,	Maine,	300		(a)	
Passamaquoddies,	do.	379			100
Penobscots,	do.	277			92,160
			956		
Marshpee,	Massachusetts,	320		(b)	
Herring Pond,	do.	40			
Martha's Vineyard,	do.	340			
Troy,	do.	50			
			750		
Narragansett,	R. Island,	420			3,000
Mohegan,	Connecticut,	300			4,000
Stonington	do.	50			300
Groton	do.	50		(c)	
			400		
Senecas	New York,	2,325		(d)	
Tuscaroras	do.	253			
Oneidas	do.	1,096			
Onondagas	do.	446			
Cayugas	do.	90			
Stockbridge	do.	273			
Brotherton	do.	360			
St. Regis Indians	do.	300			
			5,143		
Nottoways	Virginia,	47			27,000
Catawbas,	South-Carolina,	450			144,000
Wyandots	Ohio,	542		(e)	163,840
Shawnees	do.	800			117,615
Senecas	do.	551			55,505
Delawares	do.	80			5,760
Ottoways	do.	377			50,581
			2,350		
Wyandots,	{ Michigan and } { N. W. Terri's }	37		(f)	
Pottawatomies	do.	106			
Chippewas & Ottowas					
—the former by far	do.	18,473			7,057,920
the most numerous					
Menomeences	do.	3,900			
Winnebagoes	do.	5,800			
			26,316		
Miami and Eel	Indiana		1,073	g	10,104,000
River Indians					
Menomeences,	Illinois,	270		(h)	
Kaskaskias,	do.	36			5,314,560
Sanks & Foxes (both	do.	6,400			
sides of Mississippi)					
			6,606		
Pottawatomies	{ Indiana } { & Chippewas }	3,900	(i)		
Creeks,	{ Georgia and } { Alabama }	20,000			
Cherokees	{ do. do. and } { Tennessee }	9,000		(k)	33,571,176
Choctaws,	{ Mississippi }	21,000			
Chickasaws,	{ & Alabama }	3,625			
	Mississippi,				
			53,625		
Seminoles and	{ Florida }		5,000	(l)	4,932,640
other remnants	{ Ter. }				
of tribes,					
Billowie,	Louisiana,	65			
Apolashe	do.	45			
Pascagoula	do.	111			
Adies	do.	27			

Names of the tribes.	States or Territories in which located.	Numbers of each state.	Number in each state or Territory.	Quantity of land claimed by each tribe.	ACRES.
Yaltasse	do.	36			
Coshattes	do.	180			
Caddow	do.	450			
Delawares	do.	51			
Choctaws	do.	178			
Shawnees	do.	110			
Natchitoches	do.	25			
Quapaws	do.	8			
Piankeshaws	do.	27			
			1,313(m)		
Delawares,	Missouri,	1,800		(n)	21,120
Kickapoos	do.	2,200		(o)	9,600
Shawnees	do.	1,383		(p)	14,086
Weas	do.	327	(q)		
Ioways	do.	1,100	(r)		
Osages,	{ Missouri and } { Arkansas Ter. }	5,200		(s)	3,491,840
Piankeshaws	do.	207	(t)		
Cherokees,	Arkansas Ter.	6,000		(u)	4,000,000
Quapaws	do.	700	(v)		
Choctaws	do.		18,917	w	8,558,560

RECAPITULATION.

States or Territories.	Whole number of Indians.	Whole quantity of land claimed.
Maine,	956	92,260
Massachusetts	750	
Rhode-Island	420	3,000
Connecticut	400	4,300
New-York	5,143	243,675
Virginia	47	27,000
South-Carolina	450	144,000
Ohio	2,350	409,501
Michigan	28,316	(x) 7,057,920
Indiana	11,579	(y) 10,104,000
Illinois		5,314,560
Georgia	53,625	(z) 10,240,000
Alabama		7,272,576
Tennessee		1,055,680
Mississippi		15,705,000
Florida Territory	5,000	4,032,640
Louisiana	1,313	
Missouri,	18,917	(aa) 2,782,726
Arkansas,		13,612,480
	129,266	

NOTES.

- (a) No information as to their lands.
- (b) All the Indians in this state, reside on their respective reservations, at the places by which they are designated. The quantity of land occupied by them is not known; nor is there any information in this office by which it can be ascertained.
- (c) No information as to their lands.
- (d) These Indians own and possess, together, sixteen reservations of land, containing, in the whole, according to the report of the agent, on file in this office, about the number of acres stated.
- (e) The quantity of land claimed by these tribes is contained in several reservations secured to them, respectively, by treaty. Besides these, there are a number of other reservations, secured separately to individual Indians, containing, together, 16,200 acres, making the whole quantity claimed in this state 409,501 acres, according to information obtained from the general land office.
- (f) These tribes reside in some degree promiscuously and in both territories, consequently the particular number in either cannot be stated. The quantity of land mentioned is that claimed by the Indians in the Michigan territory only; but in what proportion by the respective tribes, cannot be ascertained.
- (g) A part of these lands is claimed by the Pottawa-

tomies and Chippewas, (who reside partly in this state and in Illinois), but in what proportion there are no means of ascertaining.

(h) This is the whole quantity of land claimed by Indians in this state, including the Pottawatomies and Chippewas; but there are no means of distinguishing the quantity owned by each tribe. The number of Sanks and Foxes embraces those on both sides of the Mississippi—there being no means of ascertaining the particular number of them in Illinois.

(i) Claim lands in both states—quantity claimed by them separately from other tribes not known.

(k) The quantity of land here stated is the whole quantity claimed by all these tribes within the states mentioned; of which

The Creeks claim in Georgia	4,215,760	
The Cherokees do. do.	5,292,160	
		9,537,920
The Creeks and Cherokees claim in Alabama	5,995,200	
The Choctaws claim in Alabama	781,440	
The Chickasaws do. do.	495,536	
		7,272,576
The Cherokees claim in Tennessee	1,055,690	
The Choctaws and Chickasaws claim in Mississippi	15,705,000	

(l) Quantity of land computed from the survey made by col. Gadsden.

(m) These Indians are all hunters, and reside principally on Red River, in this state. There is no information as to the lands claimed by them. Their numbers are taken from the report of the agent, on file in this office.

(n) Hold the lands they occupy under the treaty with them, of 3d Oct. 1813.

(o) Hold their lands under treaties of 30th July and 30th Aug. 1819.

(p) These Indians emigrated a few years ago from east of the Mississippi to their present residence in this state.

(q) Under the treaties of 1818 and 1820, the Weas sold out all their claim to lands in Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, and emigrated to this state. There is no information as to the lands now owned or occupied by them.

(r) No information as to the lands claimed by these Indians.

(s) The Osages reside partly in Missouri and in Arkansas, the greater part beyond the limits of both. Of the lands claimed by them, 2,737,920 acres are in the former, and 753,920 acres in the latter.

(t) No information as to their lands.

(u) The Cherokees claim about this quantity of land in this territory, under treaties of 1817 and 1819; the precise quantity not yet ascertained.

(v) These Indians have recently sold out all their claim, and are about to remove beyond the limits of the territory.

(w) Very few or none of this tribe reside in the territory; but they claim in it the quantity of land stated, under the treaty of 18th Oct. 1820.

(x) The number of Indians, embracing those in the N. W. territory as well as in Michigan—the information being such as not to admit of a separate enumeration.

(y) Some of the Indians claiming lands in these states, reside partly in both; the particular number in either, therefore, cannot be stated.

(z) The Indians, claiming lands in these states, do not all reside in any one of them, except the Chickasaws; and it cannot, therefore, be stated what is the actual number residing in each state.

(aa) The Osages and Piankeshaws are scattered in Missouri and Arkansas; the greater part of the former reside beyond the limits of both; it cannot, therefore, be stated what is the particular number of Indians in either.

Friday, Jan. 28. Mr. Edwards, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on expenditures in the navy department, reported a bill to provide for the proper application and expenditure of the moneys appropriated for the contingent expenses of the naval service; which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Dexter, of Rhode Island, it was Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to be made, conformably to the most recent surveys and charts, and furnished for the use of the committee on commerce, at the commencement of the next session of congress, a chart of the sea coast of the United States, and also, of such rivers, bays, harbors and lakes, as have been surveyed, under the authority of the government.

On motion of Mr. Gallin, of N. C. it was Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of aiding the state of North Carolina in improving the navigation of Albemarle sound, by re-opening Roanoke inlet.

An engrossed bill making further provision for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and for other purposes, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate.

An engrossed bill, providing for the sale of unserviceable ordnance, arms and military stores; and an engrossed bill "to establish the city of Hudson and the city of Troy, in the state of New York; Bowdoinham, in Maine, and Fairport, in Ohio, ports of delivery," were severally read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate.

The house took up the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the bill regulating the post office department.

The bill, with the amendments yesterday made in committee of the whole, were read.

Mr. Long, objected to concurring in that amendment of the bill which extends the period, during which members of congress are authorized to frank letters and documents, from thirty to sixty days; and supported the motion by a short speech. The question on concurrence was taken and decided in the affirmative—ayes 85, noes 54. So the amendment extending the privilege to sixty days was retained in the bill.

Another amendment, proposing to exempt from the prohibition of an union of the station of postmaster and contractor, all contracts in existence previous to the passage of this act, was agreed to.

Among the existing provisions of the bill, is one for limiting the papers, to be received in exchange by printers, to the number of fifty.

This provision was stricken out, on the motion of Mr. Saunders, not being objected to by the chairman of the committee, Mr. J. T. Johnson. After other proceedings—the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Monday next was set aside for a consideration of the appropriation bill.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the bill to authorize the laying out and making of a road from Detroit to Chicago. Mr. Richard, delegate from Michigan, supported it. Some conversation took place between the Speaker, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Henry, Mr. Rankin and Mr. Cook, on the general expediency of the bill, and of the preference of a grant of land to one of money, and empowering the government of Michigan to make the road rather than the president of the United States. On motion of Mr. Cook, the blank was filled with \$3,000; and, on motion of Mr. Wickliffe, a section was added, requiring that the lots of land granted should be selected by the governor immediately after the road shall have been surveyed and located.

The committee then rose and reported the bill, which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Several bills from the senate had their first and second readings, and were committed.

Mr. Hamilton gave notice that he should call up the bill for the Massachusetts' militia claims immediately after the appropriation bill shall have been disposed of. And then the house adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Jan. 31. The speaker laid before the house a report from the department of the post office, on the state of the mail route between the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, and suggesting means to expedite the mails thereon; which was referred to the committee on the post office and post roads.

On motion of Mr. Forsyth, of Geo. it was

Resolved, That the committee on Indian affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the extinguishment of the Indian title to land lying in the state of Georgia, by purchases from those Creek and Cherokee Indians who reside within the limits of the said state.

Mr. Forsyth also submitted another resolution calling for certain papers connected with the Creek Indian agency, &c. which was agreed to next day.

Mr. O'Brien, of Maine, offered the following, which lies one day:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to lay before this house, such information as may be in his possession, which in his opinion may be proper to communicate, touching the capture and detention of American fishermen, the past season, in the bay of Fundy, and what progress has been made in obtaining redress. [Agreed to next day.]

An engrossed bill, to authorize the surveying and opening of a road from Detroit to Chicago, in the territory of Michigan, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate.

The engrossed bill to reduce into one the several acts regulating the post office department, reported by the committee of which Mr. J. T. Johnson is chairman, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate.

The other business attended to will sufficiently appear during its progress.

Tuesday, Feb. 1. Much miscellaneous business was attended to—some of which will be noticed hereafter. The appropriation bill, with some slight amendments, was passed through the committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—as was also the bills for the support of the military and naval establishments of the United States, for the year 1825. These three very important bills were never before, perhaps, disposed of with so little opposition or delay.

Wednesday, February 2. After other business—the speaker laid before the house a letter from the governor of Maryland, mentioned in the proceedings of the senate.

Engrossed bills of the following titles, viz: "An act to change the time of holding the district court of the United States for the eastern district of Louisiana;"

"An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1825;"

"An act making appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1825;"

"An act making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States for the year 1825;" were respectively read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Wright, of Ohio, the house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, and took up the report of the select committee appointed to prepare rules to be observed by the house in choosing a president of the United States.

The report was read through, and then

The rules were read and considered separately. On the first rule some conversation took place between Mr. Bassett, of Va and Mr. Wright, the chairman of the select committee. No alteration, however, was made in the rule.

The second rule was then read, and no objections were made to it.

The third rule was read, as follows:

Ed. The doors of the hall shall be closed during the balloting, except against members of the senate and the officers of the house; and the galleries shall be cleared on the request of the delegation of any one state.

Mr. Ingham moved to amend this rule by striking out the last clause, viz: "and the galleries shall be cleared on the request of the delegation of any one state."

On which, after some remarks from Mr. I. in support of the amendment, a long and interesting debate ensued; in which Messrs. McLane, Buchanan, Livermore, Webster, Wright, of Ohio, Ross, Hamilton, Floyd and Mercer, took part. Finally, on motion of Mr. McDuffie, the committee rose and had leave to sit again.

A message was received from the senate, informing the house that they had appointed a joint committee, for the purpose of counting the votes of president and vice president, and requesting the appointment of a similar committee on the part of the house; and the resolution for this purpose was agreed to by the house.

After the transaction of other business, which shall be noticed hereafter, the house adjourned.

Thursday, Feb 3. The speaker laid before the house, a communication from the navy department, transmitting a statement of the appropriations for the service of the navy department, for the year 1824, and the application of the same, &c.; which was laid on the table.

Mr. Kent, from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported, without amendment, a bill from the senate, entitled "an act for the relief of the Columbia college, in the District of Columbia."

Mr. Call, of Florida, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire whether either of the judges of the district courts of Florida have received fees for their services, not authorized by law; and, if any, what other mal-practices have been committed by the said judges, or either of them, and that the said committee be authorized to compel the attendance of persons, and the production of papers, to promote this investigation.

Mr. Call presented to the house a letter on which the resolution was predicated, and made some remarks thereon—The resolution was then agreed to without opposition.

After the usual business of the morning was transacted—

The Speaker, (Mr. Clay), rose from his place, and requested the indulgence of the house for a few moments, whilst he asked its attention to a subject, in which he felt himself deeply concerned. A note had appeared this morning, in the National Intelligencer, under the name and with the authority, as he presumed, of a member of this house from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Kremer), which adopted, as his own, a previous letter, published in another print, containing serious and injurious imputations against him, and which the author avowed his readiness to substantiate by proof. These charges implicated his conduct, in regard to the pending presidential election; and the respectability of the station which the member holds, who thus openly prefers them, and that of the people whom he represents, entitled them to grave attention. It might be, indeed, worthy of consideration, whether the character and dignity of the house itself did not require a full investigation of them, and an impartial decision on their truth. For, if they were true, if he were capable, and base enough, to betray the solemn trust which the constitution had confided to him; if, yielding to personal views and considerations, he could compromise the highest interests of his country, the house would be scandalized by his continuing to occupy the chair with which he had been so long honored in presiding at its deliberations, and he merited instantaneous expulsion.—Without, however, presuming to indicate what the house might conceive it ought to do, on account of its own purity and honor, he hoped that he should be allowed respectfully to solicit, in behalf of himself, an inquiry into the truth of the charges to which he referred. Standing in the relations to the house, which both the member from Pennsylvania and him-

self did, it appeared to him that here was the proper place to institute the inquiry, in order that, if guilty, here the proper punishment might be applied, and, if innocent, that here his character and conduct may be vindicated. He anxiously hoped, therefore, that the house would be pleased to direct an investigation to be made into the truth of the charges. Emanating from the source which they did, this was the *only* notice which he could take of them. If the house should think proper to raise a committee, he trusted that some other than the ordinary mode pursued by the practice and rules of the house would be adopted to appoint the committee.

The speaker having concluded his observations, and called Mr Taylor to the chair, in his place—

Mr. Forsyth, of Geo. rose, and said, he hoped that the address of the speaker would be entered on the journal, and that the document, to which he had referred, should be laid on the table; and that the address and the document would be referred to a committee of nine members, to be chosen by ballot.

Mr. Kremer, of Pa. rose, and said, if, upon an investigation being instituted, it should appear that he had not sufficient reason to justify the statements he had made, he trusted he should receive the marked reprobation which had been suggested by the speaker. Let it fall where it might, Mr. K. said, he was willing to meet the inquiry, and abide the result. Mr. K. moved that the "card" of the honorable speaker, referred to in "another card," should also be referred to the committee, and entered on the journal of the house.

Mr. Forsyth said he had not intended to make any distinct motion about entering the "card" on the journal of the house; but had supposed it proper that the speaker's communication should be entered on the journal, and, with the paper which gave rise to it, be referred to a committee.

Mr. Mercer, of Virginia, felt some difficulty as to the proper mode of proceeding in this case, and the insertion of the speaker's address on the journal of the house, on account of the address having been orally delivered. He had never heard of a proceeding exactly of this sort. It appeared to him, that the preferable way of bringing the subject before the house, would be for the speaker to address a letter to the speaker *pro tempore*, setting forth the cause of complaint which he had verbally stated to the house, and it would then be proper to refer that letter to any committee that might be appointed. He suggested this course as most becoming the house; and it was one which could occasion no delay, as a few minutes would be sufficient for the speaker to commit his address to paper.

On the suggestion of the acting speaker, Mr. Kremer withdrew his motion to refer the "card," the proposition not being before the house to refer "another card."

Mr. Forsyth, suggested to the gentleman from Virginia, and to the house, that there was no necessity for taking an order, such as had been spoken of, for reducing the address of the speaker to writing. He took it for granted that the address of the speaker, to-day, like his address when he enters the chair, or leaves it, though orally delivered, might be entered on the journal: this was a matter to be arranged by the speaker and clerk; all that was necessary was for the house to direct the address to be entered on the journal.

Mr. Livermore, of N. H. observed, that he did not see how it was possible to enter the communication of the speaker on the journal, since it was merely verbal; and he moved to lay the motion of the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Forsyth,) on the table, until the house should be in possession of that communication in a written form.

Mr. Livermore's motion was negatived.

Mr. Foot, of Conn. said, there was a manifest propriety in the course proposed by the gentleman from Georgia. The journal is, at all times, under the revision of the speaker of the house. The entry of this address, under the direction of the house, will of course be made under the direction of the speaker, and it was not to be supposed that it would not be properly stated. There was, besides, a manifest impropriety in the temporary speaker receiving a letter from the actual speaker—it would be, in fact, Mr. Speaker, laying before the house a letter from Mr. Speaker.

Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina, expressed his regret that a motion to lay this subject on the table had not prevailed. It was very obvious that this was a question of great magnitude involving a preliminary inquiry, whether it is proper for the house to act on the subject at all. It comes upon us suddenly, said he—it is new, and unexpected. Under this sudden impression, by which the house is excited, we are called upon to act. Mr. McD. submitted to the house, whether it would not become its dignity to pause, until to-morrow, before it determined to take upon itself the investigation and settlement of a personal controversy, commenced elsewhere, on principles of honor. He was not certain that the house might not be properly called upon to act on this subject; but he was opposed to deciding that question now, and he was opposed to spreading the matter on the journal, because doing so would commit the house to go on with the investigation. For his part, he could not say that he was prepared to go into the consideration of a subject, which, if opened here, might take up the remainder of the session.

Mr. Lincoln, of Maine, said, that, according to his understanding, there were no charges presented to the house, on this occasion, against any one. If there had been, he believed they would not have been considered entitled to credit, by him, or any one else, very few excepted, in this house or in this nation.—He viewed the whole matter as an *out-door* business. An anonymous letter had appeared in a public print, and certain cards had passed between individuals in relation to it; but in these the house had no concern—neither of these communications was before it. If indeed any thing had passed *within* the house, disrespectful either to the person or character of the speaker, such was his regard for the station, such his respect for the feelings, and such his admiration of the character of that officer, that he should certainly be one of the first to afford him the investigation which he now requested, and which would then be his undoubted right, to assert his rights or redress his wrongs. But, as that was not the case, he thought any further prosecution of the business, would merely be throwing a firebrand into the nation, that would kindle a flame in almost every breast within it. He hoped the house would not proceed hastily on this subject. The nation was already much excited. It looked towards this house with a jealous eye. It needed no further cause of excitement than the present juncture naturally presented. And was it wise, in such a state of things, to make an anonymous newspaper communication, an affair of legislation and of question here? The subject had come upon the house suddenly—be believed, unexpectedly. It addressed itself strongly to the feelings of gentlemen. For one, he would acknowledge, it had powerfully affected his own. He was not prepared now to discuss it; but gentlemen could not but perceive at a glance, that it embraced questions, too important by far to be acted upon hastily. His own view was, that the house ought not to act upon it all, especially not at this moment, on a sudden suggestion, when he was persuaded many members of the house did not even know what were the contents of the publication referred to, and of the communication which related to it.

He hoped the house would take time to reflect upon the course which, under all the circumstances, the interest of the nation required.

Mr. Forsyth said, he had, by no means, a desire unnecessarily to press the consideration of this subject. But, said he, what are we conversing about? A communication from the speaker. Where is it? It is verbally given to us. There must be some notice taken of it. How? The journal must either state the words of the communication, or the clerk must undertake to state the substance of it. Now, if this communication had been of the character of other addresses from the speaker of this house, it would go on the journal as a matter of course. It had been announced by the chair, however, that such was not the case, and a motion had become necessary to procure its insertion in the journal. When it is placed where it ought to be, he had not the slightest objection that a decision upon the motion for the appointment of a committee on the subject should be deferred until to-morrow. We must, sooner or later, said Mr. F. determine whether it is proper that an investigation of this matter shall take place or not. I am myself now ready to decide that question, but should not be sorry if the decision should be delayed. The only question now before the house, was, whether the matter should be entered on the journal.

Mr. McLane, of Delaware, observed, that, if the present question rested only on what had passed out of the house, he should acquiesce in the opinion expressed by the gentleman from South Carolina: but he thought that the course which this affair had taken within the house had gone to vary, very materially, its general character: and the house, perhaps, would find itself bound, under these circumstances, to prosecute the inquiry. How stands the case? asked Mr. McL. The speaker complains, that certain charges have been made against his conduct, originally in an anonymous publication, of which a member of the house has since virtually acknowledged himself to be the author. An honorable member rises in his place, and avows the charges as having been made by him, and backs that avowal, by inviting an inquiry into their truth. The charges themselves are weighty and important; and, if proved, undoubtedly draw after them all the consequences which have been stated. The charges are made by a member in his place. That member asks an investigation—the speaker of this house, against whom the charges are preferred, asks the same. For his own part, the request being made by the speaker, and reiterated on the other side, he was perfectly willing to award the investigation asked for.

Mr. Mercer again rose. In what he had suggested when first up, he said he had no intention to object to the institution of a committee to inquire into this subject: his only difficulty was, as to the mode of proceeding, &c. With reference to the suggestion, that this was a personal affair between the two gentlemen concerned, so far from considering that fact an objection to inquiry, it would with him be an argument in favor of it. If apprised of any such controversy between members of this house, he should, for his own part, have held himself solemnly bound, as a member of this house—as a citizen of this country—as a Christian, to interpose the authority of this house, to prevent any such consequences as might result from it. He held it to be the duty of every member of this house, to take such measures as would prevent such consequences. This course had been pursued in England, and had been attempted here, &c. Mr. M. made some further observations, the import of which was, that he did not think form in this matter very material, though he thought it

would have been better if the communication of the speaker had been made in writing.

Mr. Isaacs, of Tennessee, said, that he rose as well to express his regret at the course this subject had taken, as to express very briefly his views of the question before the house. Mr. I. said, that the honorable speaker had thought proper, by an address to the house, to ask an inquiry into a transaction in which he felt himself deeply implicated. The member from Pennsylvania, alluded to in this address, had risen in his place, and expressed an entire willingness and desire that this inquiry should be made. So far, then, as the two members were concerned, it was certainly proper that the house should adopt the course proposed. It is, (said he), to be sure, another question, whether this house will consider itself the proper forum in which these two gentlemen should settle their differences. But, so far as this house should think itself concerned, I, for one, will, on this, as I would on every other occasion, say, that, when any member shall rise in his place, and ask an inquiry into his conduct, I shall give it to him; and I shall vote for this inquiry. An objection has been made to the manner in which the inquiry has been asked. The speaker chose to make it by way of address, and not in writing. The other member, directly concerned in the matter, accepted it in that way. The matter is, then, as substantially before us, as if it had been in writing, when it shall be put on the journal. If we have the substance, we need not so much regard the form, as to give the subject a different direction.

Mr. Cook, of Illinois, said he took it for granted, that the speaker had presented to the house, as specifically as he could, the nature of the charges which he had asked the house to investigate. It was not the address of the speaker, but the letter which contained the charges against him, that was to be the subject of investigation. The inquiry which was asked by the speaker was proper, in relation to the character of this house, and the interests of the country. The letter referred to in the speaker's address, did not operate, in its accusatory property, on the speaker alone, but on a portion of the other members of this house. Let gentlemen turn to that letter, and they would find that it contained charges as pernicious to the character of this house, and of the nation generally, as to the speaker.

Mr. Webster here interposed, he said, with great reluctance, to call his friend, from Illinois, to order.—He submitted to him whether, on a motion to refer the letter, &c. it was proper to enter into an investigation of the nature of the charges contained in it, &c.

Mr. Cook disclaimed any design to violate order in his observations, and desisted.

The question was loudly called for, and was taken on ordering the address of the speaker to be entered on the journal, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Condit, of New Jersey, then moved to postpone the further consideration of the remaining proposition (for the appointment of a committee, &c.) until to-morrow. Which motion was agreed to.

The engrossed bill from the senate, making compensation to persons appointed by the electors to deliver the votes for president and vice president, was read a third time, passed, and returned to the senate.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the house went into committee of the whole, and again took up the rules to be observed, by the house, in the election of a president of the United States. The question recurring, from yesterday, on the motion of Mr. Ingham, to strike out the last clause of the third rule—

Mr. McDuffie rose, and addressed the house at considerable length. He was followed by Mr. Manwren.

The committee then rose—and the house adjourned.

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.

The present sheet is almost exclusively given up to a notice and record of discussions and events, which have taken place since those noticed in the last REGISTER; and the matters inserted are of sufficient importance to claim and receive the reader's attention, without special reference.

For a letter from the editor see page 384.

NEW-YORK. In the senate, January 19—Mr. Spencer, from the committee to whom was referred so much of the governor's message as relates to general Lafayette, reported—

That they heartily concur in the sentiments expressed by the governor respecting the signal merits of general Lafayette. The acknowledgement of his services in a suitable manner by the representatives of the people, is not only the discharge of a debt of gratitude, but is a duty to the cause of philanthropy and liberty, and to the rights of man, of which he has been such a distinguished champion. Every mark of respect and attention to him is, in truth, an act of homage to the cause to which his life has been devoted. It refreshes and rekindles the pure spirit of patriotism, and animates the hopes of the friends of liberty throughout the world. It sinks deep into our own hearts and into the hearts of our children, and teaches them and us, the great moral lesson, that a steady adherence to principle, is the only sure basis of true greatness. To the world it not only proves that republics are not always ungrateful, but that the American people still cherish and venerate the principles upon which our fathers achieved our independence.

While the national representatives and the legislatures of our sister states have nobly emulated each other in expressing the feelings of the people on this subject, this state, from causes which it is not necessary to detail, has not yet adopted any measures to evince the participation of her citizens in the common sentiment. Her character forbids the belief that she will be second to any state in discharging the duties of patriotism—and the only difficulty your committee has experienced, is in devising a mode which shall adequately express the sentiments of the legislature and of the people. After the appropriation made by congress, towards the liquidation of the national debt to Lafayette, no other would probably be accepted. It has occurred to the committee, however, that as some evidence of our estimation of his services, and to preserve some memorial of our distinguished benefactor, a full length likeness of him, might, with great propriety, be placed in the same capitol which already contains the portraits of George Washington and George Clinton, his associates and friends in our revolutionary contest.

It is known that gen. Lafayette intends visiting and passing through our state, and along our Erie canal, during the ensuing summer. And it would appear to be due to the character of the state, that the executive should be authorized to receive him in a manner becoming his worth and our dignity, and to afford him the necessary facilities in traveling through the country.

With these views, the committee have prepared a bill, authorizing the governor to procure a full length likeness of the general, and to place it in some proper place in the capitol; and also authorising the governor to receive him in a proper manner on his arrival here, and to provide the means of facilitating his

journey through the state, which they now ask leave to introduce.

LOUISIANA. The people of the state of Louisiana having unanimously expressed the most ardent desire of receiving a visit from gen. Lafayette, in order personally to testify to him that this state sincerely participates in all the feelings of affection and gratitude manifested by the whole American republic, which, in some measure, owes its existence to him:

Be it, therefore, resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the state of Louisiana, in general assembly convened, That general Lafayette be, and is, in the name of all the citizens of this state, invited to visit the state of Louisiana.

And be it further resolved, That the governor of this state be requested to name, for the city of New Orleans, and for each of the parishes, three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to make all the necessary preparations for the reception of the nation's guest, in case he should desire to visit the said parishes.

And be it further resolved, That the mayor and the city council of the city of New Orleans be requested to unite with the commissioners who shall be appointed for the said city, in order to celebrate, in the most magnificent manner, the arrival of gen. Lafayette.

And be it further resolved, That the governor be requested to forward, through the medium of our senators and representatives in congress, a copy of the above resolutions to gen. Lafayette; and that he be requested to address him, in the name of the state of Louisiana, in order to induce the illustrious guest of the nation to yield to the unanimous wish of the citizens of our state.

A. B. ROMAN,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

H. S. TRIBODAU,

President of the senate.

Approved, 16th December, 1824:

H. JOHNSON,

Governor of the state of Louisiana.

NEW JERSEY. Resolved by the council and general assembly of New Jersey, That the consideration of a system, providing for a general emancipation of the people of color, held in servitude in the United States, be recommended to the legislatures of the several states of the American union, and to the congress of the United States.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this legislature, a system of foreign colonization, with correspondent measures, might be adopted, that would, in due time, effect the entire emancipation of the slaves in our country; and furnish an asylum for the free blacks, without any violation of the national compact or infringement of the rights of individuals. And that such a system should be predicated upon the principle, that the evil of slavery is a national one, and that the people and the states of this union ought mutually to participate in the duties and burdens of removing it.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor, be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the executives of each state in the union, respectively, with a request that they lay the same before their several legislatures, and that his excellency will also forward a like copy to each of our senators and representatives in congress, requesting their co-operation in all national measures, having a tendency to effect the grand object embraced therein.

Eighteenth Congress—2d Session.

SENATE.

February 4. Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary of the navy report to the senate, as soon as practicable, a statement, showing the amount of specie, bullion and j-wels, transported by the public armed ships of the United States, authorized to be employed by an act of the 20th August, 1812 entitled "an act authorizing an additional naval force for the suppression of piracy," giving in detail, the ports from whence the vessels sailed, and the time of sailing, the ports where the articles were delivered, and when delivered, and the amount of freight accruing, and to whom paid; and that there be also furnished to the senate, copies of the instructions given by the commander of the forces authorized by the aforesaid act, to the subordinate officers of the squadron, in relation to the receipt or transportation of specie, bullion and j-wels, in the several vessels under his command.

The following written messages were received from the president of the United States:

To the president pro tempore of the senate:

It appearing by certain provisions contained in a late act of the general assembly of Virginia, entitled "an act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company," that the assent of congress will be necessary to carry the said act into effect, I herewith transmit a copy thereof, that it may be considered, with a view to the object contemplated. JAMES MONROE.

Washington, February 4, 1825.

To the senate of the United States:

I herewith transmit a report of the director of the mint of the United States, shewing the operations of that institution for the last year. JAMES MONROE.

Washington, February 2, 1825.

To the senate of the United States:

I communicate herewith, to both houses of congress, copies of the alterations in the treaty of peace and friendship of August 1797, between the United States and the Bashaw Bey of Tunis, concluded at the palace of Bardo, near Tunis, on the 24th of February last; and of treaties between the United States and the Sack and Fox tribes of Indians, and the Ioway tribe of Indians, concluded at the city of Washington on the fourth of August last; which have been duly ratified.

Washington, 2d February, 1825.

The senate then postponed several orders of the day to subsequent days,

And resumed the consideration of the bill "for the suppression of piracy in the West Indies."

The discussion continued until past three o'clock—

Mr. Talbot then moved to strike out the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th sections of the bill, (all relating to armed merchant vessels), which authorize the recapture of vessels from the pirates, taken on the coast of Cuba, &c.; allow salvage therefor of one-eighth to one half; apportion among the crews and owners of merchant vessels, the property of captured piratical vessels; requiring bond of armed merchant vessels, for lawful conduct; authorizing the president of the United States to establish instructions for them; providing for a fund out of the vessels captured from pirates, from which pensions are to be allowed to sailors disabled in action with pirates, and to their families, if killed, &c. &c.

On the motion to strike out these sections, a wide debate took place, in which Messrs. Talbot, Barbour, Smith, Holmes, of Maine, and Mills, engaged.

The question being taken on striking out the sections, it was decided in the negative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Boulogny, Branch, Brown, Chandler, Clayton, Cobb, D'Wolf, Dickerson, Findlay, Gaillard, Lowrie, Macco, Noble, Ruggles, Talbot, Taylor, Tazewell, Thomas and Van Dyke—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Barbour, Benton, Eaton, Edwards, Hayne, Jackson, Johnson, of Ky, Johnston, of Lau, Kelly, King, of N. Y. Knight Lloyd, of Md. Lloyd, of Mass, McDouane, McLean, Mills, Palmer, Parrot, Seymour, Smith, Van Buren and Williams—32.

Mr. Lowrie then moved to strike out the second section of the bill, which is as follows:

COMMERCE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Value of exports of domestic produce and manufacturers, from the district of Mississippi.

Date.	Coastwise. DOLLS.	For countries. DOLLS.	Total value. DOLLS.
For the year . . . 1817	4,982,102 72	8,518,933 65	13,501,036 37
1818	4,816,409 50	11,955,302 48	16,771,711 98
1819	3,883,907 55	8,753,171 96	12,637,079 51
1820	4,443,917 16	7,515,130 42	11,959,047 58
1821	5,130,565 71	6,680,769 00	11,811,334 71
1822	5,703,910 88	7,057,538 00	12,761,448 88
1823	8,762,820 00	7,642,658 00	16,405,478 00
Three first yrs. 1824	9,557,735 00	5,881,443 00	15,439,178 00

New-Orleans, 30th September, 1824.

Statement, shewing the amount of American and foreign tonnage, entered and cleared in the district of Mississippi, during the years 1822 and 1823, and the three first quarters of 1824.

Date.	American vessels in Foreign trade. TONS. 95ths	American vessels in coasting trade. TONS. 95ths	Total amount of American tonnage. TONS. 95ths	Foreign tonnage. TONS. 95ths	Total amount. TONS. 95ths
Entered in 1822	39,314 91	50,768 48	81,083 44	24,041 45	105,124 89
Entered in 1823	39,582 38	71,887 51	111,469 89	21,178 48	132,648 42
Entered in 1824	53,917 35	53,627 53	107,544 88	26,204 92	133,749 85
Entered—three first qrs. 1824	59,847 72	57,617 56	117,465 28	24,586 48	142,051 81
do.	41,933 91	24,121 49	68,950 70	18,831 18	87,810 85
Cleared	47,989 81	63,816 10	111,805 94	20,693 79	132,799 78

New-Orleans, 20th September, 1824.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the commanders and crews of the armed vessels of the United States shall be, and they are hereby authorized, under such instructions as may be given them by the president of the United States, in the fresh pursuit of pirates on the island of Cuba, or any other of the islands of Spain in the West Indies; to land whenever it may be necessary to secure the capture of the said pirates, and there to subdue, vanquish and capture them; to deliver them up to the authority of the island where captured, or to bring them to the United States for trial and adjudication, as the said instructions of the president of the United States may prescribe.

This motion was decided, without debate, by yeas and nays, in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Branch, Brown, Chandler, Clayton, Cobb, D'Wolf, Dickerson, Findlay, Gaillard, Lowrie, Maccon, Ruggles, Talbot, Taylor, Van Dyke—15.

NAVS—Messrs. Barbour, Barton, Benton, Bouigny, Eaton, Edwards, Hayne, Jackson, Johnson, of Ky. Johnston, of Lou. Kelly, King, of Alab. King, of N. Y. Knight, Lloyd, of Md. Lloyd, of Mass. McLeane, McLean, Mills, Noble, Palmer, Parrott, Seymour, Smith, Tazewell, Thomas, Van Buren, Williams—28.

Several other proposed amendments were considered, all of which were rejected.

Mr. *Holmes*, of Maine, renewed the motion which he had unsuccessfully made, in committee of the whole, to insert the following, as the third section of the bill:

“And be it further enacted, That no public armed vessel of the United States, authorized and employed for the suppression of piracy, shall be engaged or employed in the transportation of specie, or any other articles of freight, unless specially designated therefor by the president of the United States.”

The question was taken on this amendment, without further debate, and was decided by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barton, Branch, Brown, Chandler, Clayton, Cobb, Dickerson, Findlay, Gaillard, Holmes, of Maine, King, of N. Y. Lloyd, of Md. McLean, Maccon, Noble, Ruggles, Talbot, Tazewell, Thomas, Van Buren, Van Dyke, Williams—22.

NAVS—Messrs. Barbour, Bell, Benton, D'Wolf, Eaton, Edwards, Elliot, Hayne, Jackson, Johnson, of Lou. King, of Alab. Knight, Lanman, Lloyd, of Mass. Lowrie, McLeane, Mills, Palmer, Parrott, Seymour, Smith, Taylor—22.

The senate being equally divided, the amendment was of course lost.

The senate then adjourned to Monday.

February 7. After a variety of preparatory business—

The engrossed bill “for the suppression of piracy in the West Indies,” was read a third time, *passed*, and sent to the house for concurrence.

The senate then resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on the judiciary, unfavorable to the petition of Ebenezer Oliver and others, [Yazoo claims], together with the motion to strike out of the resolution accompanying, the word “not,” so as to reverse the report. The debate on this subject was resumed, and continued during the whole of this day's sitting.

Mr. *Van Buren* spoke at great length against the claim—and Messrs *Kelly*, *Seymour* and *Mills* replied. After which, the senate adjourned.

Feb. 8. After other business—

The committee on the part of the senate, appointed to join such committee as might be appointed on the part of the house of representatives, to ascertain and report a mode of examining the votes for president and vice president of the United States, and of notifying the persons elected of their election, re-

port, in part, the agreement of the joint committee to the following resolution:

“Resolved, That the two houses shall assemble in the chamber of the house of representatives, on Wednesday the 9th day of February, 1825, at 12 o'clock; that one person be appointed teller on the part of the senate, and two persons be appointed tellers on the part of the house, to make a list of the votes as they shall be declared; that the result shall be delivered to the president of the senate, who shall announce to the two houses, assembled as aforesaid, the state of the vote; and the person or persons elected, if it shall appear that a choice hath been made agreeably to the constitution of the United States, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the person or persons elected, and, together with a list of the votes, shall be entered on the journals of the two houses.”

[The committee which made this report, consisted, on the part of the senate, of Mr. *Tazewell*, Mr. *Van Dyke* and Mr. *King*, of Alab. On the part of the house of representatives, of Mr. *Taylor*, Mr. *Archer*, and Mr. *Thompson*, of Pa.]

The resolution, after some remarks from several gentlemen, and an attempt, by Mr. *Eaton*, to amend it, was concurred in.

Mr. *Tazewell* was appointed teller on the part of the senate.

The senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on the judiciary on the petition of E. Oliver, and others, and, on the question to strike out the word “not,” it was, after some further observations from Messrs. *Mills* and *Van Buren*, determined in the affirmative. Ayes 21, noes 20.

On motion the bill was ordered to be recommitted, with instructions to report in favor of the petitioners, and the senate adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Feb. 9. The senate met pursuant to adjournment.

The president communicated a report from the secretary of war, detailing the manner in which the act of the 3d of March, 1823, has been executed, authorizing him to appoint a suitable person “to ascertain whether there has been any failure on the part of the U. States, in the fulfilment of contracts for erecting fortifications on Dauphin island; and if so, to ascertain the amount of damages thus sustained by Richard Harris and Nimrod Farrow, the contractors, by such failure; and also, to ascertain whether the said contractors themselves have failed in fulfilling the contract on their part, and the cause of such failure;” which was read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Hayne* presented the petition of John Robertson, late navy agent in Charleston, praying remuneration for losses occasioned by the depreciation of treasury notes.

The legislative business on the orders of the day was laid over; and,

At twelve o'clock, the senate proceeded to the hall of the house of representatives, agreeably to joint resolution, for the purpose of opening and counting the electoral votes for president and vice president of the United States.

At half past 2 o'clock the senate returned to its chamber, and then

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Feb. 3. [We gave a very full account of this day's proceedings in the last REGISTER, with the exception of what follows:]

Mr. *Call*, of Florida, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire whether either of the judges of the district courts of Florida have received fees for their services, not authorized by law; and, if any, what other mal-practices have been committed by the said judges, or either of them, and that the said committee be authorized to compel the attendance of persons, and the production of papers, to promote this investigation.

The resolution was read, and then, on request of Mr. *Call*, the following letter was read:

Honorable Richard Call:

Sir: I have had the honor of receiving a note from you, addressed to me, as United States' attorney for East Florida, and asking information whether the

judge of the superior court of that district has ever charged fees for services performed in his judicial capacity. At the May term of the superior court of East Florida, in 1824, judge Smith established a number of rules for the government of the practice of his court, by which provision is made for the transacting and doing of much business in vacation, which previously had been done in term, viz: such as making orders for commissions to take foreign testimony, and hearing and deciding on motions for amending pleadings, &c. and other matters and questions generally arising in the usual progress of a suit. For all which services, when performed, judge Smith has charged fees; I have paid them, and I believe every attorney of his, (judge Smith), court has done the same.

It is proper to mention, that in the United States and territorial cases, judge Smith has never charged fees.

I remain, sir, your very obedient servant,
EDGAR MACON.

February 22, 1825.

Mr. Call then rose, and said, it had become his painful duty to arraign before this house one of the judicial officers of this government—a duty on which he entered with reluctance and regret. But it was one from which he could not shrink, when he considered that he should be wanting in fidelity to the interests of those whom he represented, if he were to permit the charges alleged against this individual to pass without investigation. It is stated, said he, by a gentleman, whose reputation for honor, integrity and intelligence, cannot be questioned—a gentleman who occupies the respectable and responsible station of district attorney of the United States for the district of East Florida, that the honorable Joseph L. Smith, a judge of the district court of the United States, receiving from this government a salary of 1500 dollars per year, has so far forgotten the respect which he owes to himself, and the elevated station which he occupies, as to demand and receive fees for the performance of those duties which properly belong to his judicial character.

Sir, in the various departments of this government, there is no power so absolute, and none which should be administered with more wisdom and purity, than your judiciary. It is the sanctuary to which all must fly when life, fortune and reputation is endangered; and the interest of the whole community demands that its purity and integrity should be preserved even beyond suspicion. Sir, in those sections of your country where society is well organized, and where its moral influence is calculated to suppress vice and promote virtue, even there, no institution is more necessary than an intelligent and virtuous judiciary. But this necessity becomes more imperious in a country whose society is scarcely yet formed—where strangers have congregated from all parts of the world, speaking every variety of language, and possessing every variety of passion, prejudice and opinion, common to their several countries and education.

Sir, Florida is yet peopled by persons who are strangers to your lands, your language and your government, or by adventurers, who have been driven on the wave of emigration, in pursuit of fortune, or a better home. They look to you for protection, and they look to your officers for examples of justice and morality. Sir, the paltry pence which the learned judge has wrung from the hands of honest industry, or from the unfortunate victim of oppression, who has sought protection in your courts of justice, is not the only evil we deprecate; it is the pernicious effect of his example in showing a disregard to law, reason and decorum, which we most deplore. For my own part, sir, I have ever considered, that he who presides in the temple of justice should be as pure and unspotted as he who officiates at the altar of

the Most High; and that ignorance or corruption in your judiciary, is an evil not less to be lamented than apostasy in your religion.

From what cause, sir, has this extraordinary conduct of the judge originated? Surely he will not plead ignorance of law, reason and the rules of decorum? If he does, sir, he is unworthy of the administration of justice. Is he corrupt—does he pervert reason and misconstrue law, to gratify his avarice? If so, let him be hurled, with indignation, from the bench he has dishonored, and dismantled of the robes whose purity he has polluted. I am aware, sir, that he will endeavor to shelter himself under the statute book of the territory: but let me tell you, sir, he will find no protection there. There is no section or provision in the laws of the territory, which allows him the privilege of demanding fees. He knows that it was never the intention of the council, to allow him this privilege. I, sir, was an humble member of the legislative council which enacted those laws: it sat in St. Augustine, the residence of judge Smith. Twice, during a short session, did the friends of this gentleman propose to allow him fees of office for the performance of his judicial duties, and twice was that proposition rejected, with disdain, by the legislative council. Hence, sir, I have not even the charity to believe, that he has sinned through ignorance, or that he has committed an honest error of judgment. If I mistake not, he heard the discussion which took place in the legislative council, on the proposition to allow him fees, and he knows it to have been rejected. Sir, I blush to have been the organ of communication to this house, of so unusual and so disreputable an occurrence. But, sir, it is your officer of whom we complain; you sent him to us, and we ask you to take him away. I hope, sir, the resolution under consideration will be adopted, and that the most prompt and energetic measures may be taken by the house, to promote this investigation.

Mr. Foote, of Conn. said he presumed there could be no objection to the adoption of this resolution, proposing an inquiry merely. His only regret in regard to it was, that the gentleman had thought it necessary, in this stage of the business, to have gone into a statement of the facts of the case. He could have wished that the gentleman had reserved his facts until the report of the committee should have been made.

The question was then taken on the resolution, which was agreed to without opposition.

Friday, Feb. 4. Mr. Mercer, from the committee on roads and canals, to whom was referred the message of the governor of Maryland, on that subject, reported a bill confirming an act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled an act to confirm an act of the general assembly of Virginia, entitled an act to incorporate the Delaware and Chesapeake canal Company; which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

After some other minor business—on motion of Mr. Condiel, of N. J. the house then resumed the consideration of the motion of Mr. Forsyth, to refer the communication of the speaker to a select committee.

An ardent and animated debate followed, which it is not in our power to give at length, even if it were supposed necessary. The speakers were Messrs. Forsyth, Wood, Tucker, Wright, McDuffie, Livermore, Rankin, Storrs, Fuller, Archer, Cady, Sandford, Ingham and Randolph, several of whom spoke more than once. From this list of names, it will appear that much power was exerted in the discussion; in which three or four other gentlemen also took some part. Out of the matter furnished, it is not easy to make a selection; but it seems that we ought to preserve enough of the debate to show the general reasons on which the different parties to the question acted. Perhaps the following may accomplish this object.

Mr. *Archer*, of Virginia, said, that being himself opposed to an inquiry by a committee, and no other gentlemen stating any objections to it, he rose to state the grounds of his opposition. No one could be more willing than he was to take any measure to vindicate the dignity of this house, or to respond to the just claim of any member for the vindication of his official character. But, he said, he did not consider that the honorable speaker was put in this predicament. What were the circumstances in which inquiries of this kind may, with propriety, be maintained by this house? Ought we (said he) to lend the grave sanction of our names—ought we to operate, in a formal manner, by committees of inquiry, when nothing is presented to us to act upon but mere vague general newspaper invective? I ask if it consists with the dignity of this house, or with the claim of the speaker as a faithful officer and a gentleman, to institute this inquiry? I conceive not. What, sir, are the circumstances under which we should be justified in raising a committee in such a case as this? The act to which our attention is directed, ought to have these characteristics. It ought to be official in relation to the member whose conduct is impeached: it ought, also, to be something which can be proved if true, or disproved if not true. Mr. A. asked of gentlemen to look at the paper which was the foundation of this application, and say whether it came under either of these classes. What is it? The writer of it speaks of rumors afloat here. Does he charge upon the speaker any act of malfeasance in relation to his duties here? No; he speaks of the course expected to be taken by a large number of members—of an imputation on the whole delegation from a particular part of the country; and, when he speaks of the speaker, what does he say? Does he charge him with corruption—with any thing which, if proved, ought to produce investigation—with any thing susceptible of proof or of disproof? I suspect, sir, that the gentlemen who are disposed to pursue this inquiry, have not adverted to the paper in question. The only part of the letter which conveys an imputation upon the speaker, is not even matter of surprise upon the part of the writer of that letter: he speaks of it as a report—as something said and whispered in this place. Suppose this charge were true, said Mr. A. which I take this occasion to say that I would be one of the last in this house or in this country, to credit—suppose that it were true to the full extent of the charge, or the insinuation derived from it, what can this committee do if raised? It must, whether the charge be true or not, make a report exculpatory of the speaker. Shall we raise a committee, then, when we know there can be but one response to the inquiry, no matter what the facts may be? To do so will be to constitute an inquiry which can lead to no useful result. If the things alleged or insinuated be true—if the speaker be guilty of all the corruption which seurrility has charged upon him, it must be a matter within his own breast, the truth of which no testimony can establish. If the allegations be true, you cannot convict the speaker of the imputed offence. Any inquiry of ours into it, therefore, will be a farce and a mockery. I will not lend myself to such an inquiry.

What, said Mr. A. does the charge, contained in this letter, in its worst form, say? Does it say that the speaker has betrayed his duty? No: but that it is surmised that he means to do so. If it shall appear, in the sequel, that that officer has violated his duty, then there will be ground for inquiry. But, at present, suppose it were true, that the speaker had thrown away the high character he has always maintained in the country and in this house—that he was the venal thing the publication in question would represent him to be, and that he did contemplate this shameful violation of his duty to his country—would he even in that case be punishable here? Would we

pass upon him any other sentence than that of inflexible contempt for his corruption and folly? No, sir, said Mr. A. I say that we must wait for some act which will perpetrate the corruption, by consummating the purpose. In that event, circumstances will demand an inquiry on our part. Some act will have been committed against his official duty—some act which is issuable, and can be proved or disproved. It seems to me, sir, that this house will commit its own dignity, and cast a reproach upon the speaker himself, which I know would be unfounded, by referring this subject to a committee. I hope, therefore, that the house will not grant the inquiry which is asked.

Mr. *Wood*, of New York, said, that he rose simply to explain the vote he was about to give. He accorded, in opinion, with the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. *Archer*), that the circumstances of this case were not such as to call for any investigation by the house. The statements in the printed publication amounted to little else than vague rumor. They did not charge upon the speaker any act directly criminal. As to the power of this house, he observed that the present appeal was made to it in its judicial character. The house was sometimes erected, by the constitution, into a court of justice, before which charges were preferred, and evidence taken, which sometimes resulted in the impeachment of a public officer, as was exemplified yesterday, when the delegate from Florida rose in his place, and made statements charging a judge with mal-practice in his office. In such cases, the house possessed an inquisitorial power, which it becomes its duty to exert. The only other case in which the house acted in a judicial capacity, was, when it punished an individual for a contempt. What were the objects of this latter power? The first was to protect the personal liberty of its members. The second was to prevent them from being overawed in exercising the privilege of free debate; and the third was to vindicate their official purity. The power of punishing contempts extends no farther than this. If the present subject was tested by this rule, it would be found not to be embraced by either of the branches of that power which he had just enumerated. Should the committee be raised, and should it act, its acting must be wholly inoperative, because the inquiry was not supported by the subject matter. To have any effect, the matter to be inquired into, must have terminated in some act either vindictory or punishable. In the present case, there existed no such act, and, therefore, the inquiry must be useless.

Mr. *Forsyth* then supported the proposition to raise a committee, at length. He was followed by Mr. *Tucker* on the same side. Mr. *Gazlay* thought it was an "extraneous and personal" inquiry, that ought not to be permitted at the present moment; and, believing that no good, public or private, could result from it, he moved to lay the resolution on the table—

Mr. *Wright*, of Ohio, said he was not certain that he understood the gentlemen who opposed the proposition to raise a committee in the case under consideration; but, if he did, the opposition rests on the hypothesis that the letter alluded to, and avowed on the floor, by a member of the house, contained no charge of any offence, or of any specific act done, which, if found true, would lead to any ulterior measure, in relation to the accused, or, if found false, to any like measure, in relation to the accuser; that there is no specific charge here, of any act done, but all rested on common rumor of acts not yet consummated—still resting in intention, which could not properly be investigated, until ripened into act.

Sir, I have no objection to consider the matter in this point of view, and to meet gentlemen on their own ground. I will undertake to show to the house, that there is in the publication, a direct charge against the presiding officer of this house, of having entered

into a corrupt bargain, in relation to his vote, and that of his friends, on a question pending, devolved upon us by the constitution, of the highest and most important character that can devolve upon us, and which is soon to be decided. If I do this, sir, it will be idle to say, we can take no measures to investigate such a charge, until the intended corrupt act is consummated, because the question is hastening on, and we should free ourselves from the effect of the corrupt bargain, and not suffer it to pollute our legislative hall, and be carried into the election, where it is intended to operate, before we can move. When it has produced its effect, it will be of no use to take any step in relation to it.

The writer of the letter, sir, commences, by stating his object, in writing, to be, to give information "of one of the most disgraceful transactions that ever covered with infamy the republican ranks." A transaction so base, that it laid the axe at the very root of the tree of liberty. He proceeds "to give a brief account of such a *bargain*, as can only be equalled by the famous Burr conspiracy of 1801," and then goes on to state,

1st. That, "for some time past, the friends of Mr. Clay had hinted that they, like the Swiss, would fight for those who would pay best.

2d. That overtures were said to have been made, by the friends of Adams, of the department of state, to Mr. Clay, for his aid to elect Mr. Adams.

3d. That the friends of Clay informed the friends of Jackson of the overture, and hinted, that, for the same offer from Jackson's friends, they would close with them, but none of the friends of Jackson would descend to such mean barter and sale.

4th. That Jackson's friends did not believe that the contract would be ratified by the members from the states who had voted for Clay; but that it was the writer's opinion, from the first, "that men, possessing any honorable principles, could not, nor would not, be transferred like the planter does his negroes, or the farmer his team and horses." But, he says, "contrary to this expectation, it is now ascertained to a certainty, that Henry Clay has transferred his interest to John Quincy Adams," and, in "consideration of this abandonment of duty to his constituents, it is said, and believed, should this unholy coalition prevail, Clay is to be appointed secretary of state."

The charges contained in this letter against Mr. Clay's friends, amongst whom I am proud to acknowledge myself, I shall not now notice, as I consider those charges only incidentally before you: but the charge against him is clear and explicit—one, that I think no man can mistake, as positive in its character as any one could wish.

It is, "that it was ascertained to a certainty that H. Clay had, by mean bargain and sale, transferred his interest to Adams, and, in consideration of that abandonment of duty to his constituents, if the unholy coalition succeeds, Mr. Clay is to be appointed secretary of state." Is this no charge, imputing conduct to the speaker, in his representative character, calling for the interposition of the power of this house, or in any way affecting its dignity? Perhaps no language is so suitable to give a character to the charge as that of the letter writer himself. I will present you his own character and opinion of the charge nearly in his own words. He characterises the contract imputed, as predicated on an *abandonment of duty*, (by Mr. Clay), to his constituents: as an *unholy coalition*: as a *mean barter and sale*, of the character of a transfer, by a master, of his *negroes*, or by a planter of his *team and horses*: as equalled only by the famous Burr conspiracy of 1801: as the most *disgraceful transaction* that ever covered with *infamy* the republican ranks: so *base* as to lay the axe at the very root of the tree of liberty: a transaction *no men, possessing any honorable principle, would submit to*. Surely, no gentleman will say that

such a charge, so characterized by the writer, and avowed on this floor by a member, with a pledge to prove it true, could be regarded as imputing no turpitude or crime, which, if true, would not lead to ulterior measures; it is too clear to admit of doubt. But, it is said, the *interest* spoken of, means only Mr. Clay's own exertions. Sir, this is not the understanding of the member who penned the charge: He says, "Jackson's friends did not believe the *contract* would be *ratified* by the members from the states who voted for Clay, and that it was his opinion that men, possessing any honorable principle, could not, nor would not, be transferred, like the planter does his negroes, or the farmer his team and horses; and that, in consideration of the transfer, Mr. Clay was to be appointed secretary of state." Who are here said to be transferred? Mr. Clay's friends in the house. Who made the transfer and was to receive the consideration? Mr. Clay. The presiding officer of this house is directly and positively charged, by a member in his place, with entering into a corrupt contract, by which, for the consideration of an office, dependent on success, he stipulates to transfer his own vote, and those of the members from the states who had voted for Mr. Clay for the presidency, to one of the three candidates presented to us to choose a president from: or, if it be not a positive charge, I have no conception what idea the gentleman attaches to a positive charge. We are told, sir, with this charge before us, that no offence is imputed—that all rests on rumors—nothing affecting, in the slightest degree, the dignity of the house!—your presiding officer corruptly selling his own vote, and that of his fellow-members, is no offence to the dignity of the house!—that no ulterior measures can grow out of such a charge, if true: and that it is beneath our dignity to notice such vague rumors! Sir, will you go to the election of a chief magistrate while corruption fills your hall, and seeks to find its way into your ballot boxes? No, sir, let us go to that work with pure hands, and drive these corrupt bargainers from our presence. Let us investigate these charges; and, if they are found true, I have no hesitation in saying, your speaker is unworthy the station he fills, or a seat on this floor; and I, for one, will vote for his expulsion, as I would any member, who would falsely make such a charge. We ought not to stop until the deed be done, and then seek to punish; but should proceed now, in time to prevent the mischief, and satisfy the nation that, when we go into the election, we are free from the imputation of corrupt influence.

Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to trespass on the time of the house, but felt myself impelled to make the remarks I have.

Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina, next rose. He was sorry, he said, to be obliged to trespass on the attention of the house on this most unpleasant business. But, if we adopt the course suggested, (said he), we must inflict on the character of this house, an injury much greater than it has yet sustained. Before we adopt any measure—before we determine the legitimate extent of our power, we must ascertain that there is some lawful act which we may do as the result and consequence of that investigation. Sir, this house is not a mere collection of individuals, who are to constitute themselves into a corps of compurgators. Whether a charge preferred against a member be true or false, it is not for this house to organize itself into a tribunal, to try its truth or falsehood, unless it have a right to do some act founded on the truth or falsehood of that charge. In the case now before us, what are we to do? In what is this inquiry to end? If we had any legitimate object in view, either to expel the speaker, or the member who has made the charge, we might be justified in this proceeding. But let us meet the question as it stands, and inquire whether, upon the

actual state of facts, this house has the power to expel either the speaker or the member.

Notwithstanding the ingenious exposition of the hon. member from Ohio, (Mr. Wright), it was perfectly clear, and any one who dispassionately perused the letter, would come to the same conclusion, that no charge was made in it against any portion of this house. The writer speaks in general terms of a combination, a coalition, an unholy coalition; but, said Mr. McD. when you come to have the historical, or narrative, character of the letter, you find it is nothing more than that it is "reported," and "believed," that such things are, as are recited. For a long time, he says, the charges were not believed, but that now they are believed. The existence of such combinations, &c. is stated, but as a mere matter of belief. By whose agency does he say these combinations are supposed to have been produced? Is it by that of the speaker of this house? Let any one put his finger on the passage in the letter which says that the speaker has made, or accepted, any proposition leading to corruption. It is *his friends* who are said to have thrown out hints, &c. If the letter contain any charge, it is not against the speaker, but against his friends. His friends, where? He has friends out of this house, and in this house. It does not appear that even any member of this house is included in the allusions of the letter. The charge, then, is one which is founded on rumors, vague and indefinite—a charge against an individual not named.

But, sir, I have a much stronger objection to this proposition, than any which results from the particular inquiry into the nature and character of the charge. I go on higher ground, and I deny that we can prosecute this investigation, with a view to an act by which alone it can be consummated, without violating the highest privileges of the people of the United States. We have been told of the danger of the liberty of the press, and the dangers to which the liberties of the country will be exposed by indulging it. These, sir, are the arguments by which, in all countries, that essential palladium of liberty has been assailed. This is not a new subject in this country. This is not a new inquiry, though in a new form. There was a time, some years ago, of great public excitement, when the people of this country were rising up against an administration which was not acceptable to them, and this subject, regarding the powers of the government, underwent deliberation by congress, and an act on the subject was adopted. The question, whether this government has a right to protect itself against investigation, by enforcing, (not the common law of England), but the common law of England, with a host of modifications, to punish those who libel the government, was determined in congress by the passage of an act, which act was nothing more or less than the famous sedition law. On what argument was that law founded? On this: that the government could not protect itself by the common law of England. But what was the proposition embraced by that act? Was it an act to authorize any branch of the government to punish by its own act, a libel upon it? Was that the proposition? Was it a law to authorize a person in office to become his own avenger? No. It was a provision that, if the congress or any officer of this government was libelled, the party injured might apply to the judicial tribunals, and call upon a jury of the country for redress. It was there that the investigation was to be prosecuted, and if the charge was false, it was there to be punished. What said the country to that law? The people rose indignant against it—the law was repealed—and no man now rises to do honor to the name or memory of it. No man rises to vindicate that law. And what are we about to do? We are not only to punish a libel alleged to have been uttered against a member of

this house, but we are about to punish it in a form characteristic of tyranny. We are about to prepare the law, judge the facts, and inflict the punishment, by the same act. We are called upon to punish a publication in relation to an ordinary act of this house, on a matter deeply interesting to the public. We are called upon to punish it by our own will, and under an excitement which every one naturally feels when an attack is made upon him.

In this country, the law of libel—for that is really the question now to be discussed—has received very important modifications, mitigating it to a degree very far below the standard of other countries, even of the freest country next to the United States. The English law of libel is not that of the United States. What is the modification of it in this country, not by statutory enactment, but by the mere force of judicial decisions, in conformity to the genius of the government? By the law of libel in England, a man may be punished although he tells the truth. What is your law? That charges against a public officer, in relation to his public conduct, shall not be the subject of prosecution for libel at all; that the public is so deeply interested in the investigation of its concerns, and in the exposure of faults or vices in its agents, that this power of punishing for libels shall be taken from their hands altogether. That was the principle upon which the sedition law was repealed—not because a man ought not to be punished for a libel, but because the power of punishment was so liable to abuse, that the government had better throw itself upon the intelligence and magnanimity of the country, than exercise such a power.

What, then, sir, are we about to do? The thing condemned by public opinion—and to do it in a form more exceptionable than any ever contemplated by the old sedition law. Let us ask ourselves, what are the purposes to which a power of this description may be applied at a future time. What does this letter, which is the ground of our proceeding, relate to? The election of president of the United States. How is that election to be made? What remains to be done for its completion? The work, which commenced with the people, is to be consummated *here*. Where are we? In the midst of our constituents? No, sir, we are far removed from the eye of those to whom we are responsible. Under what temptations do we act? Under temptations, by which personal interest may induce us to act contrary to the public will. We are not only to be excluded, possibly, from the public eye, but we are to cloak up the channels, through which, alone, the people can know what is going on here. Is it not more important that public opinion should be enlightened by the general dissemination of a knowledge of the acts of public agents, than that, even to redress a wrong, we should establish an engine which may, hereafter, be liable to the most pernicious abuse? There is no subject in regard to which rumors may not be circulated, and the ground of our proceeding is nothing more than rumor. Suppose the liberties of the country were really in danger. We had a scene here, four and twenty years ago, to which it may be salutary to recur, with a view to estimate what may occur hereafter. How did the people ascertain the machinations of that day? How was the loud voice of reprobation made to sound through the country? By the reports—the rumors, then in circulation. If you are forbidden, by a decision here, to disclose rumors, reports, and speculations, on political topics, then the object of the intriguer, the conspirator against the public interest, is accomplished. If you hold up the arm of terror against every man who speculates on probabilities, or gives currency to rumors, you realize the dead silence of despotism. When you lull the sentinel to sleep, the conspirator may fearlessly walk abroad in the dark, and the public eye cannot detect him. A

precedent more dangerous has never been set in this government, than would be by the institution of this inquiry.

A few words, said Mr. McD., as to the analogous powers, exercised in other countries, of punishment for contempt. If the member from Pennsylvania is to be punished, it is for a contempt. And, without pressing the argument, that a publication in a newspaper cannot be a contempt—without going into the argument, that that which cannot be a libel, cannot be the basis of a motion to expel a member for contempt—I could show, that, according to the practice of the English courts, the case now before us never could be made out to be a case of contempt of this house. Mr. McD. asked for a precedent to show that a charge made against any member, was a contempt of the house. The charge, to be a contempt, must be, according to all precedent, a charge against the house, or against some organized committee of the house. That was the rule in the British parliament. If one makes a charge against either house, the English parliament, being supreme, which I trust we are not, has the power to punish for contempt, but not in the case of a charge against any individual member. In every view of the subject, he thought the house ought to pause in its course.

But the house had been told that, in this case, a precedent was to be found in the investigation which took place at the last session. Not so, Mr. McD. said. The investigation in that case was not founded on newspaper publications, but upon a memorial addressed to the house, calling upon it to institute it. How, said he, have we got this matter before us? How did it come here? Who brought it? A publication appeared in a remote newspaper. Suppose it had been by the editor of the paper, would we call him here, and punish him? That is not pretended. Is a member of this house deprived, by his election to this station, of the common right of a citizen? No. If that letter merely had appeared before the public, we should not have gone into this inquiry. How did that letter get here? The member who brought it here, issued, in a public print, the following card: [Here Mr. McD. read the whole of the card, till he came to the passage where it says, "and if he, (the author of the Philadelphia letter), dare unveil himself, and avow his name, I will hold him responsible"—not, said Mr. McD. to an investigation before this house, but—"to all the laws which govern and regulate the conduct of men of honor."] Now, sir, said Mr. McD. so far as this letter has been traced to a member of this house, the avowal of it has been extorted—drawn out—by this publication. If I were to go into the question of a breach of privilege, on this occasion, I would say, here, in this "card," is a breach of privilege—a public challenge is more a breach of privilege than the writing of that letter; and yet, after the name of the writer has been thus extorted, this house is called upon to interfere in the matter. So far as a charge has been made in the character of this case, from that of a mere newspaper publication, it has been done in a way which gives it no title to our countenance. The name of the writer has been extorted by this challenge, and all that follows partakes of this personal character. Both as regards the individual concerned, the circumstances of the case, and the high public principles involved in it, I think it most inexpedient to adopt the resolution for appointing a committee. I appeal to the good sense and good feeling of the members of this house to say, if it were even proper to institute such an investigation, whether a more unfortunate period for it could be found, in the history of the country, than this; and whether this house is to be disturbed and thrown into commotion, by the introduction of such matter as this, on the eve of a presidential election, when the character of the house, and the honor of the country, more

than ever, require tranquility and propriety in the proceedings of the house.

Mr. Forsyth said he had not interrupted the gentleman from South Carolina, because he knew he should have an opportunity to explain, after he had concluded. The gentleman has, (said Mr. F.) very adroitly brought the old sedition law to bear upon me. But, sir, I did not say that the press was dangerous to liberty. Far from it. I said that it had ceased to be dangerous: that its corruption was so great, that a charge against a public man could not be met by him, in the press, without self-degradation. It is not the danger of the press that I deprecate. I wish it were more dangerous than it is; and that every charge made against a public officer should compel that officer to appeal to the press. At present, on the contrary, an individual gives currency and color to any charge against him, by appealing to the press. This he considered a great misfortune; and deeply regretted it: but such was the fact.

Mr. McDuffie said he was happy to be informed that he had misunderstood the gentleman, and hoped that no gentleman in the house entertained such a sentiment as that disclaimed by the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. Fuller, of Mass. rose to offer a few observations upon some of the grounds taken by the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. McDuffie.) He concurred with him in the conviction, that the allegations in the letter, which had been published in the Philadelphia newspaper, were utterly groundless; that conviction, Mr. F. believed, was universal, or nearly so, among the members of this house. Were it not so, he could not doubt that every member who really believed in the existence of such corrupt bargaining, as the letter alleged, would promote the proposed inquiry. He was convinced that those who now opposed the investigation, did so with the belief that no such corruption existed. Had the charges been confined to anonymous publications in the newspaper, I would not, said Mr. F. have given my vote for the inquiry sought. But, when the member from Pennsylvania stands up voluntarily in his place, and reiterates the charges by adopting the letter as his own, I think the house is bound to treat it in a different manner; I say voluntarily, for there was no color, as far as I could discern, for the suggestion of the gentleman from South Carolina, that he was surprised or intimidated into the course he took.

Charges, thus deliberately made on this floor, by a member of the house, against a member distinguished as its presiding officer, of having corruptly transferred his vote and his influence to defeat the will of the people, and betray the interests of his constituents, the honorable gentleman from South Carolina tells us cannot be legitimately investigated by this house, because the result of such investigation can lead to no "constitutional act" on our part.—Surely, the position of the gentleman cannot be sustained; if it could, I might agree with him in opposing the commitment. But, sir, if the charges are proved, I am confident that a remedial power exists in this body. It can perform a "constitutional act" by the expulsion of the person upon whom the stain of corruption is fixed. Nay, sir, instead of denouncing the present time improper or unreasonable, in my opinion it is the very moment when it becomes us to act with promptitude and energy. The public excitement, which gentlemen so much deprecate, can be repressed in no other way. An election by this house is at hand, in which the whole nation takes a lively interest; in conducting which it behoves us to act with such fairness and independence, as to defy malice and repress suspicion: innumerable letters have gone abroad, and some of them been published, fraught with charges of corruption in our body. A member in his place, avows himself ready to prove the charges contained in one of the most outrageous of them; and how does the gentleman propose to allay the public excitement? Why, by stiling the inquiry, by suffering the charges to go abroad—to extend through the community—to gain the ear of the public, without any such contradiction as can counteract the poison! No, sir—this can never allay the excitement or prevent the mischief.—It is only by adopting the severest scrutiny into the truth or falsehood of the charges, and, if found to be false, as the gentleman himself appears to anticipate, by sending forth the authentic refutation, that the people of this country will be satisfied. This alone will allay the excitement. The people have the highest confidence in their representatives, and this course will confirm that confidence.

But, sir, the gentleman resists the inquiry upon another ground. The freedom of the press will be invaded by pursuing it! There is not the shadow of reason for the apprehension. It treats as if the printer or the writer of the letter were arraigned at our bar for the publication, as a contempt of the house. No such thing is proposed. So far from the liberty of the press being menaced by the proceedings, it in fact affords the press the means of effecting its professed object. This object is presumed to be, as it professes, the promulgation of truth for the prevention of mischief. Instead of arraigning the printer at our bar, we forthwith institute an inquiry, and, if the publication is proved, the remedy will be complete and the object attained. Even if found to be false, the printer remains untouched; nay, the writer of the letter, a member of this body, incurs no personal danger; unless, indeed, it should appear, which I do not believe, that the publication was made mal-

ously, with a knowledge of its falsehood. To suppose this, or to indulge a belief that a base conspiracy exists to affect the approaching election, by spreading abroad rumors of bargains and intrigues between any of the candidates and the members, by whom the election is to be made, would imply a want of candor, which Mr. F. said he freely disclaimed.

Believing, therefore, Mr. F. said, that the charges were so presented, and were of such a nature, that if sustained, the house ought proceed to punish the guilty, whoever they might be; and if not sustained, that the speedy and authentic declaration on the part of the house, that they were groundless, would quiet the anxiety and dissipate the jealousy engendered by false surmises and groundless rumors, through the community; he could not but hope the committee would be appointed.

Mr. *Livermore* briefly supported, and Mr. *Rankin*, at considerable length, opposed the reference. The latter thought it was not the duty of congress to seize on a publication, and take it out of the ordinary course of investigation, &c.

Mr. *Storrs*, of New York, said that, in his judgment, the subject before the house was to be viewed in two aspects—the one of which regarded the reputation of the individual member accused, the other concerned the character of the house itself. He should not hesitate to say that, in the first aspect, he thought the house should always exercise their discretionary power to the most liberal, and perhaps, generous extent. He should be ever jealous of the honor of its members, and whenever asked to interfere, officially, for its protection from calumny, which affects them in the discharge of their duty here as representatives, should not be scrupulous in granting an investigation of the charges. I would, in the first instance, said Mr. S. go so far as generally to permit any gentleman here to be his own judge in a matter which thus affected his own honor; and if he deemed an investigation necessary to his vindication, grant him an inquiry. He would not express an opinion on the matter now before the house, so far as any one might be concerned as an individual, for it had now assumed a character which involved the honor and purity of the house. It is no less a question than whether we shall vindicate the house itself, from the imputation of direct bribery. If the character of its presiding officer is concerned, and if that seat is even suspected to have been tarnished with dishonor, and we deny the most rigid inquiry, the public confidence in us will be forfeited. It is impossible to conceal and uselessly to disguise the fact, that, in every thing which concerns the interesting question which has devolved on us at the present session, the public eye is upon this house. The people of these states, look to it, as they should, with the most intense interest. We may expect the severest scrutiny of all which transpires here. I fully accord, said Mr. S. to the general views expressed a day or two since on this point, by an honorable member from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Buchanan.) The people will demand that no mystery shall shelter the conduct of their representatives from the public eye—that, if corruption and intrigue should be suspected to exist, it shall be dragged from its lurking places—that, if light is demanded by our constituents, inquiry shall be had—full, perfect, and severe inquiry.

What, then, is the true character of the matter to which it is now proposed to extend the interposition of the house? It was stated by a public writer, that a base and corrupt bargain had been made for the transfer of the vote of certain members of this body, to one of the persons from whom the selection for the next president must constitutionally be made. It is not alleged to have been done out of doors. The publication expressly charges that this corruption exists within these walls—that it was the opinion of the writer, that men of honorable principles would not consent to be "transgressed" in that way; and, in a subsequent part of the letter, it is directly asserted that it is now ascertained to a certainty, that the member of the house who presides over its deliberations, has transferred his interest. The charge is unequivocal and direct.—The consideration is stated to have been paid, and believed to have been the acquiescence of an office of high trust in the government.

No essential part of this letter is stated to be founded on hearsay or rumor, except the last paragraph. It boldly announces to the nation, that, however strange, base and disgraceful, the transaction may be, it is nevertheless true. It is stigmatized—and, if true, justly—with the most odious and offensive epithets, and concludes with an appeal to public opinion, to stay the consummation of the profligate contract. This paper was laid before the house, by the member whose name was thus publicly given, as the party to this foul bribery. I am not prepared, said Mr. S. to give an opinion, whether, if this were all which we had before us, the house, considering other circumstances, which are well known to have been intimately connected with the subject, would not have found some extrinsic difficulties in the path of its interposition. But, when the communication was made, a member from Pennsylvania, who is entitled to our respect, rose in his place, and avowed substantially to the house, his readiness to meet the inquiry which was asked, and to prove the truth of the charges. After such an avowal, in the presence of the house, and from a member of the house, Mr. S. said, that he felt bound to proceed, and vindicate the house from the charge, or punish the guilty partakers of this corrupt conspiracy. The honorable member from South Carolina, (Mr. McDuffie), expressed an objection to the inquiry, because no constitutional act of this house could result from the investigation. Mr. S. said, that, if the charge should be proved, the duty of the house was, in his opinion, clear and plain.

The power of electing its own presiding officer, involved, as an inseparable incident, the power to displace him. It holds that existed in the will of the house, and during its own pleasure. Its power may be directly exercised to degrade him from that honorable place; and, under another power, expressly granted by the con-

stitution, to expel him from the house, as unfit to be associated with the public councils of the nation. Will any one undertake to convince the house, that, if its presiding officer should be convicted of theft, (if, said Mr. S. I may suppose a case so offensive,) we have not the power to dethrone him from the seat which he had thus dishonored? If he is charged with bribery and the maner barter and sale of his vote as a member, is it an offence less involving the purity of the place? If the charge was proved, is there any among us who would not feel degraded in the occupation of one of these seats?

Sir, said Mr. S. the place of a representative here, is one of the most sacred trusts in the gift of the free people of these states. The charge preferred against our presiding officer, strikes at the foundation of all public confidence in the purity of the house. If we refuse inquiry, especially at a moment and on a subject peculiar as the present, what will be the suspicions, just or unjust, of a people generously jealous of the honor of their rulers, and who must feel in some degree, the degradation of their government in the scandal of their public councils? If these charges can be proved, I would not sit here for a moment; if I thought that we must patiently bear the humiliation of such a place. Our situation is at this moment peculiarly delicate. Rumor has been busily employed in sapping the foundation of all confidence in our proceedings. The public prints have disseminated far and wide the basest insinuations against the honor of this house. It is scarcely a day since I read in another print, from New York, a charge of another coalition here for power. I know it to be false, and we all know it to be so. But, sir, the public mind may be poisoned by this invidious perseverance of the press. It becomes us, in my judgment, to act firmly and promptly—to bring, if necessary, every member of the house to the scrutiny. If the honor of our speaker is implicated by the inquiry, it is our solemn duty to purify the house from the dishonor. If unaccompanied, we not only vindicate him, but ourselves, from the suspicion. The charge is too palpably made to be evaded. The proof is offered, and if we now deny the inquiry, the nation itself will inquire, and pass their judgment on him and us, without proof. Mr. S. concluded by saying, that, if the inquiry should be had, and any charge substantiated which affected its presiding officer, if not with crime, even with dishonor, in a liberal sense, he should consider the house bound to proceed another step, and he would, for once, proceed to the last resort, if one of his own kindred occupied the place.

Mr. *McDuffie* replied to Mr. *Storrs*, and Mr. *Fuller* made some remarks on what fell from Mr. *McDuffie*. A motion to postpone the subject till *Thursday* next, was lost—for it 62, against it 145. After Mr. *Sandford* had made a few general remarks, exhorting the house to reflection—

Mr. *Ingham*, of Pa. observed, that he hoped, although the hour was late, the house would indulge him in a brief expression of his views on the subject before them. When that subject was first presented, it struck his mind that the investigation ought to be ordered, and his first impression was, that he should vote for the appointment of a committee, and against all attempts to resist the inquiry. But, during the course of the debate to-day, he had reflected more maturely, as he had endeavored also to do during the past night, and he now felt satisfied that this question involved much higher considerations than an ordinary question of inquiry. What was the question now before the house? Was it an issue joined between two members, the consequence of which must necessarily be the prostration of one of them? That, he apprehended, was not the case. The question had been represented, on all sides, as a question of privilege.—The privilege of the speaker had been invaded, and the house was called upon to punish the offender. He thought that, as the inflicting of such punishment was an exercise of the highest privilege possessed by the house, it ought ever to be done with the utmost caution and care. He had had the honor to be present, some years ago, when the nature of this prerogative underwent a full and solemn discussion, and he well remembered, that it was then determined, that the power of the house to punish was a power which had no limits; that it was a constructive power, springing out of the necessary organization of the house, and essential to its self-preservation. It extended even to death, if that were necessary; and in the exercise of such a prerogative, was that house about to act as an ordinary case of envy? It was a question of the very highest importance. On the occasion to which he had alluded, although there was no doubt respecting the breach of privilege, yet the question, whether it should be a punishment, was discussed for a week, and at length decided in the affirmative, by a small majority. Now, supposing the letter in question had been ten thousand times as bad as it had been represented to be, it was no matter; the question was, shall a mere newspaper article call into solemn exercise the highest power which belongs to this house? Why must this be done? It is answered, because the letter has been read to a member of this house; but may you not, on this principle, follow up all the printers throughout the United States? Is there any earthly difference between a newspaper article written by a member of this house, and such an article written by any other person? Did a gentleman, by becoming a member of this house, deprive himself of the ordinary privileges which he would have had, had he remained out of the house? Might he not write to his constituents the same as other gentlemen write to their friends? Surely he might. And if this house is obliged to investigate and punish a letter which comes from a member, it is bound to do the same if the letter came from any other member of the community. The power to punish for contumacy was the most tyrannical, in its nature, of any of the powers incident to government. It is given by the constitution to the judiciary as well

as to the legislature; yet, in many of the states, the legislature has circumscribed the power of the courts, in punishing, to their own walls; and, in the discussion to which he before alluded, and which took place in this house, the same rule was contended to apply to the legislature. It was ably and very strenuously opposed. But even this house had no authority to punish a contempt beyond the limits of its own hall. Shall I now, asked Mr. J., constitute ourselves into an inquisitorial tribunal to try and punish a breach of privilege, merely about a letter to a printer? Sir, this house is now about to establish a principle more obnoxious to freedom than any I ever heard broached in the worst of times.

How is this subject broached up? Shortly after the letter to the printer, in Philadelphia, came appeared in the newspapers to this city, which contained a menace against the author of that letter, who ever he might be. This made the matter a personal contest; and, if it was calculated to have any influence on the member, that influence was to intimidate him. The practical effect of which would have been—to stifle public and free discussion of the conduct of a public man, because, in all such discussions, it is extremely difficult to separate truth from falsehood.—It is said the letter has been avowed. Sir, it has been said, with equal truth, that the avowal has been "extorted;" and thus the name of the author has come into the possession of this house.—An appeal is made from the public and ordinary tribunal to this house. Is it competent for us to sustain the jurisdiction? The laws of the press do not present an avowal of the name of the author of a publication. Shall this house virtually prevent its freedom by punishing it? Shall we erect it into an inquisitorial tribunal—into a summary court to punish for breach of privilege? Aye, sir, for breach of privilege!

What are the respective conditions of the two individuals concerned? The one occupies a lofty station—he is placed high before the view of the country—he possesses the just confidence of the members of this house—the *esprit de corps* co-operates itself upon his person—he exercises high powers of patronage in this house; (God forbid that I should say he exercises them in an improper manner.) All these things create a great difference between him and the member who has accused him. This, surely, is not the place to seek an impartial decision of the differences between them. We all know there is already a great excitement existing, and that it is increasing every moment, like the rapidity of a descending body. Shall we be called upon now to act upon such a inquiry? I trust not; I trust we shall pause before we go into an investigation which connects itself with such high and such peculiar considerations. Apart from these, I will view the inquiry as a matter of no importance, nor do I concern myself with it. But, surely, sir, it would present a most extraordinary spectacle, to see every member of this house called, in succession, before the committee, to testify concerning all the communications which he has heard in relation to the matters referred to in the letter of the member from Pennsylvania. Aye, sir, it would be a singular spectacle. The testimony collected would make a book; and a book that would be read through in every part of these United States. It would contain many conversations calculated to excite the public curiosity to a very high degree. I do not mean peculiar conversations about the lobbies of this house, where three or four have been conversing together, but I refer to close *tertium* interviews, where only two have been present.

Sir, I mean not to insinuate that any thing improper has been done, or said in these interviews; but this is not my objection to the inquiry; it is of a higher character; it involves principles connected with the best interests of this nation; and, if an attempt were made to arraign me for a contempt committed by writing a letter to my constituents, or any where else, I would not answer—I would stand mute, and deny, and defy your power. You might imprison me, and ransack me with chains—but you should never compel me to become a voluntary instrument to violate the constitution in my person. The liberty of the press shall not be violated through any compliance of mine. When these high privileges are put at stake, the sufferings, the life, of an individual are nothing. For these reasons I shall vote against the appointment of a committee. If the inquiry effected nothing but the mere question between these two individuals, I would vote a committee at once; but, because it involves all that I hold most dear, I shall resist the appointment so far as my vote shall go.

Mr. Forsyth said, that, as the author of the proposition now before the house, he was anxious that the grounds on which he offered it should be understood. The gentleman had said that this proposition had been universally treated as a proposition touching the privileges of the house. I, (said Mr. F.), do not support it on that ground. It is not a question of privilege, nor is it a question which touches, in any manner, the right of any individual, to publish any thing he pleases. It is a question touching the purity of conduct of the members of this house, in a case in which they can be punished by this house, if guilty, or vindicated, if innocent. It is immaterial how the matter may have come before us. If the humblest individual in the community were to present a memorial, house, which, if true, would justify the interposition of this house, I would vote for an inquiry into them. If the member who is the author of this communication had stated facts to the house, and demanded an investigation, who would have refused it? Is it merely because the request for it comes from the speaker of this house, that it is to be refused? The charge is here, and the person charged demands an inquiry. The person who makes the charge is present, asks no investigation, and says he can prove his allegations. Under these circumstances, it appears to me to be a matter of necessity to institute the inquiry. A few years ago an inquiry was instituted of a similar nature to this, on the mere suggestion of a member. A member was accused of making a contract whilst in office, and, on the mere motion of a member of the house, the fact was investigated by a committee, and a report made. It was but the year

before last, the printers to this house stated that their official conduct had been implicated and a committee was appointed to investigate the charges against them, and made a report upon the subject. This committee was raised almost without objection.—Whether we regard our own character, said Mr. H., or any other consideration, this appears to me to be the only course we have to pursue.

Mr. Ingham replied to Mr. Forsyth—a motion to adjourn was made and rejected.

Mr. McDuffie then moved to amend the motion of Mr. Forsyth, by adding to it the following clause:

"And that the said committee be instructed to inquire whether the friends of Mr. Clay have hinted that they would fight for those who would pay best, or any thing to that effect, and whether overtures were said to have been made by the friends of Adams to the friends of Clay, offering him the appointment of secretary of state for his aid to elect Adams, and whether the friends of Clay gave this information to the friends of Jackson, and hinted that, if the friends of Jackson would offer the same price, they would close with them, and whether Henry Clay has transferred, or resolved to transfer, his interest to John Q. Adams; and whether it was said and believed that, as a consideration for this abandonment of duty to his constituents, Clay was to be appointed secretary of state;" and that the said committee be authorized to send for persons and papers, and to compel the persons so sent for to answer all questions, touching the subject referred, upon oath."

Mr. McDuffie said, his objection to the inquiry was for essential reasons. But, if the house determined to have an investigation, he hoped some points would be prescribed to which the attention of the committee should be exclusively directed. It was said that certain charges were made by a certain letter. If they were contained within the words of the letter, he wished that the words themselves should be recited. With regard to the last part of his amendment, it would be an unpleasant investigation; and, if it did take place, the character of the parties could not be exonerated in any other manner than by the examination, upon oath, of all persons who could give information on the subject.

Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, then rose. Of the proceedings of this body, said he, I have been, I will not say a patient, but a most reluctant spectator. I believe, sir, that the principles of the institutions of this country are sufficiently discredited abroad to render it unnecessary, even for their enemies, to discredit them at home. What then shall we say to their friends? I cannot, as one of the oldest members of this body, any longer restrain myself from asking, to what we are about to reduce ourselves, in the estimation not only of the public, but in our own. Are we, the congress of the United States—now sitting here to deliberate on great national and federal concerns, or are we reduced to the situation of a parish vestry, of a board of overseers of the poor, or of a court to settle—? Sir, I do not wish to enter into that question. I have kept myself aloof from this thing; but I beg the house to consider what they may be about to do. If I misapprehend or misinterpret, I ask pardon—it is the result of my infirmity—but, if I do understand the proposition before us, it is that this house shall do that which it would be derogatory to an individual to do—that that which is not of sufficient dignity for an individual to touch, is the matter delegated to this body. Sir, I cannot consent to reduce the house to such a condition. But I rose not to enter into the discussion, but to move what I think ought instantly to be done—that this proposition, with its amendments, accessories and principals, should be indefinitely postponed. I make that motion.

Mr. Forsyth made some remarks on what had fallen from Mr. Randolph, and further urged the appointment of a committee. At length, the question was taken on *indefinite postponement*, by yeas and nays—lost. For it 77, against it 127. [As the yeas and nays are given on the main question below, it does not appear needful to record this set.] Mr. McDuffie now renewed his motion, and insisted on being heard. He "was not to be put down by the cry of *question, question*;" and he explained and supported his motion. Mr. Mallary made a few remarks in opposition to Mr. McDuffie's proposition. Another motion to adjourn failed—ayes 79, noes 105.

Mr. Cook, of Ill. said he rose, not to utter one word about the amendment, but merely to express a hope, which he trusted was not without foundation, that, if the house would adjourn, the meaning and intention of the letter of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, would, when it saw again, be so explained and presented to the house that it would, without difficulty, be acted upon. If the letter referred to a mere general report, the case certainly was not one on which the house was entitled to act; but he indulged a hope that the gentleman from Pennsylvania would distinctly explain what he did mean in that letter, and whether he meant any thing beyond mere report or not. With this hope, he moved that the house do now adjourn.

The question on adjournment was then again taken, and decided in the negative. Ayes 83—Noes 104.

Mr. Forsyth then said that he was obliged to say something on account of what had fallen from the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. McDuffie.) If he had understood the gentleman right, he had called the present a high handed measure, and had said that its object was the oppression of a member of this house. If he had misunderstood the gentleman, he hoped he should be corrected.

Mr. *McDuffie* replied, that he did not recollect the words he had used: they would speak for themselves. He meant whatever his words import.

Mr. *Forsyth* resumed. He was then to understand the gentleman as meaning to say, that this was a high-handed measure, and intended to bear down a member of the house. So far as I have any thing to do with it, I take leave to say, that such an assertion is without foundation. I have expressed no opinion whatever between the parties, and had merely moved a reference of the communication, that the committee might decide whether the subject should be further investigated or not.

The question was then put on Mr. *McDuffie's* amendment, and negatived by a large majority.

The question then recurring on the original motion of Mr. *Forsyth*, as above stated, in writing, it was decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbot, Adams, Bailey, Baylies, Barber, of Conn. P. P. Barbour, Bartley, Bassett, Beecher, Bratley, Breck, Brent, Buckner, Burleigh, Call, Campbell, of S. C. Campbell, of Ohio, Cassedy, Cocke, Condit, Comer, Cook, Crafts, Craig, Crowninshield, Culpeper, Cushman, Durfee, Dwight, Edly, Foot, of Conn. Forsyth, Forward, Fuller, Garrison, Gatlin, Gist, Gurley, Hall, Harvey, Hayden, Hemphill, Henry, Herrick, Herkimer, Hobart, Isaacs, Jenkins, Jennings, Johnson, of Virginia J. T. Johnson, F. Johnson, Kent, Kidder, Lathrop, Lawrence, Lee, Leftwich, Letcher, Little, Livermore, Locke, Long, Longfellow, McArthur, McCoy, McKim, McLane, of Del. McLean, of Ohio, Mangum, Mallary, Markley, Martindale, Marvin, Matlack, Matson, Mercer, Metcalf, Mitchell, of Maryland, Moore, of Kentucky, Neale, Nelson, Newton, O'Brien, Olin, Patterson, of Ohio, Plumer, of N. H. Reed, Reynolds, Rives, Rose, Saunders, Scott, Sharpe, Sloane, Spence, A. Stevenson, J. Stephenson, Storrs, Swan, Talliaferro, Taylor, Test Thompson, of Penn. Thompson, of Ken. Tomlinson, Tracy, Trimble, Tucker, of Va. Tucker, of S. C. Vance, of N. C. Vance, of Ohio, Van Rensselaer, Van Wyck, Vinton, Warfield, Webster, Whipple, Whiteley, White, Wickliffe, Williams, of N. Y. Williams, of Va. Woods and Wright—125.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, of Va. Alexander, of Tenn. Allen, of Tenn. Allison, Archer, J. S. Barbour, Bartlett, Blair, Brown, Buchanan, Buck, Cady, Cambreleng, Carter, Carey, Clark, Collins, Day, Dwinell, Edwards, of N. C. Ellis, Farrelly, Findlay, Floyd, Foote, of N. Y. Gazlay, Govan, Hamilton, Harris, Hayward, Hulcombe, Hooks, Houston, Ingham, Lincoln, Litchfield, McDuffie, McKean, McKee, Miller, Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, Moore, of Ala. Outlaw, Owen, Patterson, of Penn. Plumer, of Penn. Poinsett, Randolph, Rankin, Richards, Ross, Sandford, Arthur Smith, William Smith, Spaight, Standeford, Sterling, Tattall, Ten Eyck, Thompson, of Georgia, Wayne, Whitman, Williams, of N. C. James Wilson, Henry Wilson, Wilson, of S. C. Wilson, of Ohio, Wollé and Wood—69.

So Mr. *Forsyth's* motion was carried.

Mr. *Forsyth* moved that the committee be appointed by ballot, which was agreed to; and then

The house adjourned.

Saturday, Feb. 5. Three messages, yesterday received from the president of the United States, by Mr. Mosher, were read—the first, in relation to the act of the legislature of Maryland, confirming the act of the legislature of Virginia, incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company; the second, containing a report from the director of the mint, of the operations of that institution during the year 1824; the third, transmitting copies of the alterations in the treaty of August, 1797, between the United States and the Bey of Tunis; also, copies of the treaties between the United States and the Sack, Fox and Ioway Indians. The latter message was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Mr. *Test*, of Indiana, offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, on the part of this house, to join such committee as may be appointed by the senate, to examine and report what business ought to be acted upon at the present session.

The resolution was not agreed to.

On motion of Mr. *Tucker*, of Virginia, it was

Resolved, That the committee of pensions and revolutionary claims, inquire into the expediency of extending the provisions made by the resolution of congress of September 16, 1776, in favor of those officers and soldiers of the revolution, who continued in service during the war, or were slain in battle, to those officers and soldiers who were disabled in the service and have not received pensions.

Mr. *Mercer* moved to take up the bill confirming the act of the legislature of Maryland, which confirms that of the general assembly of Virginia, respecting the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company. The motion was opposed by Mr. *Cocke*, but carried. The bill was taken up and read.

Mr. *Mercer* then moved that it be ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

After some remarks from several members, the bill was laid on the table.

The house then proceeded to the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the appointment, by ballot, of a committee on the communication of the *speaker*.

Mr. *Forsyth* and Mr. *McLane* of Delaware, each signified that they had understood it was the intention of some gentlemen to nominate them, and requested that they might not be placed upon the ticket, suggesting that it would be desirable that none of those who had taken part in the debate should be nominated.

The house then proceeded to ballot.

Mr. *Warfield* and Mr. *Ingham* were appointed tellers, who, having counted the votes, reported that the whole number given was 163, and that 53 were requisite to a choice. That there were for

Mr. P. P. Barbour	141 votes.
Webster	106 "
McLane	96 "
Taylor	87 "
Forsyth	83 "

Mr. Saunders 67—Mr. Rankin 48—Mr. Livermore 45, &c.

The first five were then declared to be elected, and the house proceeded to a second ballot, in which

Mr. Saunders had	97 votes.
Rankin "	72 "

A plurality of votes being sufficient, by a rule of the house, to elect on a second ballot, these two gentlemen were declared to be elected.

So the committee was ordered to consist of Messrs. P. P. Barbour, Webster, McLane, of Del. Taylor, Forsyth, Saunders and Rankin.

And the house adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 7. After the usual receipt of petitions, &c.—

The *speaker* laid before the house, the annual report of the commissioners of the sinking fund; which which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Poinsett*, of S. C. offered the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That an immediate representation ought to be made to the captain general of Cuba, setting forth the losses and injuries inflicted upon the property and persons of the citizens of the United States, by pirates, issuing from that island, and returning thither with their plunder, and a demand upon him to cause immediate measures to be taken for the punishment of these marauders, and for the prevention of future atrocities by them.

"*Resolved*, That, if the captain general should refuse or delay to adopt such measures, the president of the U. States ought to concert with the maritime powers interested in the commerce of the West Indies, efficient means of extirpating the pirates that infest those seas."

[Mr. *Poinsett* supported his resolutions by a speech, that we would gladly make room for, if we could.—But, after some remarks by Mr. *Forsyth*, they were laid on the table.]

The rules to be observed on the election of a president, were next taken up in committee of the whole. Another able debate followed, as to the proposition for closing the galleries, on the motion of a *state*. Finally, it was agreed, by a large majority, that the galleries should not be closed, unless in the usual way: so the galleries will remain open, provided the spectators conduct themselves with that respect which has always hitherto been shown to the representatives of the people and of the states; stenographers will be admitted as heretofore, &c. Much discussion followed on some other points, but the rest of the rules, as reported by the committee, were substantially adopted. [They shall be published for reference.] After which the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 8. The *speaker* laid before the house a communication from the department of war, transmitting copies of the report and proceedings of the commissioners appointed to treat with the Creek nation of Indians, for an extinguishment of their claim

to land, lying within the state of Georgia; which was referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

Mr. Taylor, from the joint committee, appointed to consider the mode of counting the votes for president and vice president of the United States, made a report, in part. [The report is the same as that inserted in the senate proceedings.]

The house agreed to the resolutions reported, and *Mr. P. P. Barbour* and *Mr. Taylor*, were appointed tellers according thereto.

Mr. Mercer moved that the bill to confirm an act of the general assembly of Maryland, confirming an act of the general assembly of Virginia, to incorporate the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, be taken up.

The motion prevailed—and the bill was taken up, and some debate arose on it, which terminated in the bill's being referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Taylor, of New-York, moved that, with the house adjourn, it adjourn to meet again at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, (one hour before the time for counting the votes for president and vice president.)

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of *Mr. McLane*, of Delaware, the house went into committee of the whole, *Mr. A. Stevenson* in the chair, on the bill making additional appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1825—the bill for the erection of fortifications—and for the purchase of books for the library of congress.

After considerable discussion, those bills were severally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A bill from the senate for the suppression of piracy in the West Indies, was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole.

The house then adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 9. The speaker laid before the house a report from the department of war, on the case of *Harris and Farrow*, in relation to the fortification on Dauphin island; which was referred to the committee on claims.

On motion of *Mr. Buck*, of Vermont, it was

Resolved, That the committee on revolutionary pensions be instructed to inquire into the propriety and expediency of authorizing the entry of the name of *Abraham Brigham* on the roll of revolutionary pensioners.

Mr. Bartlett, of N. H. offered the following:

Resolved, That it is expedient to furnish merchant vessels in the West India trade with armament, and to provide for the employment of officers and marines on board the same, for the destruction or capture of pirates.

On motion of *Mr. Bartlett*, the resolution was referred to a committee of the whole.

On motion of *Mr. Tomlinson*, of Conn. it was

Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, that the fifth section of the act concerning the registering and recording of ships and vessels, shall not be construed to be applicable to steam boats or vessels wholly owned by any corporation; and that a license or enrolment granted to a steam boat or vessel, owned by an incorporated company, shall not be vacated by a sale of any of the shares in the stock of such company.

On motion of *Mr. T. P. Moore*, of Ky. it was

Resolved, That the committee of claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting relief to *J. N. Bybee*, and *E. H. Bybee*, the legal representatives of *De Lallyette Kean*.

The following engrossed bills—an act making an appropriation for the purchase of books for the library of congress, and for other purposes;

An act making appropriation for certain fortifications of the United States for the year 1825;

An act to authorize the sale of a section of land, therein mentioned; were read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate.

The bill making appropriations for the military service of the United States, for the year 1825, was read a third time.

Mr. Forsyth, of Geo. said that it was with great reluctance he rose at this late period in the progress of the bill, to object to one item it contained. He regretted that his duty on another committee, had caus-

ed his being absent when this bill had its second reading yesterday. He had pointed out the objectionable clause to the chairman of the committee on ways and means, and understood him to say, that some explanation should be made to the house of the grounds on which the item of appropriation to which he alluded had been introduced into that bill; but he had since discovered that he had misunderstood the honorable chairman, who had only engaged that those explanations should be given, if they were required by the house. *Mr. F.*'s absence yesterday, had prevented him from asking the explanation. He referred to that clause of the bill which appropriates \$23,000 "for carrying into effect so much of the fourth article of the treaty of the 8th of January, 1821, between the United States and the Creek nation, as relates to the compensation due to the citizens of Georgia by the Creek nation; it being for the payment of the fourth instalment, which will be due on said claims in 1825, according the stipulations of said treaty."

[*Mr. Forsyth* was about to enter upon a full statement of the facts in relation to this subject, with the reasons which compelled him to resist the appropriation, when the speaker suggested that, on account of the near approach of the hour at which the house would be obliged to go into another business of great importance, the honorable member from Georgia had better move to lay the bill on the table, if he wished it farther amended.]

Mr. Forsyth accepted the suggestion of the speaker, and made the motion that the bill lie for the present on the table.]

The bill was ordered to lie on the table accordingly.

On motion of *Mr. Taylor*, it was

Ordered, That, when the members of the senate appear, this day, in the chamber of the house of representatives, the president of the senate shall be introduced by the speaker to a seat in the speaker's chair, and the senators shall be invited to occupy the seats assigned them in front of the chair.

Mr. P. P. Barbour, from the select committee on the subject of the speaker's appeal to the house, made the following report:—

The select committee, to which was referred the communication of the speaker, of the 3d inst. report:

That, upon their first meeting, with a view to execute the duty imposed upon them by the house, they directed their chairman to address a letter to the hon. *George Kremer*, informing him that they would be ready, at a particular time, therein stated, to receive any evidence or explanation he might have to offer, touching the charges referred to in the communication of the speaker, of the 3d inst.; their chairman, in conformity with this instruction, did address such a letter to *Mr. Kremer*, who replied that he would make a communication to the committee; accordingly, he did send to them, through their chairman, a communication, which accompanies this report, marked A, in which he declines to appear before them, for either of the purposes mentioned in their letter, alleging that he could not do so, without appearing either as an accuser or a witness, both of which he protests against. In this posture of the case, the committee can take no further steps. They are aware that it is competent to the house to invest them with power to send for persons and papers, and by that means, to enable them to make any investigation which might be thought necessary; and if they knew any reason for such investigation, they would have asked to be clothed with the proper power but not having, themselves, any such knowledge, they have felt it to be their duty only to lay before the house the communication which they have received.

A.—(*Mr. Kremer's letter.*)

GENTLEMEN: I have received your note of yesterday, in which you inform me that you will meet at 10 o'clock this morning, and will then be ready to receive any evidence, or explanation, I may have to

offer, touching the charges referred to in the communication of the speaker, of the 3d inst. Placed under circumstances unprecedented, and which I believe not only interesting to myself, but important, as connected with the fundamental principles of our government, I have reflected, with much deliberation, on the course which duty to myself, and my constituents, required me to adopt. The result of this reflection is, that I cannot, consistently with a proper regard to those duties, assent to place myself before your committee, in either of the attitudes indicated in your note. The object of the committee does not distinctly appear from your note, but I may infer from its contents, connected with the extraordinary and unprecedented proceeding in this case, that it is to hold me responsible, through a committee of the house of representatives, for a letter, dated the 25th January last, addressed to the editor of the *Columbian Observer*, and published in his paper of the 25th, which was intended to communicate, through that channel, information which I deemed interesting to my constituents, and very important to be known to the whole American people at this peculiar crisis. Thus viewing the subject, I cannot perceive any principle of power in the constitution, which can give the house of representatives, and, consequently, a committee created by it, jurisdiction over me as the writer of that letter; it neither involves a question of contempt of the house, nor an impeachment of an officer of the government under the constitution; and I can discover no authority by which the house can assume jurisdiction in such a case. If the authority of the house extended to acts of this kind, no limitation could be prescribed to its power, and it may reach the publisher as well as the writer, and extend to every member of the government, as well as the speaker of the house of representatives. But it is not only the unconstitutionality of the power which forbids me from appearing before you; placed as I am, I cannot but perceive the dangerous consequences, as well as its unconstitutional character.

Should I yield to such authority, I would be made amenable to a tribunal, which, thus constituted, has no prescribed limitation to its rules of proceeding, and which is alike unlimited in the nature and extent of the punishment it may inflict—nor can I be ignorant of the fact, that this body, thus unlimited in its rules, and in the extent of its powers, is, at all times, but more especially at a crisis like the present, subject, by its very constitution and the nature of its functions, to be acted upon by some of the most powerful passions that actuate the human breast, which unfit it to perform, in that cool and deliberate manner, the duties which properly belong to a court and jury. If it should be considered as proper that members be held responsible here for the communication of their opinions out of the house, on public men and public affairs, it would be much more safe that they should be placed at once under the operation of the sedition law; and, so far as the members of this house are concerned, the repeal of that famous law might be considered as a calamity, rather than a blessing. Thus regarding the constitutional power of the house, and the nature of that which is proposed to be exercised in my case, I have determined, under a deep sense of duty to myself and my constituents, not to submit to a procedure fraught with such dangerous consequences. I, therefore, protest most solemnly against the assumption of any jurisdiction, either by the committee or the house of representatives, that shall jeopardise my right to communicate freely to my constituents whatever I may believe necessary for the public good. It is not my intention, in the slightest degree, to impeach the character either of the committee or the house, for which I have the greatest respect, and the authority of which, within its constitutional sphere, I regard it my pride

and my duty to sustain. In refusing to submit to the authority of the house, as the writer of the letter before alluded to, it may be proper to remark, in explanation of the admission which I may seem to have made of its jurisdiction. Whatever assent I may have given, was done hastily, relying on the conscientious rectitude of my conduct, and regarding my own case, without having reflected duly on the dangerous principles involved in the proceeding, and cannot, therefore, be considered as a waiver of my right. The committee will observe, that the honorable speaker, in his card, had chosen to make this matter a personal question with the then unknown writer of the letter. After due reflection, I determined, at all hazards, not to conceal the fact of being the author of the letter, and did not expect, by this disclosure, to enable the honorable speaker to place me under the jurisdiction of the house. His appeal was sudden and unexpected, and, if any admission was made, without due regard to all the circumstances and principles of the case, it could be no matter of surprise. In declining the jurisdiction of the committee and the house, I feel the authority of another tribunal, before which I shall cheerfully appear, and bring forward, forthwith, those facts and circumstances, which, in my opinion, fully authorizes the statements contained in my letter. These I shall spread before my constituents, to whom I am amenable for all my conduct, while I am honored with a seat in this house, and I shall never hesitate, when the correctness of my conduct is brought in question, to attempt my vindication before them; and, while sustained by them, and the conviction of my own conscience, I shall never be deterred from the performance of my duty here or elsewhere. In presenting my protest, I have gone on the supposition that it was the intention of the house, in raising a committee, to hold me responsible to its jurisdiction, as the writer of the letter which has caused the present proceeding. There is, however, another view of the subject, which deserves notice. It may be inferred, from the note of the committee, that it is not so much its intention, in requesting my attendance, to take jurisdiction over me, as to avail themselves of my testimony, which the speaker has requested to have investigated by the house. In this view, my objection to attending is no less decisive than the one already considered. It would always afford me pleasure, when imperious duty did not forbid, to give all the information in my power to an investigation, which may be deemed by the house important to the character of any of its members; but, circumstanced as I am, it is manifest, if I should appear before the committee, I must be considered, not so much in the light of a mere witness, as that of an accuser, presenting charges against the speaker to the house, and these charges not the specific statements contained in my letter, but the more general and indefinite ones into which the speaker has sought an inquiry. It is manifest that the difference will be great between the attitude in which I should thus be placed and the one in which I now stand, and which duty to myself and my constituents, forbid me to abandon. In coming to this determination, I am not governed by any disposition to retract or modify any thing contained in my letter, which was written under a conviction of its being true and important to be known. But there are many things which we are bound to communicate to those we represent, which prudence and duty would both forbid being presented to the house, in the form of accusations. This will be manifest when we reflect that even this house may not at all times be free from the vice of passion or the taint of corruption. Those who have read the history of human frailty, will require no proof of this assertion. If this view be just, which I think cannot be questioned, it must be manifest that a member of this house

may be placed under such circumstances as to make it his highest duty to speak freely and fully, even of the house itself, to those he represents, when it would be madness and folly to present charges for their investigation. If such be the obligations of duty in extraordinary cases, the mere dictates of prudence will, in many instances, compel him to abstain from presenting to the house, for investigation, facts which might implicate the conduct or motives of any of its members, when they ought to be freely communicated to his constituents.

In the present case, although I feel myself justified, as the writer of the letter, I feel myself bound, both by prudence and duty, not to appear in the character of an accuser of the speaker upon charges not my own, but those which he has requested to be investigated. I need not advert to circumstances which render it peculiarly improper at the present time. The deep excitement which the important crisis has produced, the unequal contest between an humble member on the floor, and the speaker of the house, are themselves circumstances which cannot be overlooked in coming to the conclusion that the issue should be left before the American people, or the ordinary tribunals of the country; and I, therefore, protest against the proceedings in this view, as well as against the power of the house to exercise jurisdiction over me, as being equally calculated to restrain the exercise of my just rights, in an unconstitutional manner.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
GEO. KREMER.

Washington, Feb. 8th, 1825.

The report and letter were read, and, on motion of Mr. Barbour, were ordered to lie on the table, with the accompanying papers, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, it was

Ordered, That a message be sent to the senate, that this house is now ready to receive them in pursuance of the resolution of the two houses, of yesterday, to the end that the president of the senate, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, may open the certificates of the votes of the electors of the several states in the choice of a president and vice president of the United States, and that the same may be counted; and that the clerk do go with said message.

Election of president. At twelve o'clock, precisely, the members of the senate entered the hall, preceded by their sergeant-at-arms, and having the president of the senate at their head, who was invited to a seat on the right hand of the speaker of the house.

Seats were then assigned the senators, who took their seats together, in front of the speaker's chair, and toward the right hand of the entrance.

The president of the senate, (Mr. Gaillard), then rose, and stated that the certificates, forwarded by the electors from each state, would be delivered to the tellers.

Mr. Tazewell, of the senate, and Messrs. John W. Taylor and Philip P. Barbour, on the part of the house, took their places, as tellers, at the clerk's table. The president of the senate then opened two packets, one received by messenger, and the other by mail, containing the certificates of the votes of the state of New-Hampshire. One of these was then read by Mr. Tazewell, while the other was compared with it by Messrs. Taylor and Barbour. The whole having been read, and the votes of New Hampshire declared, they were set down by the clerks of the senate and of the house of representatives, seated at different tables.— Thus the certificates from all the states were gone through with.

The tellers then left the clerk's table, and presenting themselves in front of the speaker, Mr. Tazewell delivered their report of the votes given; which was then handed to the president of the senate, who again read it to the two houses, as follows:

	For President.			For Vice-President.		
	John Q. Adams.....	Wm. H. Crawford.....	Henry Clay.....	John C. Calhoun.....	Nathan Sanford.....	Martin Van Buren.....
Maine.	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire,	8	0	0	7	0	0
Massachusetts,	15	0	0	15	0	0
Rhode Island	4	0	0	3	0	0
Connecticut,	8	0	0	0	3	0
Vermont,	7	0	0	7	0	0
New-York,	26	5	1	29	0	7
New-Jersey,	0	0	8	8	0	0
Pennsylvania,	0	0	23	23	0	0
Delaware,	1	2	0	1	0	2
Maryland,	3	1	7	10	0	1
Virginia,	0	24	0	0	24	0
North Carolina,	0	0	15	15	0	0
South Carolina,	0	0	11	11	0	0
Georgia,	0	9	0	0	0	9
Kentucky,	0	0	0	14	7	0
Tennessee,	0	0	11	11	0	0
Ohio,	0	0	0	16	0	16
Louisiana,	2	0	3	5	0	0
Mississippi,	0	0	3	3	0	0
Indiana,	0	0	5	5	0	0
Illinois,	1	0	2	3	0	0
Alabama,	0	0	5	5	0	0
Missouri,	0	0	0	3	0	3
Total,	81	41	99	37	182	24

The president of the senate then rose, and declared that no person had received a majority of the votes given for president of the United States: that Andrew Jackson, John Q. Adams and William H. Crawford, were the three persons who had received the highest number of votes, and that the remaining duties in the choice of a president now devolved on the house of representatives. He further declared, that John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, having received 182 votes, was duly elected vice president of the U. States, to serve for four years from the 4th day of March next.

The members of the senate then retired.

The speaker directed the roll of the house to be called by states, and the members of the respective delegations to take their seats in the order in which the states should be called, beginning at the right hand of the speaker.

The roll was called accordingly, when it appeared that every member of the house was present, with the exception of Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, who is known to be indisposed at his lodgings, in this city.

The delegations took their places accordingly, ballot-boxes were distributed to each delegation, by the sergeant-at-arms, and the speaker directed that the balloting should proceed.

The ballots having all been deposited in the boxes, the following tellers were named by the respective delegations, being one from each state in the union:

Mr. Cushman,	Mr. Hooks,
Livermore,	Campbell,
Webster,	Forsyth,
Eddy,	Trimble,
Tomlinson,	Allen, of Tenn.
Buck,	Sloane,
Taylor,	Livingston,
Condict,	Rankin,
Ingham,	Jennings,
McLane,	Cook,
Kent,	Owen,
Randolph,	Scott

Mr. Webster, of Mass. was appointed by those tellers who sat at one table, and Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, by those at the other, to announce the result of the balloting. After the ballots were counted out, Mr. Webster rose, and said—

“Mr. Speaker: The tellers of the votes at this table have proceeded to count the ballots contained in the box set before them. The result they find to be, that there are—

For John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, 13 votes,
For Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, 7 votes,
For Wm. H. Crawford, of Georgia, 4 votes.”

Mr. Randolph, from the other table, made a statement corresponding with that of Mr. Webster, in the facts, but varying in the phraseology, so as to say that Mr. Adams, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Crawford, had received the votes of so many states, instead of so many votes.

The speaker then stated this result to the house, and announced that John Quincy Adams, having a majority of the votes of these United States, was duly elected president of the same, for four years, commencing with the 4th day of March next.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, of New-York, a committee was ordered to be appointed, to notify the president of the United States, and the president elect, of the result of the ballot.

And then the house adjourned.

[When the fact, of Mr. Adams having 13 votes, was announced by the tellers, some clapping and exultation took place in the galleries, and some slight hissing followed. When the house suspended its proceedings until the galleries were cleared.]

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS—FEBRUARY 10.

In the senate, after other business, which will sufficiently appear in its progress—

The senate proceeded, as in committee of the whole, to the consideration of the bill to amend the judicial system of the United States, and to provide for three additional circuit courts.

Amendments were offered by Messrs. Barbour and Kelly, and a long debate took place—after which the further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow—

And the senate adjourned.

House of representatives. The speaker laid before the house an additional report of the commissioners appointed to settle claims in the territory of Florida.

On motion of Mr. Wickliffe, the bill appropriating money to assist the states of Kentucky and Ohio to open a canal around the Falls at Louisville, Kentucky, was recommitted to the committee on roads and canals.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, of Penn. it was

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be directed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the redemption of military land warrants, in all cases where it is clearly ascertained that the lands granted by such warrants are unfit for cultivation.

On motion of Mr. McLane, of Delaware, the house proceeded to consider the bill “making further appropriation for the military service for the year 1825.”

Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia, moved to recommit the bill to the committee of ways and means, with instructions to strike out the appropriation of \$20,000, for the arrearages due under the treaty with the Cherokees, of 1804, and ratified in 1824, and also the appropriation of 1,000 dollars, for the annuity under the same treaty for the present year. On this motion, an extended debate took place, in which the motion was supported by Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, and Mr. Wilde, of Georgia, and opposed by Mr. McLane, of Delaware, Mr. Livingston, of Lou. Mr. Culpener, of N. C. and Mr. Ingham, of Penn. The question being taken on the amendment of Mr. Forsyth, it was negatived, ayes 25, noes 99. The bill

was then read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Webster, from the committee appointed for that purpose, yesterday, reported, that the committee had waited on John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, and had notified to him, that, in the recent election of a president of the United States, no person having received a majority of the votes of all the electors appointed, and the choice having consequently devolved upon the house of representatives, that house, proceeding in the manner prescribed in the constitution, did yesterday choose him to be president of the United States, for four years, commencing on the 4th day of March next. And that the committee had received a certain answer; which he presented to the house. The committee, also, in further performance of its duty, had given information of this election to the president.

Gentlemen: In receiving this testimonial from the representatives of the people, and states of this union, I am deeply sensible to the circumstances under which it has been given. All my predecessors in the high station to which the favor of the house now calls me, have been honored with majorities of the electoral voices in their primary colleges. It has been my fortune to be placed, by the divisions of sentiment prevailing among our countrymen on this occasion, in competition, friendly and honorable, with three of my fellow-citizens, all justly enjoying, in eminent degrees, the public favor; and of whose worth, talents, and services, no one entertains a higher and more respectful sense than myself. The names of two of them were, in the fulfilment of the provisions of the constitution, presented to the selection of the house, in concurrence with my own: names, closely associated with the glory of the nation, and one of them, further recommended by a larger minority of the primary electoral suffrages than mine.

In this state of things, could my refusal to accept the trust thus delegated to me, give an immediate opportunity to the people to form and to express, with a nearer approach to unanimity, the object of their preference, I should not hesitate to decline the acceptance of this eminent charge, and to submit the decision of this momentous question again to their determination. But the constitution itself, has not so disposed of the contingency which would arise in the event of my refusal; I shall, therefore, repair to the post assigned me by the call of my country, signified through her constitutional organs, oppressed with the magnitude of the task before me, but cheered with the hope of that generous support from my fellow-citizens, which, in the vicissitudes of a life devoted to their service, has never failed to sustain me—confident in the trust, that the wisdom of the legislative councils will guide and direct me in the path of my official duty, and relying, above all, upon the superintending Providence of that Being “in whose hand our breath is, and whose are all our ways.”

Gentlemen: I pray you to make acceptable to the house, the assurance of my profound gratitude for their confidence, and to accept yourselves my thanks for the friendly terms in which you have communicated to me their decision. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Washington, 10th February, 1825.

On motion of Mr. Call, of Florida, the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Tomlinson in the chair, on the bill to provide additional appropriations to complete the public road from Pensacola to St. Augustine, in Florida; and, also, on the bill to authorize the surveying and laying out a road from St. Mary's river to Tampa Bay, in the territory of Florida. Mr. C. moved to fill the blank for the sum appropriated by the first of these bills, with \$3,000—which was carried. He then moved to fill the blank in the second bill, with \$12,000—agreed to.

The committee rose and reported both bills; they were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

Washington, Feb. 9, 1825.

The contest has ended sooner than most persons expected. Only one ballot was taken—there were for Mr. Adams 13, general Jackson 7, and Mr. Crawford 4 votes; whereupon, John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, having a majority of the whole number of votes, was declared duly elected president of the United States, for four years, from the 4th of March next.

A more deeply interesting, important and solemn occasion, can hardly present itself to the imagination of a reflecting republican. An event was about to take place, such as had often times shaken the most powerful kingdoms and nations to their centre. The chief ruler of ten millions of jealous and high-souled people, was about to be appointed, according to the provisions of the constitution—and yet, though the feelings of many were excited, by all the hopes and fears that belonged to a result of such magnitude, there was not much other indication that a great thing was about to happen, than an unusual gathering of citizens in the galleries of the house of representatives, quietly seated and patiently waiting to learn the result. To the rational and considerate friend of mankind, the spectacle was more noble and magnificent than ever the coronation of a king was imposing, even on the ignorant and thoughtless, who, in the show of things, disregard the merits of them. To the American heart, it was a day of glory—another and a splendid triumph of our system of government, over the pernicious follies and wicked prejudices which monarchs and their priests have spread far and wide to depress the character of MAN, and prevent the exertion of intellect to ascertain what is due to the society in which he lives, and the God who made him, that both body and mind may be held in perpetual chains. Thanks be to Heaven, for our emancipation, and honor and praise to those who founded this republic on a rock of truth, and cemented it with a moral force, which, like a shield, will turn the point of the bayonet, and laughs at the racks and wheels of a "holy inquisitorial" power.

The house of representatives assembled an hour earlier than usual. The galleries were already filled, to overflowing, with spectators from almost every part of the union, and the lobbies and apartments adjacent, were crowded with well dressed and orderly persons—but there was not any bustle or confusion—no officer appeared to command the peace, nor did any one in the garb of a soldier pollute the walls of the capitol with his presence. Such was the respect voluntarily paid to the majesty of the constitution. Of the 216 members of the house, all were present save one, suffering by severe illness at his lodgings in this city. The speaker took his chair, and the ordinary business of the morning, was attended to and disposed of in the usual way. At 12 o'clock, the senate entered and took the places assigned them—their president taking his seat at the speaker's desk, the speaker himself being placed on his right. The sealed returns of the electoral colleges were now opened, verifications examined and read, and the votes given by each officially proclaimed—after which the general result was stated, as recorded in a preceding page. This ceremony occupied nearly three hours. As it was thus ascertained, that neither of the persons voted for as president had a majority of the whole number of the electoral votes, and that Andrew Jackson, John Q. Adams and William H. Crawford, were the three highest on the returns, the president and senate, (after proclamation made that John C. Calhoun had been

elected vice president of the United States), withdrew, and the speaker resumed his chair, that the house might proceed to the election of a president, as prescribed by the constitution. The members from the different states, (if more than one in number), were collected together, that they might hold a ballot among themselves, to determine the vote of the state, and the votes so determined were deposited in other boxes, and sent to the tellers located in the midst of the hall, who carefully examined the same, and reported the result to the speaker, that John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, had 13 votes, Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, 7 votes, and William H. Crawford, of Georgia, 4 votes. The speaker then announced that John Quincy Adams, having received a majority of the whole number of the votes, was duly elected president of the United States. After which the house adjourned.

When the result of the vote was first known, a slight disturbance took place in the gallery, which it is right to mention that it may not be misrepresented. Some persons, perhaps fifteen or twenty, out of the thousand assembled, applauded or hissed—but, for a moment only, and not loudly. The speaker promptly ordered the galleries cleared, and the ready and passive obedience yielded by all present, redeemed the whole from the disgrace that might have been imputed for the acts of an inconsiderate few. Some thought that the people might have been permitted to remain in the galleries, as a repetition of the offence against decorum was not apprehended; but it is best to have it clearly understood, that the representatives of the nation shall not be either encouraged or overawed, as to the performance of the high trust reposed in them, by acts of persons in the galleries of the house.

With the result of this election, it is impossible that every man should be pleased; but the temper and moderation which had so remarkably governed in the house of representatives, seemingly extended themselves in every direction, and caused all parties to bear with victory or defeat as freemen ought to do. I have often times seen a much greater excitement, on account of the election or rejection of a candidate, for some petty town or county office. This happy condition of things may, in part, perhaps, be ascribed to a consideration of the fact, that the friends of the two prominent candidates had very much acted together on the same general principles; and, though preferring different persons, were not embittered against one another, as is too frequently the case in contests like this. It has always been understood, and I believe correctly, that Messrs. Adams and Jackson have entertained the highest personal respect and esteem for one another; and I think it probable that three-fourths of those who desired the election of either, would have taken the other, as a second choice. This mild spirit certainly prevailed in the house of representatives among the original friends of the gentlemen named; and many of the members regretted the necessity imposed of deciding between the two. Under such a state of feeling, let us hope that harmony may be preserved in the nation, and that the late great parties will go hand in hand to promote the public good. This is a subject on which much might be said with probable profit; but I must haste to conclude, with observing that the constitution has stood the test, without the occurrence of any of those dreadful events so dolefully predicted—and that the whole affair, from the time of the caucus, held in February, 1824, to the congressional proceedings on the 9th of the same month, in 1825, is a magnificent commentary on our system of government, and a glorious proof that "errors of opinion may be safely tolerated, when reason is left free to combat them."

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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

THE STATE OF THE PRESS. In the debate on Mr. Clay's appeal to the house, Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia, is reported to have used the following expressions:

"Such unhappily, in this country, is the condition of the press, (that palladium of liberty), that no man can appeal to it without a sense of dishonor. He cannot come forward there and say, I join issue in this charge, without exposing himself to derision, by entering into competition with newspapers which utter falsehood and truth according to the object in view. He was asked to state it to the house, but the fact was so that, pending any great election, such was the prostitution of the public press, that there was no knowing what to believe; and it was sufficient to pronounce any charge, however gravely made, an electioneering trick, to stamp it instantly with the seal of falsehood. That press which had been so long the boast of liberty, was in this country no longer a protector of innocence; and it had long since ceased to be the scourge even of the guilty, save as it served to excite the sting of a guilty conscience."

This is a wholesale condemnation, indeed—and, in part, just. But still the press is the "boast of liberty," the "protector of innocence," and "the scourge of the guilty." That it is oftentimes scurrilous, and too much given up to the promulgation of falsehood, especially for electioneering purposes, is certainly true; but these are evils that almost naturally grow out of its *liberty*; seeing that every candidate for public office and every seeker of public patronage, may buy a press and employ persons to print newspapers, and carry on the whole business, as easily as other mechanical businesses are carried on. To prevent this, would the gentleman establish a censorship, such as lately existed in France? Certainly not. He would as rightfully have a legal superintendence over the blacksmiths of the nation, because many of them lame horses when shod by them. The remedy is, not to employ either the publishers or smiths, that wound characters or horses.—Neither are any thing more than men, and no better than lawyers, priests or soldiers, who plead, preach or fight according to their pay, to please their clients, gratify their parishioners, or support the government under whose standard they are arrayed. Would he have it that a gentleman of the bar should never defend a villain in a court of justice—that a priest should always conform to the *orthodoxy* of some particular church—that an enlisted soldier should inquire into the merits of the matter at issue between him and another, to whom he has no personal enmity? No—no. The people have a right to hire lawyers to plead any thing, preachers to preach any thing, and soldiers to fight for any thing, as well as publishers to print any thing, provided persons are willing so to be hired; and the offence is more in the tempter than the tempted. But as there are lawyers, and priests and soldiers that are not mere *mercenaries*, so there are editors of newspapers who will not publish what they themselves deem unjust, and blacksmiths that will not lame horses—for pay. And every one who laments the "condition of the press," and believes it to be such that "no man can appeal to it without a sense of dishonor," ought to begin the work of reformation by a serious examination of *himself*, to ascertain how far he supports or encourages that which he condemns. I have no special allusion to the gentleman named, or any particular newspaper. The remark is a general one; and, in considering the force of it, we should endeavor to find out how much

we ourselves are favorable to the promulgation of erroneous doctrines or the distortion of facts, in seasons of great political excitement, or to subserve our particular views of things; and we ought to discover also, that what pleases us may inflict misery on others. It requires a great effort of the mind, wholly to divest ourselves of that relation to *others* in which the boys stood to the frogs, whom they stoned "for fun." There are two parties to almost every question, and the misfortune is, that we generally proceed blindly with our own, without a willingness to allow to the opposite party an *equal right* to act blindly. We say "stick to the party"—but are much vexed because others also "stick" to their's. We laugh at a good "hit" when made at an opponent; but not at all disposed to be merry when we ourselves are "hit." And what have we lately seen?—Gentlemen esteemed by their respective friends as the greatest and best men in the nation, have had almost every offence imputed to them. Take the late four candidates for the presidency for examples—Mr. Adams has been called a "tory," general Jackson a "murderer," Mr. Crawford a "giant intriguer," and Mr. Clay a professed "gambler." Some persons may have verily believed that these gentlemen respectively were entitled to the infamous appellations given them; but the nation at large never supposed any such things of either of them. Still it would be well for every one who has been deeply engaged in the business of the election, and for the success of one of the candidates particularly, to inquire in his own heart how far he supported the *personal* traduction of others supposed to stand in the way of his favorite, by subscriptions to newspapers which teemed with scurrilous articles. For the fact is, that publishers have no more love for defamation than other persons; nor are they more willing to defend scoundrels than the lawyers are; and why the one should be blamed for laboring in his "vocation," and the other excused, is what Mr. Forsyth ought to tell us. Each has the same motive to action, and the same responsibility to meet the consequences of it: the desire to get money, and the loss of reputation for getting it unworthily.

If the press be "prostituted," what causes it? The effect is manifest,—we feel it; but let us not complain of it, while we ourselves produce it. Our *personal* partialities and prejudices are the cause of it. By the defeat of one man, we look for the exaltation of another. We are more devoted to the success of persons than the triumph of principles; and, perhaps, hundreds of newspapers have been established for the express purpose of subserving the views of interested individuals. In such cases, the editors as naturally obey their masters as a journeyman in the printing-house follows the directions of the editor. The discretion is altogether in the hands of the junto or party which supports the paper; and, if that junto or party succeeds, "all's well;" if not, the editor is made a "scape goat," and abused by those whom he most faithfully served. And it is a grievous misfortune too, that, "pending any great election," aspiring individuals, out of the perversity of their own nature, or by way of retaliation, will have *personalities*: yet those who indulge in them are often the first to complain of them. And there are others who impeach an editor's motives, and injure his reputation and business, provided he shews a resolution to pursue a temperate course, because they themselves are not temperate. They will have every thing brought up to their own standard, and so they

go on, adding fuel to flame, until the "boiler bursts" and the killed and wounded are counted. Then they would r at the lavoe they have made and resolve to be more circumspect; and are so, till again excited, when they again work on the "high pressure" principle, and determine its merits by the result of their exertions, saying, "all's fair in politics"—writing up, or *writing down* whomsoever they can.

The gentleman is entirely mistaken. Will he blame the seduced more than the seducers? The press is now so conditioned in the United States, that nearly every publisher is *compelled* to take a side in personal evil—concerning, for the reason that so many of his supporters are engaged in it. And when the complaint is made that the press is degraded, let the complainant ask himself, what part have I in the degradation? This is the true way, the only way, to correct the evil—general charges like those preferred by Mr. Forsyth, will only increase it. The undoubted object of every publisher is to please his employers, and make a livelihood out of his business—and it is absolutely certain that almost every one will greatly prefer rational discussions of principles and sober examinations of the conduct of persons, to the riot of disclamation and abuse of individuals, if they could succeed as well by the latter as the former. But the fact is, that in the contentions of political parties, moderation is regarded as an offence, and respect for private character supposed to be the result of timidity.

Mr. CLAY. *From the Richmond Enquirer, addressed to the editors*—You will oblige one of your subscribers by inserting in your paper, the inclosed paragraph of a letter from Mr. Clay. He states, in terms so strong, so frank and fearless, the grounds on which he will vote for Mr. Adams, in the face of instructions from a dominant party in Kentucky, a party who have profaned the temple of their liberty, by pulling down their constitution: that it is impossible the sincerity of his motives can be doubted. The responsibility which he submits himself to, must place him very high in the esteem of those who will not listen to the base charge which party animosity, and disappointed ambition have ferged against him. When was Mr. Clay a hunter after office? From two successive administrations, he has refused the highest offices. Under Mr. Madison's administration, he might have been secretary of war, or minister to Russia. Under Mr. Monroe's he refused the war department, and the mission to England or any other power. The position of Mr. Clay in the west; his high standing as a statesman every where, had given him justly an influence that commanded any office; indeed, but for the combination of the friends of general Jackson and Mr. Adams, in Louisiana, he would have stood on as high grounds, at this moment, as either of those gentlemen. Filling the chair in the house of representatives, with so much ability as he does, if he looked to the next election of a president, he had nothing to bargain for. In the absence of all personal hostility, either general Jackson or Mr. Adams, would, with eagerness, have sought his aid in the administration of the government. These are pledges for the integrity of Mr. Clay, if he had not even still better security. This is to be amply found in his long-tried character for unimpeached integrity and undeviating adherence to principle.

Mr. Clay may be wrong, but it is impossible to believe that he is guilty; if his motives are to be tested by the varying opinions of the host of adversaries that unhappily, too naturally, have started up against him, an impartial verdict is not to be expected; but it becomes the friends of the other aspirants to the presidential office, to search their hearts for the candor, which, in the face of facts, as conspicuous as the sun, would blast a reputation which has grown up under their eyes, to a height surpassed by few.

Washington, 28th Jan. 1825.

My dear sir: My position, in regard to the presidential contest, is highly critical, and such as to leave me no path on which I can move without censure. I have pursued, in regard to it, the rule which I always observe in the discharge of my public duty. I have interrogated my conscience as to what I ought to do, and that faithful guide tells me that I ought to vote for Mr. Adams. I shall fulfill its injunctions. Mr. Crawford's state of health, and the circumstances under which he presents himself to the house, appear to me to be conclusive against him. As a friend of liberty and to the permanence of our institutions, I cannot consent, in this early stage of their existence, by contributing to the election of a military chieftain, to give the strongest guaranty that this republic will march in the fatal road which has conducted every other republic to ruin. I owe to our friendship this frank exposition of my intentions—I am, and shall continue to be, assailed by all the abuse which partizan zeal, malignity and rivalry can invent. I shall view, without emotion, these effusions of malice, and remain unshaken in my purpose. What is a public man worth, if he will not expose himself, on fit occasions, for the good of his country?

As to the result of the election, I cannot speak with absolute certainty; but there is every reason to believe that we shall avoid the dangerous precedent to which I allude.

Be pleased to give my respects to Mr. _____, and believe me always your cordial friend, H. CLAY.

The honorable F. Brooke.

GENERAL JACKSON. *From a Washington paper*—A number of gentlemen, now in this city, from different parts of the union, wishing to manifest their respect towards general Jackson, after the decision of the presidential question, met together for the purpose of offering him a public dinner on the occasion. The following notes will explain the object of the committee, and the delicate and high-minded sense of propriety of the hero's refusal:

Washington City, 10th Feb. 1825.

SIR: A number of your fellow citizens, assembled in this city, from different states in the union, with the confident expectation of seeing the universal wishes of the nation fulfilled, by your elevation to the chief magistracy thereof: disappointed in that respect, however, they are desirous of testifying their attachment and regard for you, by soliciting the pleasure of your company at a public entertainment, to be given at Williamson's hotel, to-morrow afternoon, at 5 o'clock. We are, very respectfully, your fellow-citizens,

SAM'L SWARTWOUT,	of New-Jersey,	} Committee
JOHN CONRAD,	Pennsylvania,	
WM. ROBINSON,	Virginia,	
J. O. HANLON,	S. Carolina,	

To gen. Andrew Jackson.

General Jackson's reply.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your polite invitation, in behalf of yourselves and a number of citizens "in this city, from different states in the union," to partake of a public entertainment to-morrow. For your politeness, pray accept my thanks. I cannot decline, and ought not; yet cannot refrain from suggesting to you and my friends the propriety, perhaps necessity, of forbearing to confer upon me, at this moment, any such prominent mark of your regard. You cannot, I am persuaded, mistake my meaning. A decision of a matter, about which much public feeling and concern has been manifest, very lately has taken place. Any evidence of kindness and regard, such as you propose, might, by many, be viewed as conveying with it exception, murmuring, and feelings of complaint; which I sincerely hope belong not to any of my friends. I would, therefore, beg leave to suggest to you, that, on reflection, you may deem it proper to

forbear any course to which, possibly, exception might be taken.

Please to accept my thanks, and tender them to the gentlemen respectively.

ANDREW JACKSON.

To Messrs. S. Swarcabout,
J. Conrad,
W. Robinson,
J. O. Hanlon, } Committee.
10th February, 1825.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

The following is, we believe, a correct statement of the votes as given by the members of the house of representatives, for the several candidates, on Wednesday, 9th inst. Opposite the name of the member, is the initial of the candidate for whom he voted:

Maine.

William Burleigh, A. Enosh Lincoln, A.
Joshua Cushman, A. Stephen Longfellow, A.
Ebenezer Herrick, A. Jeremiah O'Brien, A.
David Kidder, A.

New-Hampshire.

Ichabod Bartlett, A. Aaron Matson, A.
Matthew Harvey, A. William Plumer, jr. A.
Arthur Livermore, A. Thomas Whipple, jr. A.

Massachusetts.

Samuel C. Allen, A. Samuel Lathrop, A.
John Bailey, A. John Locke, A.
Francis Baylies, J. Jeremiah Nelson, A.
B. W. Crowninshield, A. John Reed, A.
Henry W. Dwight, A. Jonas Sibley, A.
Timothy Fuller, A. Daniel Webster, A.
Aaron Hobart, A.

Rhode-Island.

Job Durfee, A. Samuel Eddy, A.

Connecticut.

Noyes Barber, A. Ebenezer Stoddard, A.
Samuel A. Foot, A. Gideon Tomlinson, A.
Ansel Sterling, A. Lemuel Whitman, A.

Vermont.

William C. Bradley, A. Rollin C. Mallary, A.
Daniel A. A. Buck, A. Henry Olin, A.
Samuel C. Crafts, A.

New-York.

Parmenio Adams, A. Dudley Marvin, A.
John W. Cady, A. Henry C. Martindale, A.
C. C. Cambreleng, C. John J. Morgan, J.
Lot Clark, C. John Richards, C.
Ela Collins, C. Robert S. Rose, A.
Hector Craig, J. Peter Sharpe, A.
Rowland Day, C. Henry R. Storrs, A.
Justin Dwinell, C. James Strong, A.
Lewis Eaton, C. John W. Taylor, A.
Charles A. Foote, C. Egbert Ten Eyck, C.
Joel Frost, C. Albert H. Tracey, A.
Moses Hayden, A. Jacob Tyson, C.
John Herkimer, A. Wm. W. Van Wyck, A.
James L. Hogeboom, C. S. Van Rensselaer, A.
Lemuel Jenkins, C. Isaac Williams, A.
Samuel Lawrence, A. Silas Wood, A.
Elisha Litchfield, C. William Wood, A.

New-Jersey.

George Cassedy, J. George Holcombe, J.
Lewis Condict, J. James Matlack, A.
Daniel Garrison, J. Samuel Swan, J.

Pennsylvania.

James Allison, J. Samuel D. Ingham, J.
Samuel Breck, A. George Kremer, J.
John Brown, J. Samuel McKean, J.
James Buchanan, J. Philip Markley, J.
Samuel Edwards, J. Daniel H. Miller, J.
William Cox Ellis, J. James S. Mitchell, J.
Patrick Farrelly, J. Thomas Patterson, J.
John Finlay, J. George Plumer, J.
Walter Forward, J. George Wolf, J.
Robert Harris, J. Andrew Stewart, J.
Joseph Hemphill, J. Alexander Thompson, J.

Daniel Udree, J. James Wilson, J.
Isaac Wayne, J. Henry Wilson, J.
Louis McLane, Delaware. C.

Maryland.

William Hayward, jr. C. George E. Mitchell, A.
Joseph Kent, A. Raphael Neale, A.
John Lee, J. John S. Spence, A.
Peter Little, J. Henry R. Warfield, A.
Isaac McKim, J.

Virginia.

Mark Alexander, C. Thomas Newton, A.
William S. Areher, C. John Randolph, C.
Philip P. Barbour, C. William C. Rives, C.
John S. Barbour, C. Arthur Smith, C.
Burwell Bassett, C. Alexander Smyth, C.
John Floyd, C. William Smith, C.
R. S. Garnett, (absent) Andrew Stevenson, C.
Joseph Johnson, J. James Stephenson, C.
Jabez Leftwich, C. George Tucker, C.
William McCoy, C. John Taliaferro, C.
Charles F. Mercer, C. Jared Williams, C.

North Carolina.

Henry Conner, J. Willie P. Mangum, C.
John Culpeper, A. George B. Outlaw, C.
Veldon N. Edwards, C. Romulus M. Saunders, C.
Alfred M. Gatlin, C. Richard D. Spaight, C.
Thomas H. Hall, C. Robert B. Vance, J.
Charles Hooks, C. Lewis Williams, C.
John Long, C.

South Carolina.

Robert B. Campbell, J. George McDuffie, J.
John Carter, J. Joel R. Poinsett, J.
Joseph Gist, J. Sterling Tucker, J.
Andrew R. Govan, J. John Wilson, J.
James Hamilton, jr. J.

Georgia.

Joel Abbot, C. Edward F. Tattnell, C.
George Cary, C. Wiley Thompson, C.
Alfred Cuthbert, C. R. H. Wilde, C.
John Forsyth, C.

Kentucky.

H. Clay, (Speaker), A. Thomas Metcalfe, A.
Richard A. Buckner, A. Thomas P. Moore, J.
Robert P. Henry, J. Philip Thompson, A.
Francis Johnson, A. David Trimble, A.
John T. Johnson, J. David White, A.
Robert Letcher, A. Charles A. Wickliffe, J.

Tennessee.

A. Adam R. Alexander, J. Jacob C. Isacks, J.
Robert Allen, J. James B. Reynolds, J.
John Blair, J. James T. Sandford, J.
John Cocke, J. James Standefer, J.
Samuel Houston, J.

Ohio.

Moraccai Bartley, A. Thomas R. Ross, C.
Philemon Beecher, A. John Sloane, A.
John W. Campbell, J. Joseph Vance, A.
James W. Gazlay, J. Samuel F. Vinton, A.
Duncan McArthur, A. Elisha Whittlesey, A.
Wm. McLean, A. William Wilson, C.
John Patterson, A. John C. Wright, A.

Louisiana.

William L. Brent, A. Edward Livingston, J.
Henry H. Gurley, A.

Mississippi.

Christopher Rankin J.

Indiana.

Jacob Call J. John Test, J.
Jonathan Jennings J.

Illinois.

Daniel P. Cook A.

Alabama.

John McKee, J. George W. Owen, J.
Gabriel Moore, J.

Missouri.

John Scott, A.

SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING LIST.

	Adams.	Jackson.	Crawford.	Whole no. represent's
Maine	7	0	0	7
New-Hampshire	6	0	0	6
Massachusetts	12	1	0	13
Rhode-Island	2	0	0	2
Connecticut	6	0	0	6
Vermont	5	0	0	5
New-York	18	2	14	34
New-Jersey	1	5	0	6
Pennsylvania	1	25	0	26
Delaware	0	0	1	1
Maryland	5	3	1	9
Virginia	1	1	19	22*
North-Carolina	1	2	10	13
South-Carolina	0	9	0	9
Georgia	0	0	7	7
Kentucky	8	4	0	12
Tennessee	0	9	0	9
Ohio	10	2	2	14
Louisiana	2	1	0	3
Mississippi	0	1	0	1
Indiana	0	3	0	3
Illinois	1	0	0	1
Alabama	0	3	0	3
Missouri	1	0	0	1
	87	71	54	213

States voting for Mr. Adams—Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New-York, Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, Louisiana, Illinois and Missouri—13.

States voting for gen. Jackson—New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, South-Carolina, Tennessee, Indiana, Alabama and Mississippi—7.

States voting for Mr. Crawford—Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia—4.

The following table, (says the American), shows the strength of the respective candidates for the presidential chair, as determined by the late election:

STATES.	Adams.		Jackson.		Crawford.		Clay.	
	Colleges.	States....	Colleges.	States....	Colleges.	States....	Colleges.	States....
Maine	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
New-Hampshire	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode-Island	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
New-York	26	36	1	0	5	0	4	0
New-Jersey	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	0	0	28	28	0	0	0	0
Delaware	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0
Maryland	3	11	7	0	1	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	24	24	0	0
North Carolina	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	11	11	0	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	0
Kentucky	0	14	0	0	0	0	14	0
Tennessee	0	0	11	11	0	0	0	0
Ohio	0	16	0	0	0	0	16	0
Louisiana	2	5	3	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0
Illinois	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
Alabama	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
	84	139	99	71	41	51	37	00

*One absent from illness.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS. The following passed midshipmen, have been recently promoted to the rank of lieutenants in the navy of the United States, and rank in the order in which they are now arranged.

Daniel H. Mackay	John Bubier
Edward W. Carpenter	Victor M. Randolph
John L. Saunders	Joseph Cutts,
Joseph B. Hull	Jacob Crowninshield
Jott S. Paine	Frederick Engle
John E. Prentiss	Thomas S. Brown
Joseph Moorehead	Alexander J. D. Brown
Samuel B. Phelps	Jesse Smith
William T. Rodgers	John H. Smith
Thomas Pettigru	Merritt S. Seott (dead)
Augustus Cutts	Francis Sanderson
John S. Chauncey	John Rudd
Irvin Shubrick	Robert Ritchie
Charles Ellery	David R. Stewart
Thomas R. Gerry	William W. McKean
John Kelly	Benjamin Tallmadge, jr.
Hugh Dulany	Franklin Buchanan
Edmund Byrne	Hubbard H. Hobbs
Edward S. Johnson	Samuel Mercier
Wm. H. Gardner	Charles Lowndes
Frederick Jarret	Louis M. Goldsborough
David G. Farragut	Duncan N. Ingraham
Richard S. Pinckney	John Marston, jr.
Stephen B. Wilson	Henry Bruce
Edward C. Rutledge	William D. Newman
Wm. S. Harris	Henry A. Adams
Thomas Dornin	Alexander B. Pinkham
Benjamin S. Grimke	William A. Homer
John P. Tuttle	James D. Knight
Robert B. Cunningham	Joseph Mattison
James Glynn	William S. Walker
Joseph Myres	Alexander Sidell
William C. Wetmore	James G. Boughan
William B. Nicholson	George F. Pearson
Thomas R. Gedney	

MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON. From the late annual report of the warden of the state prison, it now appears that the present number of convicts in the prison, is 298, of whom 86 have been received within the last year. There have been 96 discharged within the year; 6 by death, 10 by pardon, and 80 in the completion of their sentence. Of the present prisoners, 54 are blacks, and 54 white foreigners—222 have been convicted of store breaking and theft, 26 of having counterfeited money, with intent to pass it, 16 for burglary, 11 for forgery and 23 for other offences—121 are employed as stone cutters, 30 as cabinet-makers, 27 as lumpers, 11 as brush-makers, &c. &c.

The expenses of the year, including \$14,446, the amount of stock remaining from the last year, \$8,521 paid officers at the prison, \$2,585 paid officers from the state treasury, together with all expenditures for provisions, clothing, medicines, and materials for labor, amounted to \$57,622. The receipts, including \$36,274 paid for stone, \$4,706 paid for labor by contractors, and allowing \$16,124 for stock on hand, amounted to \$58,834—making an excess of receipts, or clear profit, to the commonwealth, of \$1,211.

PERU. The following intelligence, (which there does not appear any possible reason to doubt the truth of), shows us that the war in Peru has, at length, been ended, by the complete triumph of Bolivar.

We are indebted, (says the Federal Gazette), to Mr. Beaumont, of the Kingston, [Jamaica], *Public Advertiser*, for his paper of the 21st of January, containing, in Spanish, an account of a decisive victory obtained by Bolivar over the Spanish army, on the 9th December. This intelligence, we learn from captain Franklin, of the schooner *Elizabeth*, was

brought to Kingston, by a sloop of war, in a short passage from off Carthagena. The article giving an account of this important event, is copied from the *Impreso de Lima*, and we translate it as follows:

"LIMA, Dec. 18th, 1824.

"Great victory—decisive triumph. The army of the liberator, under the command of general SUCRE, completely routed the Spanish royal army on the 9th of the present month, on the plains of Guamanguilla. General La Serna, who commanded it, was wounded and taken prisoner, with generals Canerac, Valdez, Carratalla, and other chiefs, officers and troops—the whole of the baggage, arms and warlike stores of the enemy, are now in our power. Lieutenant colonel Medina, aid-de-camp to his excellency, the liberator, was the bearer of the official despatches of this action, and it is much to be lamented that this officer was assassinated in Guando, by the rebels of that town—however, all the authorities in the immediate neighborhood of the battle, give official information of the triumph of our arms—adding that general Canerac, who took command of the Spanish army, after La Serna had been wounded, capitulated to general Sucre, agreeing expressly that the fortress of Callao should be delivered up to the army of the liberator.

The ninth of December, 1824, has completed the day which dawned so brilliantly on Junin. At the beginning of this year, the Spaniards threatened to re-conquer America with this army, which now no longer exists. The plains of Guamanguilla witnessed the victory, which has terminated the war of independence on the continent of Columbus. This has decided the question which divides Europe, which immediately interests America, which is of the first importance to the whole human race, and the influence of which will extend, without doubt, to thousands of succeeding generations. That question is, whether the world must be governed by the absolute power of those who call themselves *legitimates*, or whether the epoch has arrived, when the people shall enjoy their rights and liberties. In fine, the army of the liberator has solved the problem, and raised the last monument which was wanting to his glory. Gratitude shall inscribe on it the names of the conquerors of Guamanguilla, and of that illustrious GENIUS who has directed the war, who has saved Peru, and who, in the events of February, only discovered new roads to glory. His fame shall last to the end of the world, and this is a sentiment cherished by every heart that beats for liberty."

Since the foregoing was translated and put into type, we have received the *Kingston Chronicle*, in which the editor states that he has received the *official Gazette*, containing the account of the above victory. It was brought to Kingston by his Britannic majesty's schooner *Sicallow*, in four days from Carthagena.

Great rejoicings took place at Carthagena in consequence of the defeat of the royalists and the capture of Lima by the liberating army, under general Sucre; general Bolivar being absent on account of extreme indisposition. Several valuable Spanish merchantmen, that were at Callao, fell into the possession of the patriots.

The frigate *Venezuela*, com. Chitty, was fitting out at Carthagena to take despatches to England from the Columbian government, announcing the total annihilation of the Spanish forces in the south sea. A double bounty was paid to able bodied seamen who enlisted on board the *Venezuela*.

Transportation of the Mail.

Report of the postmaster general, in relation to the transportation of the public mail, between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
29th January, 1825.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the house of representatives of the United States, of the 24th instant, which directed that the memorial of sundry citizens of the state of Maryland, upon the subject of transporting the United States' mail, between the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, should be referred to the postmaster general, with instructions to report to the house what provisions are necessary, by law, if any, to remove the evil complained of by the petitioners; I have the honor to state, that during a considerable part of the winter and spring seasons of the year, when the weather is mild, the great mail route between the above cities is so bad, as to render the rapid movement of the stages upon it impracticable.

As there is but little travel on the greater part of this route, when the steam boats ply upon the Chesapeake and Delaware, the necessary repairs upon it have been almost wholly neglected for some years past. But, if this road were turnpiked the entire distance, the crossing of the Susquehannah at Havre de-Grace, which is more than a mile wide, will always impede, and frequently stop, the progress of the mail. High winds sometimes render an attempt to cross extremely hazardous; but floating ice, in the winter and spring seasons forms the most serious obstacle. Although the utmost exertions are always used by experienced ferrymen, the boat is frequently several hours in crossing with the mail. The time of crossing, at this season, is in the night, and frequently the darkness is so great, that the ferrymen have no other guide than the sounding of horns. The North East, Big Elk and Little Elk, are often impassable on this route, immediately after a heavy rain. These streams rise suddenly, and their currents are so rapid, when swollen, that, to cross them, is very dangerous. Last winter, in crossing them, as well as the Susquehannah, the mail was near being lost several times. At one time, one of the stage horses was drowned, and the others, with the mail, were saved by very great exertions.

The only effectual remedy to avoid delays at these rivers, would be to construct bridges over them. North East, Big Elk and Little Elk, might be bridged at a small expense, but a bridge over the Susquehannah, at Havre de Grace, if practicable, could not be seriously contemplated by any one, when the bridge at Port Deposit stands only six miles above. This bridge has been constructed at an expense of about one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, and is represented to be of good material and superior workmanship. When it was built, a turnpike road was contemplated to it from Baltimore, on nearly a direct line, thence, by the way of Newark, to Staunton, through which the present mail route passes. By actual survey, this route, from Staunton to Baltimore, is about one mile shorter than the road by Havre de Grace.

The "Baltimore and Rock Run Turnpike company" after constructing the bridge at Port Deposit, ceased further to prosecute their designs. No part of the turnpike has been made. Several roads lead from Baltimore to this bridge, and thence to intersect the present mail route eastwardly, but it is understood, that none of them are in a condition to admit of stages.

From Staunton to Baltimore, on the route surveyed by the way of the bridge, it is fifty seven miles and a half. It will not, however, be necessary to construct a road the whole of this distance, should it be deemed proper to establish the great mail route by the way of the bridge. The Baltimore and Havre de Grace turnpike runs nearly by the proper direction to the Great Gunpowder, a distance from Bal-

timore of thirteen miles; from thence to the bridge, the ground is represented to be level, and such as will admit of a road at small expense. From the bridge to Staunton, is twenty-six miles. To pass from the bridge by the way of Elkton, would increase the distance to Staunton four miles. Should this route be preferred, it would be only necessary to make a road from the bridge to Elkton, a distance of about seventeen miles.

The road from Elkton to Staunton has been turpiked. If a road of thirty-five or six miles in length, estimating the distance on both sides of the Susquehanna, were constructed, and bridges thrown over Big Elk and Little Elk, all obstructions to the rapid and regular transmission of the mail, between Baltimore and Philadelphia, would be removed. The road, from the bridge at Port Deposit to Elkton, would cross the North East Creek, at Gilpin's bridge.

The distance from Baltimore to Philadelphia, by the way of Port Deposit bridge and Elkton, would not be increased, over the present mail route, more than three miles.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN McLEAN.

The hon. HENRY CLAY,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

Bank of the United States.

Recapitulation of the general statement of the bank of the United States, and its offices of discount and deposit.

[January 6, 1825.]

Capital stock	34,995,919 63
Notes issued	13,234,842 46
Dividends unclaimed	839,700 52
Discount, exchange and interest	146,193 08
Profit and loss, and contingent interest	709,758 62
Contingent fund	3,750,947 67
Due to bank United States and offices	19,028,674 79
state banks	509,826 70
Seven per cent. stock	865,879 35
Six do. exchanged	786,336 41
Baring, Brothers & Co.	2,407,292 90
Deposites, viz:	
On account of the treasurer	
of the United States,	4,699,175 80
Deduct overdrafts, &c.	88,995 23
	4,610,850 57
On account of public officers	2,092,263 62
individuals	5,330,921 39
Special deposits of treasury drafts	565,000 00
	89,873,732 70
Funded debt United States, (various)	18,422,027 38
Bills discounted, personal security	23,170,541 93
funded debt	258,824 86
bank stock	5,055,459 98
Domestic bills of exchange	2,727,791 22
Foreign do.	24,178 00
Real estate	1,360,058 94
Mortgages, &c.	135,091 85
Due from bank U. States and offices	16,880,255 82
State banks	2,639,921 78
Debt of S. Smith and B. & G. Williams & Co.	1,207,332 08
Due by United States	5,267 22
Deficiencies	500,931 15
Banking houses, bonus, premium, &c.	1,852,925 97
Expenses	36,894 64
Cash—notes bank U. States and offices	7,193,043 06
of state banks	1,056,224 51
Specie	6,746,952 21
	59,873,732 70

	Bills discounted on personal security.	Specie.
Bank United States	2,260,517 02	849,074 73
Office Portsmouth	400,649 76	55,242 95
Boston	1,544,945 87	772,589 39
Providence	372,192 64	99,627 64
Hartford	439,057 96	43,389 42
New York	3,565,956 98	1,416,468 76
Baltimore	2,309,027 24	613,000 00
Washington	1,246,399 38	78,518 07
Richmond	1,123,884 21	123,745 87
Norfolk	648,123 83	94,968 87
Fayetteville	468,149 39	33,196 42
Charleston	1,729,583 92	316,340 94
Savannah	448,125 21	163,495 11
Lexington	1,036,773 38	65,041 96
Louisville	1,075,308 98	70,364 87
Chillicothe	430,182 00	46,858 26
Cincinnati	1,302,801 94	15,374 63
New Orleans	2,073,277 50	837,456 31
Pittsburg	698,489 32	42,177 94
	23,170,541 93	6,746,952 21

In addition to this sum of specie on hand, there is in transitu from western offices 300,000 00

Making a total of 7,046,952 21

	Due to bank United States and offices.	Deposites of individuals.
Bank United States	4,694,857 93	1,877,780 10
Office Portsmouth	72,474 97	7,085 58
Boston	901,229 50	123,104 62
Providence	41,580 11	41,950 13
Hartford	126,832 67	16,749 35
New York	888,444 85	661,965 10
Baltimore	5,338,126 80	405,773 51
Washington	72,189 98	166,493 40
Richmond	7,513 50	114,621 59
Norfolk	92,041 77	276,947 00
Fayetteville	129,521 68	4,946 30
Charleston	576,050 01	517,195 27
Savannah	459 37	39,896 10
Lexington	1,048,390 84	81,556 56
Louisville	1,120,871 04	99,281 22
Chillicothe	512,360 15	23,222 20
Cincinnati	2,422,605 75	40,870 91
New Orleans	213,810 54	771,380 45
Pittsburg	749,313 33	60,097 38
	19,028,674 79	5,330,921 39

The following, from the National Intelligencer, is added for the better shewing the present state of the bank.

"That the bank is in a prosperous condition and doing a good business, is apparent from the fact that the institution, with its capital stock of \$35,000,000, is receiving interest upon \$50,228,823 37, of which, perhaps, forty millions carry an interest of six per cent. This is exclusive of the item of "mortgages," and of others stated as doubtful, and of the interest, if any received, on debts due from the state banks.

The amount of specie on hand is large, and the amount of notes in circulation small, viz: \$6,091,799, as is ascertained by deducting the amount of "notes on hand" from the amount of "notes issued." The amount of "dividends unclaimed" appears large, from the circumstance of the semi-annual dividend having been declared the moment before the date of the statement.

From the statement of February 3, 1824, and that of January 6, 1825, we ascertain the following facts, by a comparison of which we shall arrive at results which will still better enable us to judge of the condition of the institution:

	In Feb. 1824.	In Jan. 1825.
Funded debt,	10,374,014	18,422,927
Notes issued,	11,671,347	13,224,842
Notes on hand,	6,668,215	7,193,043
Pr-fit & loss & cont. int.	271,708	709,758

With these great advantages of the present time over that of a year past, the amount of discounted bills, of all sorts, is not lessened two millions of dollars.

Mint of the United States.

To the house of representatives of the U. S.

I herewith transmit a report from the director of the mint of the United States, showing the operations of that institution for the last year.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Feb. 2, 1825.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1825.

SIR—I have the honor to lay before you a report of the operations of the mint, during the past year.

From the statement of the treasurer, herewith transmitted, it appears that the coinage executed within the above period has amounted to \$1,858,297; consisting of 4,786,894 pieces of coin, viz.

Of gold,	19,949 pieces, amounting to	\$93,200
Of silver,	3,504,954	1,752,477
Of copper,	1,262,000	12,620
	4,786,894	1,858,297

Deposites of gold have been, for the last three years, inconsiderable. While gold bullion is in demand, at a premium on its standard value, for the purpose of exportation as a remittance, instead of bills at the current exchange, no adequate inducement exists to bring it to the mint, if its value can be otherwise satisfactorily ascertained. It is obvious, that, if coined and issued under such circumstances, it cannot be retained in circulation.

Of the gold coined within the year, about five per cent. was received from North Carolina, thirty-five from Africa, and fifty from South America, and the West Indies. The remainder, about ten per cent. is of uncertain origin.

Of silver, the receipt has been abundant throughout the year. The amount now in the vaults of the mint exceeds \$300,000; and no failure of the supply is at present anticipated. A large portion of this supply comes directly from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies, in various forms of unwrought bullion, in plate, and in coins not admitted into our currency. But the principal deposits are made in foreign coins, by the banks, especially the bank of the United States; about \$1,200,000 having been received from that institution within the past year.

The amount of copper, coined and uncoined, the property of the United States, now at the mint, is about \$25,000. The issue of cents, within the year, has amounted to \$15,475; on which a profit has accrued, of nearly \$4,500, as will be more particularly specified in the usual return made by the treasurer, on that subject.

The aggregate profit, heretofore realized, on the coinage of copper, having amply refunded the amount ordinarily invested, on behalf of the government, in the purchase of that article, the profit now derived from the annual issue of cents, which is regularly paid into the treasury of the United States, is an effective reimbursement of so much of the amount expended, under the appropriation of the year, for the support of the mint.

Copper coins being transported at the expense and risk of the government, to all parts of the United States, the knowledge of this facility, as it is more generally diffused, may be expected to increase the

demand for them. Care is taken that this demand shall always be promptly satisfied.

No material interruption has occurred, within the year, to the ordinary business of the mint. Though the retirement from office, and closely following decease, of my excellent predecessor, marked this period, the assiduous care of highly qualified officers, long associated with him, preserved, unimpaired, the progress of its operations. The present report exhibits an amount of coinage, inferior, by only a minute difference, to that of the year 1820, hitherto the most productive in the records of the establishment.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL MOORE.

To the president of the United States.

Report on Piracies.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—JAN. 31.

Report of the committee of foreign relations of the house of representatives, on piracy and outrages on American commerce, by Spanish privateers.

The committee of foreign relations, to whom was referred so much of the president's message to congress, at the opening of the present session, as relates to piracy and the outrages committed upon our commerce by vessels bearing Spanish commissions, and the memorials from different quarters of the union on the same subjects, availing themselves of the documents accompanying the president's message to the senate, of the 13th of January, which have been printed by order of that body, present to the house the result of their deliberations upon the subject submitted to them:

From the commencement of the revolution, which has terminated in the separation of Spanish continental America from Old Spain, the commerce of the United States, in common with that of all other nations, has suffered frequent outrages from the vessels of the adverse parties, duly commissioned, with doubtful commissions, and from pirates, who sought to conceal their true character by the use of the flag of some one of the belligerents. Constant efforts have been made by this government to redress injuries suffered, and to prevent future outrages. Congress have, at all times, been prepared to give, and have afforded, all the means, necessary for these purposes, within their province.

The act of the 3d of March, 1819, was passed specially to protect the commerce of the United States, and punish the crime of piracy. It gave to the president power, (a power, however, which the president possesses without an act of congress), to employ the public armed vessels of the United States to protect our merchant vessels and their crews from piratical aggression and depredation, to authorize the detention, capture and trial of any armed vessels which attempted any piratical depredation, search, seizure or restraint of an American vessel. It authorized our merchant vessels to capture armed ships, not commissioned by a friendly power, and to recapture vessels taken by them, and it directed the condemnation of the vessels so captured or recaptured, if provided for the punishment of the pirates, when convicted by the competent tribunals. This act was limited to one year, but was continued in force, by the act of May 15, 1820, for two years, and the first four sections made perpetual by the act of the 30th January, 1823.

The re-establishment of the constitutional government in Old Spain, in March, 1820, inspired the strongest hope that the contest between Spain and Spanish continental America would be soon amicably terminated, in a manner satisfactory to the parties at war, to the commercial and civilized world, and to all the lovers of humanity, justice and liberty. The

first movements of the regenerated government promised a speedy realization of this hope.

The cortes of Spain directed negotiations to be opened with Spanish America: commissioners were appointed; but the contending parties did not take the same view of the great questions between them. Old Spain would not admit the recognition of the independence of the Spanish American governments, as the basis of negotiation; and the Spanish American governments would not negotiate without that preliminary recognition. While these abortive attempts at negotiation were made, there was a temporary cessation of hostilities in Venezuela. The war, however, was renewed in Venezuela before the negotiations were broken off. Fortune favored the Americans and the European Spaniards were driven from the continent. During this desperate contest, general Morales, the commander of the Spanish forces, issued his extraordinary proclamation, declaring a coast of twelve hundred miles in a state of blockade, and interdicting all foreign commerce with the Spanish Main, as inconsistent with the colonial law of Old Spain. This proclamation has been the fruitful source of most of the evils since suffered by all commercial nations in the West Indies, and in the Gulf of Mexico. Numerous pirates, and swarms of privateersmen, (subsequently degenerated into pirates), have preyed upon all neutral commerce. Protection to that of the United States should have been, if it has not been, afforded, against pirates, by the use of all the necessary means under the control of the executive—by a vigorous exertion of the naval power; by incessant watchfulness on the seas, and on the coast infested by them; rigorous examination of all suspected vessels of every size; ardent pursuit of the persons found *flagrante delicto*, wherever they sought refuge; careful prosecution, before the competent tribunals, of all the accused who were taken; unrelenting severity in inflicting punishment, where guilt was judicially established—against privateersmen, by appeals to the government of Spain, requiring, immediately, redress for the past and security for the future: if made in vain, application should have been made to congress, to authorize reprisals, or to declare war, as the extent of the injury, and a due regard to the condition of the Spanish government, should have required. A further reference, however, to the past, would not be useful. For the present, and for the future, if legislative provisions are necessary, they should be made.

Piracy at present exists in the same form as in the year 1822, when a species of naval force, supposed to be particularly adapted to suppress it, was placed at the disposal of the executive. This force was believed to have answered the expectations entertained of it, as the president, at the opening of the last session of congress, announced that "it had been eminently successful in the accomplishment of its objects." If further experience has shewn that this species of force is inadequate to the accomplishment of the object, and that another may be advantageously substituted, there can be no doubt of the propriety of the substitution. This is a point, however, that the committee do not consider it their duty to examine; it belongs properly to another committee, the result of whose deliberations upon it has been already presented to the house. The merchants of the United States, who have, with the exception of our seamen, the deepest interest in this subject, suggest the propriety of suffering the owners of vessels to arm for their own defence. There is no law forbidding such defensive armament, nor is any law required to justify it. It is, however, asserted, that the restraints upon the armament of merchant vessels are inconvenient and oppressive, and that they ought to be removed. The only provision on this subject is, that which requires

bond and security to be given to prevent an unlawful use of the armed vessel; a provision which should not be changed—an adherence to which the best interest of commerce requires.

The propriety of authorizing, by law, the pursuit of the pirates on land, has also been a subject of consideration. The committee do not deem an act of congress for this purpose necessary. The rule of international law is, that fugitives from the justice of one nation are to be considered in another as strangers entitled to protection, and having a right of residence—on the common principle, that no nation has a right to punish a person who has not offended itself, nor is it bound to assist its neighbor in the execution of its criminal laws. Pirates are criminals against all nations, punishable in every tribunal; the common enemies of mankind; the duty of all nations and every man is, to hunt them down, that they may be delivered up to offended justice. Fresh pursuit of enemies into the territory of a common friend, is not universally admitted to be a right of war. Powerful nations never permit feeble neighbors to enter their territory for this purpose; but enter, without scruple, in pursuit of their enemies, the territory of such neighbors, unless restrained by the apprehension that the mutual friend seeks a fair occasion to become an ally against them in the war. Practically, the question is one not of right, but of relative power. The pursuit of a mutual enemy into the territory of a friendly or allied power, is a right of war: it cannot be deemed a violation of the sovereignty of that power: it confers a favor, and imposes upon him an obligation of gratitude.

The common enemy cannot avail himself of the protection of the territory of the third power, but by surrendering himself as prisoner of war; and, in that event, if the force of the pursuer was the cause of the surrender, the pursuer might rightfully claim the benefit of the surrender. Under this rule, the pursuit and capture of pirates any where, and every where, may be justified. The executive has acted upon it. Instructions have been given to our naval commanders to pursue and capture, on Spanish territory, pirates who seek refuge or concealment there. The government of Spain has been duly warned of the existence of these orders; it knows that they will be obeyed. No remonstrance has been made by it; no objections have, as far as the committee have been informed, been urged. The acquiescence of Spain is all that should be desired. A distinction is supposed to exist between pursuit of pirates on lands uninhabited, and on those inhabited; and it is imagined that the authority of congress is necessary to justify pursuit in the latter case, while, in the former, the power of the executive alone is sufficient. The committee do not admit the correctness of this distinction. Fresh pursuit is justifiable in either case, if necessary to the capture of the pirate. There is greater danger of collision with the friendly power, when the object of pursuit flies into a settled country, and greater care is requisite to avoid giving offence; but the same principles apply to either case, and it is just as necessary that congress should legislate to justify the capture of pirates, as to authorize the pursuit of them into any place of refuge inhabited or unsettled.

From an attentive examination of the letters of the agent who was sent to Cuba to obtain information, relative to the pirates who have long infested the coast of that island, it would seem that no fresh pursuit on land will eradicate the evil. Authority must exist to search in the suspected settlements for persons believed to be guilty of piracy, and for the evidence of their guilt, and to bring them before our tribunals for trial and punishment. This authority congress cannot give, without making war upon Spain. It cannot be used without wresting from Spain her

municipal jurisdiction. The evil lies too deep to be reached by any ordinary measures, which foreign powers can apply to it.

The government of Spain must give to the local authority what it is said to want—sufficient strength to prevent and to punish crimes; it must perform its duties, or those who suffer from its neglect or weakness, will be driven, by the necessity of the case, to apply the corrective. The committee would bring more distinctly into view the only efficient remedy, and recommend a resort to it, if they believed sufficient time had elapsed since remonstrances were made by our government to Spain, to prove incontestibly that she wanted either the power or the will to do her duty, although they are aware that the conduct of any government, in applying that remedy, without previous concert with other nations, alike interested in the question, would be liable to misconception, and excite well founded jealousies. The committee cannot doubt that the executive, applying all proper means to prevent, to detect, and to punish the crime of piracy, and pressing upon Spain, and her local authorities, that the honor and the interest of Spain requires their best exertions for the same purpose, will not fail to confer with the great commercial nations, on the extraordinary measures to be used, if the object is not speedily accomplished by the faithful exertion of the powers of Spain.

The danger to which our commerce is exposed, and the injuries it has suffered from privateers, acting under regular or irregular commissions, are of a different character, and require a different remedy. The committee understand that outrages of this kind have almost, if not entirely, ceased; for those which have been inflicted, or which may hereafter be inflicted, Spain is directly responsible. Reparation must be had; by negotiation, or by the exercise of such powers as may, for that purpose, be vested in the executive by congress.

To guard against future injury, the safest resource is to enforce promptly ample redress for that which has been suffered. The committee have already referred to the injuries suffered in consequence of the proclamation of Morales. Those injuries are not yet redressed. The government of Spain has not attempted to justify a proclamation declaring, with a naval force insufficient to shut up the smallest port on the coast, a seacoast of twelve hundred miles in a state of blockade, nor the absurd pretension that the property of all neutral nations is, under the colonial law of Spain, liable to confiscation, if taken on its way to Spanish America; but the property of American citizens, captured by privateers from the islands of Porto Rico and Cuba, and from Porto Cabello, is now withheld under these pretensions. The Spanish government having formally revoked the blockade, gives to the tribunals of Spain an excuse for the condemnation of all property seized prior to that revocation; an excuse of which they do not hesitate to avail themselves. Acting under instructions from the president, of the 28th April, 1823, the minister of the United States at the court of Spain, demanded satisfaction in January, 1824, from that government, for the outrages committed from Porto Cabello, and the islands of Porto Rico and Cuba, upon the commerce of the United States, and for the wanton murder of one of our gallant officers in the harbor of St. John's, by the officer commanding the fort at its entrance. In September, of the same year, Spain was again called upon to indemnify those who had suffered in person or property under the proclamation of blockade, or from the interdiction of neutral commerce to the Spanish Main. In October, the just reclamations of our government were, for the third time, formally made to the government of Spain. No satisfaction has been given, no indemnity has been promised, nor has there been even a satisfactory excuse given

for the delay to answer the just demands of the minister of the United States.

The character of the injury sustained, its origin, the period elapsed since it was inflicted, the formal and fruitless demand for reparation for more than twelve months, justify reprisals. An anxious desire not to act harshly to a government embarrassed by internal difficulties, and enfeebled by recent revolutions; the distance of the seat of the Spanish government from the places in which the evils complained of originated; the death of the minister appointed by the Spanish government, on the eve of his departure to this country; and the recent selection of another minister, whose appointment and intended departure for the United States, has been communicated in an official letter, a translation of which is herewith presented to the house, induce the committee not to propose any legislative enactment, under the firm conviction that this forbearance will give to Spain a new motive to make, speedily, ample reparation for the injuries sustained, and that, if it does not produce this desired effect, it will justify, in the eyes of all nations, any and every step congress may hereafter be compelled to take.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 24th January, 1825.

SIR: I have the honor of enclosing, herewith, a translation of the only answer yet received from the Spanish government, to Mr. Nelson's notes on the subject of piracy and outrages on our commerce. It has been received since the communications to congress of the previous documents were made.

I am, with great respect, sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

John Forsyth, esq. chairman of the
committee of foreign relations, H. R. U. S.

[TRANSLATION.]

Mr. Zea Bermudez to Mr. Nilson.

SIR: From the middle of September last, when I took possession of the appointment which the kindness of the king, my august master, deigned to intrust me, I dedicated, by order of his majesty, my attention to the different notes presented by you, relative to the claims of the American subjects, who thought themselves entitled to be indemnified by Spain for the losses which they have suffered in the seas of America. A business so complicated, in which considerable interests are involved, presented so much more difficulty, by how much there were intermingled with it other interests and other claims of Spanish subjects against the government and subjects of the United States.

His majesty, desirous of preserving the friendship and good harmony which happily subsists between both nations, and that, in faithful observance of existing treaties, both governments should terminate, in a friendly manner, this delicate question, the legitimate rights, and just pretensions of both being mutually conciliated, has thought that the most proper means for gaining this desired end, is to send immediately a minister plenipotentiary, to reside near the American government, who, by his information, prudence and practical knowledge of the relations between both countries, may be, at the same time, the interpreter and the executor of the just intentions of the king. In consequence, his majesty has been pleased to appoint Don Jose de Heredia, his envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in the United States of America. He will set out for his new destination as soon as possible.

I hasten to inform you of this, that you may be pleased to lay it before your government; and I avail myself of this occasion, to repeat to you the assur-

ances of my most distinguished consideration. God preserve you many years.

Your most obedient servant,
FRANCISCO DE ZEBA BERMUDEZ.
San Lorenzo, 19th Nov. 1824.

Eighteenth Congress—2d Session.

SENATE.

February 11. On motion of Mr. Tazewell,

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause to be transmitted to John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, vice president elect of the United States, notification of his election to that office; and that the president of the senate do make and sign a certificate, in the words following, to wit: "Be it known that the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, being convened at the city of Washington, on the second Wednesday of February, in the year of our Lord, 1825, the undersigned, president of the senate, pro tempore, did, in the presence of the said senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates and count all the votes of the electors for a president and vice president of the United States; whereupon it appeared that John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, had a majority of the votes of the electors as vice president—by all which it appears that John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, has been duly elected vice president of the United States, agreeably to the constitution. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, this — day of February 1825." And that the president of the senate do cause the certificate aforesaid to be laid before the president of the United States, with this resolution.

The military appropriation bill was then taken up. It was proposed to strike out the following item—

"For making surveys and carrying on the operations of the board of engineers, in relation to internal improvements, and in addition to an unexpended balance on hand, \$23,567."

Considerable debate followed—during which the reading of the following letter was called for—

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, 17th January, 1825.

SIR: I have the honor to present to you an estimate of the expense which will attend the operations of the board of internal improvement during the current year, predicated on the supposition that the board will be employed in reconnoitring and examining the different routes for the great national road, from the seat of government to New Orleans, and that all the topographical engineers that can be spared from the survey of the coast, together with Mr. Shriver's brigade, will be engaged in continuing the survey of the route for a canal communication between the tide waters of the Chesapeake and lake Erie, with a view to its completion, with the exception of one brigade of topographical engineers, which will be employed in surveying the route between Buzzard's bay and Barnstable bay.

The sum required for these operations is \$39,744, from which, deducting the sum of \$10,177, the balance remaining on hand from the last year's appropriation, applicable to these objects, there will be left the sum of \$29,567 to be provided, as will more fully appear by the accompanying statement.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ALEXANDER MACOMB, chief engineer.

To John C. Calhoun, secretary of war.

Estimate of the expense of examinations and surveys, for roads and canals, for the year 1825.

Three military brigades	\$18,585 00
One civil brigade	8,960 00
Repair of instruments	60 50
Pay of two civil engineers	7,200 00
Pay of civil engineer, attached to the board,	1,820 00
Extra to two members of the board	1,612 00
Ditto to three assistants	481 50
Contingencies, waggons, pack-horses, &c.	435 00
	38,744 60
Remaining of the last year's appropriation	10,177 00

The amount required to be appropriated for the service of the present year, \$28,567 60

The speakers were Messrs. Johnson, of Ky. Macon, Holmes, of Maine, Hayne, Smith, Johnson, of Lou. Chandler and Lowrie. The question on striking out the item was decided as follows:

YE. S.—Messrs. Barbour, Bell, Branch, Chandler, Clayton, Cobb, D'Walt, Dickerson, Gaillard, Holmes, of Maine, King, of N. Y. Knight, Lowrie, McLean, Macon, Mills, Taylor, Tazewell, Van Buren—19.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barton, Benton, Bauligny, Brown, Edwards, Hayne, Holmes, of Miss. Johnson, of Ken. Johnston, of Lou. Kelly, King, of Alab. Lanman, Lloyd, of Mass. Noble, Partout, Roggles, S-ymour, Smith, Talbot, Thomas, Williams—21.

So the senate retained the appropriation.

The senate, after this, spent some time in executive business, and then

Adjourned to Monday.

February 14. The president communicated a report from the secretary of war, with a statement of the expenditures of the national armies, and of the arms, &c. made therein the last year.

On motion of Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. the senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States for the year 1825. The few amendments proposed by the committee were agreed to, and the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be engrossed for its third reading.

The bill making appropriations for the military service of the United States, was read the third time and passed.

The senate then took up the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1825, together with the amendments reported thereto.

The amendments were agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Much minor or preparatory business was attended to—which will be sufficiently noticed in its progress.

The following message was received from the president of the United States:

To the senate of the United States:

I herewith transmit a report from the secretary of war, with a report to him by the chief engineers, of the examination which has been made by the board of engineers for internal improvement, in obedience to their instructions, of the country between the Potomac and the Ohio rivers, between the Ohio rivers and lake Erie, between the Alleghany and Schuylkill rivers, the Delaware and the Rariton, between Buzzard's and Barnstable bays, and the Naragansett roads and Boston harbor, with explanatory observations on each route. From the view which I have taken of these reports, I contemplate results of incalculable advantage to our union, because I see in them the most satisfactory proof, that certain impediments, which had a tendency to embarrass the intercourse between some of its most important sections, may be removed, without serious difficulty, and that facilities may be afforded, in other quarters, which will have the happiest effect. Of the right of congress to promote these great results, by the appropriation of the public money, in harmony with the states to be affected by them, having already communicated my sentiments fully, and on mature consideration, I deem it unnecessary to enlarge at this time.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, February 14, 1825.

War department, February 12, 1825.

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith a communication from the chief engineer, submitting to this department the proceedings of the board of engineers for internal improvement, under the act of congress, passed April 30, 1824, authorizing the executive to cause to be procured the necessary surveys, plans and estimates upon the subject of roads and canals. The reports are very full and in detail. The board have reported favorably as to the practicability of passing the summit level between the waters of the Potomac and the Ohio, by means of a canal, and that it may be effected at a small expense, compared with the aduan-

tages expected to result from its execution in a national and commercial point of view.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. C. CALHOUN.

To the president of the United States.

The following is the report of the members of the board of internal improvement:

Washington city, February 3, 1825.

SIR: The board of internal improvement have the honor to transmit two reports on the proposed canal communications between the tide-water of the Potomac and the Ohio river; between the Ohio and lake Erie; between the Alleghany and Schuylkill, or tide-water of the Susquehannah; between the Delaware and the Rariton; between Buzzard's and Barnstable bays; and between Naragansett roads and Boston harbor. Accompanying these reports will be found a letter from Dr. Howard, on his reconnoissance of the country south of the Glades; a memoir on the part of the Alleghany river; a memoir by each of the chiefs of brigade, viz: maj. Abert, capt. McNeill and Mr. James Shriver; a letter from lieutenant John N. Dillahunty; a copy of the records of the board in relation to the Ohio and lake Erie canal routes, and nineteen maps, general and particular, of the several sections of country explored and surveyed, of which the following is a list:

- No. 1. Survey of part of the route of the Potomac canal, in 1824, by J. J. Abert, major and T. E. assisted by lieutenant's Swilt, Maccomb, Bennett, Long and Wilson.
2. Maps of the eastern section of the summit level of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. Surveyed by Wm. Gibbs McNeill, capt. U. S. topog. eng; lieutenants Lewis G. D. Russey, Wm. Cook, Isaac Trimble, R. C. Hazzard, Juo. N. Dillahunty, John M. Fessenden, W. G. Williams.
3. Profiles attached to capt. McNeill's map of the summit level, numbered 2.
4. Profiles attached to capt. McNeill's map of the summit level, numbered 2.
5. Profiles attached to capt. McNeill's map of the summit level, numbered 2.
6. Profiles attached to capt. McNeill's map of the summit level, numbered 2.
7. Profiles attached to capt. McNeill's map of the summit level, numbered 2.
8. Profiles attached to capt. McNeill's map of the summit level, numbered 2.
9. Plan of a proposed summit level of the Ohio and Chesapeake canal, between the little Youghagany and Crabtree creek, by Mr. Howard, assistant civil engineer.
10. Profile of the surface of the ground over a proposed summit level of the Ohio and Chesapeake canal, by Mr. Howard, assistant civil engineer.
11. Map of surveys of the western section of the summit level of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, by James Shriver, assistant civil engineer.
12. Topography of the map of surveys, by James Shriver, assistant civil engineer.
13. Profiles attached to Mr. James Shriver's map, numbered 11.
14. Profiles attached to Mr. James Shriver's map, numbered 11.
15. Profiles attached to Mr. James Shriver's map, numbered 11.
16. Map of the country between Washington and Pittsburg, showing the proposed routes of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, compiled by E. H. Courteney, lieutenant corps engineers.
17. Map of the country between Pittsburg and lake Erie, showing the proposed route of the Ohio and Erie canal, compiled by Mr. Howard, assistant civil engineer.
18. Map of the country between Pittsburg and Philadelphia, showing the route of a proposed canal from the Ohio to the Delaware, compiled by George Dutton, lieutenant corps engineers.
19. Plan and profile of a summit and level for the proposed canal between Buzzard's and Barnstable bays, surveyed Sept. 1813, by L. Baldwin, copied by lieutenant Fessenden, of the artillery.

In execution of the orders of the secretary of war, communicated in your letter of the 31st May last, "to make a reconnoissance of the country between the waters of the Potomac and the head of steamboat navigation of the Ohio, and between the Ohio and Lake Erie, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of a communication between these points, of designating the most suitable route for the same, and of forming plans and estimates, in detail, of the expense of execution," the board proceeded from the seat of government, through the portion of country indicated therein. Having deliberately examined every local circumstance on that part of the Alleghany mountain which lies between the headwaters of the Potomac and those of the Youghagany, a branch of the

Monongahela, the board prepared instructions for the preliminary surveys and measurements to be executed by the topographical engineers, and other officers and gentlemen attached for this service, and having now maturely considered the circumstances observed by them personally, and carefully studied the results of such of these preliminary surveys as are completed, they are decidedly of opinion that this communication is practicable.

The board, on viewing the country between the Ohio and Lake Erie, along various lines indicated by public opinion, became possessed of such facts as place the practicability of canalling, from the head of steamboat navigation, in the Ohio, to Lake Erie, beyond all doubt. The information collected by the board, is not, however, of a nature to enable them to decide which of the several routes deserves a preference; and a definitive choice can only be made after the several surveys, indicated by the extract from the record of the board, herewith, shall have been executed.

In further execution of orders, the board repaired to the state of Massachusetts, and viewed the ground between Buzzard's and Barnstable bays, where the isthmus of Cape Cod is not only narrow, but so low, compared with the adjacent country, as to have attracted public attention to this improvement, at an early period. Aided by the maps and reports heretofore made of this ground, at the public expense, and by maps and investigations which had been made more recently, at private expense, the board are of opinion this canal might be opened at least as deep as low water, at no extraordinary cost. The tide rising from eight or ten feet on the Barnstable side, this depth of water might be carried through the canal. The locks on the Barnstable side to be protected by a breakwater or pier.

The board also made a reconnoissance of the ground between Narragansett bay and Boston harbor—likewise with the advantage of knowing the result of previous surveys, under the authority of the state government, whence they infer, that further investigation may show this communication to be practicable.

In execution of the orders of the secretary of war, requiring a co-operation with the canal commissioners of the state of Pennsylvania, the board examined the whole route of the proposed canal from the Alleghany to the Schuylkill.

From observations made by the board a long line, and from surveys and levellings since made by the Pennsylvania commissioners, the board are inclined to believe in the possibility of this work; but they think that further investigations are necessary to the definitive settlement of this question.

The co-operation of the board with the commissioners of the state of New-Jersey, resulted in a strong conviction of the practicability of a canal communication between the Delaware and the Rariton, by leading the water of the former, from about twenty-six miles above the city of Trenton, to the summit ground between Trenton and Brunswick; and that the abundance of the water of the Delaware, will supply a canal of dimensions adapted to the vessels navigating the great rivers and bays of the sea-coast. The board are, however, of opinion that, previous to fixing the exact route of the canal, lines should be run from the vicinity of Bordentown across the summit, to the lowest point on the Rariton, to which a canal can, with due economy, be extended, with a view to avoid as much of the difficult tide navigation of the two rivers as possible.

The board has the satisfaction to acknowledge the zeal, perseverance and ability with which all the officers of the two corps of engineers, and other gentlemen attached to the service, have fulfilled their duties to the extent which the time and the season of

the year permitted. The unfinished parts of their instructions comprehend the eastern section of the Ohio and Chesapeake canal, from Cumberland to tide, some lines on the summit, and the whole western section.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

G. TOTTEN, Maj. eng. brev't Lt. col.
S. BERNARD, Brig. gen.

Members of the board of internal improvement.

JNO. L. SULLIVAN.

To brev't maj. gen. Alex. Macomb,
Col. commandant U. S. engineers.

And then the senate adjourned.

Feb. 15. The bill making appropriation for the support of government for the year 1825, was read the third time and passed.

The bill making appropriation for the support of the navy of the United States, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Noble presented the preamble and resolution of the general assembly of the state of Indiana, instructing their senators and requesting their representatives in congress to use their exertions in obtaining an extension of the laws passed for the relief of purchasers of public lands, to all holders of certificates who failed to file their application for extended credit, so that they, or their legal representatives, be allowed to apply the instalments paid, in the same manner, and with the same privileges, that they could now do, if they had filed their application for credit with the register of their respective land districts; which was read and referred to the committee on public lands.

After other business, the senate resumed, as in committee of the whole, (Mr. King, of Alabama, in the chair), the bill to amend the judicial system of the United States, and to provide for three additional circuit courts; the question being on recommending the bill with instructions.

After some remarks from Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, explanatory of the bill, and a motion from Mr. Tazewell to postpone it indefinitely, a long debate took place, which consumed the remainder of the day. The motion was zealously opposed by Messrs. Talbot, Kelly, R. M. Johnson and Eaton; and supported by Messrs. Barbour and Van Buren; and, finally, the question being taken, it was decided in the negative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barbour, Barton, Branch, Clayton, Cobb, Edwards, Elliot, Findlay, King, of New-York, Lowrie, Macon, Mills, Taylor, Tazewell, Van Buren, Van Dyke—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Benton, Boulogny, Brown, Chandler, Dickerson, Eaton, Gaillard, Holmes, of Maine, Holmes, of Miss. Jackson, Johnson, of Ky. Kelly, King, of Alabama, Lanman, Loyd, of Mass. McLean, Noble, Palmer, Parrott, Ruggles, Seymore, Smith, Talbot, Thomas, Williams—25.

The question then recurring on the motion to recommit the bill with instructions,

The senate adjourned.

Feb. 16. After other business, the senate spent an hour in the consideration of executive business.

When the doors were opened—

The senate then again took up, in committee of the whole, (Mr. King, of Alabama, in the chair), the bill to amend the judicial system of the United States, and for the appointment of three additional circuit judges, (in the western states), the question pending being on the recommitment of the bill to the judiciary committee.

After a short debate on this question, between Messrs. Hayne, Talbot, Van Buren, Barbour, Holmes, of Maine, Mills, Johnson, of Kentucky, and Edwards,

each briefly submitting his reasons for favoring or

opposing the re-commitment, the question was decided by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barbour, Barton, Benton, Boulogny, Branch, Clayton, Cobb, D'Wolf, Edwards, Elliot, Findlay, Hayne, King, of New York, Knight, Lowrie, Melvaine, Mills, Parrott, Taylor, Tazewell, Van Buren, Van Dyke, Williams—23

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Brown, Chandler, Dickerson, Eaton, Gaillard, Holmes, of Maine, Holmes, of Miss. Jackson, Johnson, of Ky. Kelly, King, of Alabama, Lanman, Loyd, of Mass. McLean, Macon, Noble, Palmer, Ruggles, Seymour, Smith, Talbot, Thomas—23.

The senate being equally divided, the motion to recommit the bill was lost, and the further consideration of it proceeded.

An amendment, offered by Mr. Talbot, was rejected without debate—18 members rising for it, and 15 against it.

Mr. Tazewell moved so to amend the bill, as to provide that "the three additional circuit judges, shall not be of the circuit court"—which motion was earnestly opposed by Messrs. Johnson and Talbot, of Ky.; after a few remarks from Mr. Findlay, the senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Feb. 11. The speaker laid before the house a communication from the department of state, transmitting copies of correspondence between the governments of the United States and the Netherlands, in relation to the discriminating duties imposed on the vessels of the United States, and their cargoes, in the ports of the Netherlands; which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the committee of the whole, was discharged from the further consideration of the bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to direct the completion of entries for the benefit of drawback, after the period of twenty days; and the bill was then read in the house.

The following is a copy of the bill:

"Be it enacted, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That, whenever the exporter or exporters, entering any goods, wares or merchandise, for the benefit of drawback, shall not have completed such entry, by taking the oath, or giving the bond required by the existing laws of the United States, within the period prescribed by law, but shall offer to complete the said entry after the expiration of the said period, it shall and may be lawful for the secretary of the treasury, upon application to him, made by the said exporter or exporters, setting forth the cause of his or their omission, under oath, and accompanied by a statement of the collector of all the circumstances attending the transaction, within the knowledge of such collector, if he shall be satisfied that the failure to complete the said entry was accidental, or without any intention to evade the law or defraud the revenue, to direct the said entry to be completed, and the certificates or debentures, as the case may be, to issue, in the same manner as if such entry had been completed within the period prescribed by the existing laws of the United States."

Mr. Foot, of Con. said that this bill was a virtual repeal of the whole of the existing laws on the subject drawbacks. He moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "taking the oath or."

Mr. Cambreleng did not anticipate this opposition to the bill. If the amendment of the gentleman should succeed, it would make the bill a mere nullity. The object of the bill is to give power to the secretary of the treasury, in case he shall be satisfied that no fraud has been intended by a merchant, to allow him to take out his goods, on taking his oath and giving his bond. A man dies—it is morally and physically impossible that he can take the oath or give his bond,

yet his representatives must come here, for permission according to the existing laws. So, if a man be sick, he cannot allow another to do these acts for him without coming to this house. This bill transfers one of the simplest powers, which can be transferred by the house, to the treasury department.

After considerable debate, Mr. Foot's motion was negatived and the bill ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Monday, Feb. 14. After the usual presentation of petitions—

The speaker communicated to the house the following letter from Mr. Livermore, which was laid on the table, and notice of the resignation of Mr. Livermore was ordered to be communicated to the executive of New Hampshire:

Washington, Feb. 14, 1825.

SIR: I resign to my constituents the office, or trust, of representative in congress of the United States, for the state of New Hampshire, and pray you to do me the honor of announcing this to the house.

I am, sir, with perfect respect, your obedient servant,
ARTHUR LIVERMORE.

Hon. Henry Clay."

Mr. McLane, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill, allowing an additional drawback on sugar refined in the United States, and exported therefrom; which was twice read and committed.

Several reports were received from other committees, which shall be noticed hereafter.

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

Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill, giving the assent of congress to an act of the general assembly of Virginia, passed the 8th day of December, 1824, entitled "an act incorporating a company for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Appomattox river, from Pochahontas bridge to Broadway," in said state.

Mr. Livingston, of Louisiana, offered the following, which lies one day.

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to lay before this house a detailed account, containing the names of the several persons to whom the unclaimed dividends of the funded debt of the United States appear to be due the amount due to each, the species of stock on which they have grown due, the periods since which the dividend has been claimed, and that he also state the names of persons, and their residences, who have for more than two years received the dividend of any stock under the same power of attorney, together with the names of the stockholders whom they appear respectively to have represented.

After other business—

On motion of Mr. Tattnall, of Georgia, the house then took up the report of the committee on military affairs, adverse to the Georgia militia claims; and the question being on recommitting it to that committee with the following instructions:

"To report a bill making an appropriation for the payment of the Georgia militia claims, for services rendered in the years 1792, 1793 and 1794—the appropriation to be conform'd to the report of the secretary of war, made to this house upon the subject of these claims, in the year 1803, and to embrace each class of claims, respectively, as described by that report."

Mr. Tattnall rose, and addressed the house at considerable length, in favor of the recommitment.

Mr. Forsyth wished distinctly to understand the ground on which the claim had been resisted by the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Hamilton, (chairman of that committee), in reply, called for the reading of the report of the military committee in 1802, of the committee of claims, and also of the military committee of last session.

[These reports were read accordingly.]

Mr. H. then, in a few words, stated the views of the committee in rejecting the claims.

Mr. Mallary, of Vermont, went, at considerable length, into the vindication of the claim.

Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, (it was now near 4 o'clock), de-

clared himself bound, by a sense of duty, to deliver his views on the general subject, which he did at length.

Mr. Hamilton rose in reply, but gave way to a motion for adjournment, which was carried.

Tuesday, Feb. 15. Mr. Hemphill, from the committee on roads and canals, reported a bill declaring the assent of congress to an act of the general assembly of Virginia, therein mentioned; which was twice read, and after some remarks from Messrs. Hemphill, Coche and Archer, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The resolution of Mr. Livingston, offered yesterday, requiring the names of the persons holding unclaimed dividends of U. States stock, was again read.

Mr. Livingston rose and advocated the propriety of the resolution, which was opposed by Messrs. Sharp and Storrs—and, finally, on a motion of Mr. S. the resolution was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Test, of Indiana, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the benefit of the acts heretofore passed for the relief of purchasers of public lands, to all holders of certificates who failed to file their application for extended credit, as that they or their legal representatives may hereafter be allowed to apply the instalments paid, in the same manner, with the same privileges, as if they had filed their applications in due time.

Mr. Jennings presented the following joint resolution of the legislature of Indiana; which was laid on the table:

The senate and house of representatives of the state of Indiana, in general assembly convened, would be deficient in respect to the feelings of their constituents and unmindful of their obligations to a distinguished benefactor, did they fail to join the paean of national gratitude and unanimous welcome to major general Lafayette, on the occasion of his late arrival in the United States. It is scarcely necessary for them to say that they unanimously accord with the sentiments expressed towards their illustrious friend by the chief magistrate of the union, and cordially add their sanction to the provision in his favor recently enacted by congress. The latter they view as the smallest return for his pre-eminent services and sacrifices, the American people could make, or the guest of the nation receive. It is the dignity of a spectacle unparalleled in the history of man, which they peculiarly feel and admire. Ten millions of hearts, spontaneously offering the homage of their gratitude to a private individual, unsupported by rank or power, for services long past, of the purest and most exalted character, whilst they furnish consoling evidence that republics are not ungrateful, also carry with them the delightful conviction that the sons of America have not degenerated from their fathers of the revolution.

In pausing to contemplate with appropriate feelings this sublime example of popular gratitude, united with reverence for character and principles, the general assembly learn, with peculiar satisfaction, that it is the intention of general Lafayette to visit the western section of the United States. The felicity denied by a mysterious Providence to the father of his country, has, it is hoped, been reserved for his adopted son. What the immortal Washington was permitted to see only through the dark vista of futurity, will be realized in the fullness of vision by his associate in arms and in glory.

The general assembly hail with inexpressible pleasure the prospect of this auspicious visit. They cannot, they are aware, receive their benefactor in the costly abodes of magnificence and taste, nor vie with their sister states in the embellishments of hospitality, more brilliant than it is theirs to offer, but not more sincere. But they can, and do, in common with the whole American people, welcome him to a home in their hearts. They feel persuaded that he will take a deep interest in this part of our country, which,

though not the actual theatre of his generous labors, has emphatically grown out of the glorious results of his revolutionary services. On the west of the Alleghany mountains, our illustrious guest will behold extensive communities of freemen, which, within the period of his own recollection, have been substituted for the trackless wilderness, where, forty years ago, primeval barbarism held undisputed sway over man and nature, civilization, liberty and law wield the mild sceptre of equal rights. It is here that our illustrious friend will find his name, his services, and we trust his principles, flourishing in perennial verdure. Here, too, may he enjoy the exulting prospect of seeing them, in the language of a favorite son of the west, "transmitted, with unabated vigor, down the tide of time, to the countless millions of posterity."

On motion of Mr. *Hemphill*, 3,000 copies of the message of the president on "internal improvement," were ordered to be printed.

A message of the president of the United States, transmitting a report of the secretary of state, with copies of the correspondence relating to the claims of the citizens of the United States upon the government of the Netherlands, was received, and laid on the table.

Mr. *Wright*, of Ohio, laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting to the state of Ohio such sections of land, now owned by the United States, as shall be interspersed in the location of the canals lately authorized to be made in that state, or so much of said sections as remain unsold.

An engrossed bill for arming the militia of the District of Columbia, was read a third time, passed and sent to the senate.

The amendment of the senate to the bill making appropriations for the military service of the United States, for the year 1825, was concurred in by the house.

Mr. *Mercer* moved to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the bill confirming an act of the general assembly of Maryland confirming an act of general assembly of Virginia, incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, with a view to taking it up in the house.

The motion was negative.

The house then passed to the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the motion of Mr. *Tuttnall*, to recommit the report of the military committee on the Georgia militia claims, with instructions to report a bill for the payment of them.

Mr. *Hamilton* then addressed the house at considerable length, in explanation and support of the report of the committee.

He was followed by Mr. *Forsyth*, on the opposite side, who repeated, and urged at great extent, his objections to the report.

Mr. *McCoy* made a few remarks on the question; when,

The question was put on the motion to recommit the report, and decided in the negative—ayes 51, noes 75. And then the house adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 16. After the presentation of several reports, &c.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the department of the treasury, transmitting a list of the names of the persons who entered into contract with the treasury department for the cultivation of the vine and olive, and of the tracts of lands allotted to each.

Mr. *Cooke's* resolution, offered yesterday, in relation to raising and paying troops in Tennessee, was taken up.

Mr. *Cumbreling* moved to amend it by adding a clause.

Mr. *Cooke* accepted the amendment as a modification, and this amended, the resolution was adopted, and reads as follows:

Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to lay before this house a copy of the correspondence between the department of war and the governor of Tennessee, commencing in the year 1813, so far as relates to the raising of troops under an act of the general assembly of said state, and providing for their pay and subsistence. And also state at what time the United States assumed the payment of the sum authorized to be borrowed by said act, and when funds were remitted to the governor for its payment. And a copy of the letters in the department, relative to the remission of money to the governor of Tennessee, or to his draft on the department, for defraying the expenses of the troops raised in said state, during the late war, together with a copy of the accounts between the said governor and the United States.

Mr. *Van Rensselaer* offered the following resolution:

Resolved That this house will, on Friday next, proceed to the election of a printer for the 19th congress.

On motion of Mr. *Little*, it was amended by substituting Monday for Friday, and in that form was agreed to.

The house then proceeded to the unfinished business of yesterday.

The resolution of the committee of military affairs, rejecting the Georgia militia claims, was concurred in by the house.

Mr. *Hamilton* then moved that the house take up the bill providing for the payment of the "Massachusetts militia claims"—negative.

On motion of Mr. *Vance*, of Ohio, the house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. *Saunders* in the chair, on the bill providing for the relinquishment of certain claims for land sold, by the United States, in the state of Ohio.

Mr. *Rankin*, (chairman of the committee on the public lands), explained the circumstances of the case on which the bill is founded.

In 1784, Virginia ceded to the United States the northwestern territory, out of which the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, has since been formed. Previous to this cession, Virginia had promised to her continental soldiery a certain rate of land as bounty. In order to fulfil this promise, that state set apart a certain tract of land in Kentucky, and, in the act of cession above referred to, it was made a condition that, if this tract, in Kentucky, proved insufficient to satisfy all the bounty warrants issued by Virginia, congress should set apart another tract north of the Ohio, and between the Scioto and the Miami rivers, (in what is now the state of Ohio.) Soon after the cession, about the year 1788, many unauthorized locations were made between those rivers, before the tract was set apart by congress. These locations congress declared to be invalid. In 1790, congress having evidence, on the part of Virginia, that the tract in Kentucky was insufficient, set apart this tract between the Miami and the Scioto, according to the stipulation in the act of cession. No difficulty occurred in fixing its boundaries on three of the sides, because these consisted of the rivers Ohio, Scioto, and Miami; but some difficulty did occur in fixing the remaining boundary line from the source of the Scioto to the source of the Miami, both which points then lay in the Indian country. In 1804, Mr Ludlow, the United States' surveyor for that district, ran what he supposed to be the true line. All the lands east of this were subject to the Virginia warrants. All the lands west of it were held to belong to the United States, and were sold accordingly: but the accuracy of this line being disputed, commissioners were appointed on the part of Virginia and the United States, by whose direction a second line was run by another surveyor, called Roberts, which started from the same point, viz: the source of the Scioto, but ran towards a different point, now found to be the true source of the Miami. Thus there occurred a gore between Ludlow's line and Roberts' line. Upon a suit to try the question, the district court of the United States decided, that the land in this gore was subject to the Virginia warrants—but the land had already been sold by the United States to actual settlers. To these persons, now deprived of their settlements,

compensation was to be made, and the committee on the public lands had come to the conclusion that the rate of this compensation ought to be regulated by the valuation of these lands, made in obedience to an act of congress, at the last session. The gore contained 14,000 acres, and the valuation of the land, exclusive of improvements, amounts to \$60,000. The present bill provides that this sum should be put into the hands of the president of the United States, for the purpose of quieting all location claims prior to the year 1812.

The bill was then reported without amendment and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Condit in the chair, on the senate's amendments to the general and navy appropriation bills.

The first amendments, which proposes to strike out a compensation made to Mr. T. H. Gilliss, for extra services performed during the illness of the late fourth auditor, gave rise to a desultory debate. After which the question being taken on concurring with the senate in striking out the appropriation, the ayes were 63, the noes 78—so the amendment of the senate was disagreed to.

The next amendment, which proposes to insert \$14,000 for furniture for the president's house, was adopted, ayes 80.

The amendment which proposes to strike out the appropriation of \$12,000 for the pay of six commissioners to settle the titles to lands in Florida, was disagreed to.

[Mr. Call, (delegate from Florida,) stated the circumstances of the case, and strongly represented the injury which would result from interrupting the operations of the two boards of commissioners, now in session in East and West Florida.]

So the appropriation was retained.

The last amendment, which appropriates \$5000 for graduating and improving the grounds round the president's house, was agreed to, ayes 70, noes 65.

The navy appropriation bill was then taken up.—To this bill, the senate proposed only one amendment, to add \$10,000 for the purchase of a lot of land adjoining the navy yard at Norfolk.

The house agreed to the amendment.

The bill making an additional appropriation to compensate the persons who brought to the seat of government the electoral votes for president and vice president, was read.

The committee then rose, and reported the above three bills, with their agreement and disagreement, as above, to the different amendments—in all which the house concurred.

The bills were again sent to the senate.

Mr. McKim moved to take up the bill to extend the right of deposit in public and other store-houses; but, before a quorum had voted on the question, The house adjourned.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS—FEBRUARY 17.

In the senate—The president communicated a letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting "accurate statements of the foreign commerce of the U. States."

The bill from the house of representatives, making appropriation for the purchase of books for the use of the library of congress, was read the third time and passed.

The senate resumed, as in committee of the whole, (Mr. King, of Alabama, in the chair) the bill to amend the judicial system of the United States, and to authorize the creation of three additional circuit courts; Mr. Tazewell's motion to exclude the additional circuit judges from being judges of the supreme court, being still pending.

After some debate, Mr. Tazewell's motion was rejected.

Mr. Van Buren moved to strike out, in that part of the bill which authorizes the appointment of three additional associate justices on the bench of the supreme court, the word "three," and insert "two."

Messrs. Holmes, Talbot and Van Buren, said a few words on this motion, which was determined in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barbour, Barton, Bell, Branch, Chandler, Clayton, Cobb, D'Wolf, Eaton, Edwards, Elliott, Findlay, Hayne, King, of Alab. King, of N. York, Knight, Lanman, Lloyd, of Mass. Melvaine, Macon, Mills, Parrott, Seymour, Smith, Taylor, Tazewell, Van Buren, Van Dyke—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Boulligny, Brown, Dickerson, Gilliard, Holmes, of Me. Holmes, of Miss. Jackson, Johnson, of Ky. Johnston, of Lov. Kelly, McLean, Noble, Roggles, Talbot, Thomas, Williams—17.

The bill was then recommitted to the judiciary committee, (for the arrangement of the circuits, &c.)

The senate took up their amendments to the appropriation bills, which had been disagreed to by the other house, and receded from each of them, except that which strikes out the appropriation of 12,000 dollars for the compensation of the Florida land commissioners; which they insisted on striking out, by a vote of 22 to 11. Adjourned.

House of representatives. The speaker laid before the house a letter from Antonio Meucci, offering his services to paint a picture, representing the meeting of the French and American troops immediately preceding the siege of Yorktown, to be placed in the rotundo of the capitol, at the same price as that received by colonel Trumbull. The letter was referred to the committee on the library.

Mr. Taylor, from the select committee on that subject, made a report recommending an arrangement of the business before the house.

[The first class consists of private bills, reported by committees of this house; of these there are 32.

The second, of private bills which have passed the senate; of these there are 5.

The third class, of public bills of special interest, viz: 1 for 10 sloops of war; and 2 for the suppression of piracy; and 26 other bills of public character, originated in the house.

The fourth class, of public bills from the senate; of which there are 5.

The fifth class, of public bills of the house, in number 23.]

The report was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. McKim, the house went into committee of the whole, on the bill to extend the right of deposit in public or other stores, on certain conditions, and with certain privileges to other goods, besides wines, teas, and distilled spirits.

Mr. McKim briefly explained the object of the bill, which is to introduce the policy lately adopted by European powers in respect to depots for goods, (in order to save to the merchant the 2½ per cent. now reserved on drawbacks.)

The blank for the time in which the bill is to commence its effect was filled with the first day of July next.

The blank directing the sum to be retained out of the duties, was filled with one half of one per cent.

The blank for the duration of the act was filled with three years.

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

The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill granting a certain quantity of land to the state of Illinois for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to connect the waters of the river Illinois with those of Lake Michigan; and the bill granting certain lots of land to the corporation of St. Augustine and Pensacola.

Some proceedings then took place on these bills, which ended in postponing the latter indefinitely, and ordering the former to lie on the table.

The speaker then laid before the house the following messages from the president of the United States:

To the house of representatives of the U. S.

I invite the attention of congress to the peculiar situation of this District, in regard to the exposure of its inhabitants, to contagious diseases from abroad, against which it is thought, that adequate provision should now be made. The exposure being common to the whole district, the regulation should apply to the whole; to make which, congress alone possesses the adequate power. That the regulation should be made by congress, is the more necessary, from the consideration, that this being the seat of government, its protection against such diseases must form one of its principal objects.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Feb. 17th, 1825.

To the house of representatives of the U. S.

I transmit herewith, to the house, a report from the secretary of state, with copies of the correspondence with the government of France, requested by the resolution of the house, of the 25th of January last.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Feb. 17th, 1825.

CHRONICLE.

Mr. Appleton, secretary of the American legation at Madrid, has arrived at New York. He brings despatches for the government of the United States.

Mr. King, the venerable member of the senate from New York, has declined being a candidate for re-election.

General Stricker having declined to accept the office of major general, vacated by the decease of gen. Harper, brig. gen. Win. M. Donald, has been promoted to that office, and col. George H. Stuart, to succeed him in the command of the 3d brigade of M. M.

Mr. Owen. It is stated in the public prints, that Mr. Owen, of Lanark, (Scotland), after purchasing the property of the Harmony society, on the Wabash, is on his way to Washington, for the purpose of submitting his plans to congress, and soliciting their aid in carrying them into extensive effect.

Did, at his residence in Boston, on the 6th inst. William Eustis, esq. governor of Massachusetts. Gov. Eustis has been constantly and actively engaged in the service of his country, and has filled some of the highest offices in his gift; having enjoyed, successively, the offices of secretary of war, minister to the Netherlands, &c. all the duties pertaining to which, he discharged with the zeal and devotion of a patriot. His remains were conveyed to the grave amid the highest civil and military honors.

Indiana. William Hendricks, esq. the present governor, has been elected a senator in congress from the state of Indiana, for six years from the 4th of March next, in place of W. Taylor, esq. whose term of service expires at that time.

Louisiana. Mr. J. S. Johnston, the present senator in congress, from Louisiana, has been re-elected to that post, by a majority of five votes over Mr. Livingston, the present representative in congress, from the same state.

Members of congress. Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, and Mr. Livingston, of Louisiana, at present members of the house of representatives, and Mr. Smith, of Maryland, Mr. Macon, of North Carolina, Mr. Holmes, of Mississippi, and Mr. Tazewell, of Virginia, of the present senate, are the only members of congress who took a part in the eventful contest between Jefferson and Burr.

The North Carolina. This noble vessel is now lying at anchor in the Potomac. The president of the United States, secretary of the navy, with several members of congress, and others, accompanied by her veteran commander, commodore Rodgers, visited her some days ago; and they were received and en-

tertained in the most handsome manner, provision having been made for the honorable reception of the guests. Dinner was provided for the whole party.

The persons, officers and men, on board this ship amount to 960. She mounts 90 guns, and is pierced for 102. On the upper deck she measures 220 feet; from the flying gib boom to the ring-tail boom, the distance is 380 feet. From the upper extremity of the main mast to the bottom of the keel, is 280 feet; and she is, perhaps, in every respect, one of the most complete and effective ships that ever floated. In addition to all that is required for purposes of war, she has a library of about 1100 volumes, furnished by the gratuitous contributions of the officers and crew.

Attempt to rob the mail. A daring attempt was made on the night of the 28th ult. to rob the mail from New York to Albany, as it was ascending the hill at the head of Washington street, about a quarter of a mile north of the village of Poughkeepsie. The straps and apron, covering the mail and baggage, were cut, and the mail bag and a trunk removed from the stage without being observed by the driver or passengers. A stage, which followed close upon the other, arrived at the place before the freebooters had time to remove the mail from the road, and recovered it. The trunk was found next morning, in a field a little east of the place where the robbery was committed, broken open and rifled of its contents, some of which were found near the academy in the village. The tools with which the trunk was opened were found near it; and, as it afterwards appeared, had been taken from a blacksmith's shop in Poughkeepsie.

A desirable work. The New York Advertiser, announces that Timothy Pitkin, esq. of Connecticut, is preparing for the press, "Sketches of the civil and political history of the United States, from their first settlement to the close of the administration of general Washington."

Seduction. Nine thousand dollars damages have been awarded as the penalty for the seduction of a young lady in New-York. The case was one of the most cruel and provoking nature.

American tea. The tea shrub is now cultivated to a very considerable extent in the state of Louisiana, where there are at present growing several plantations of it. It is said to be equal to the best China tea.

Interior trade. The Pittsburg Gazette, states that the eastern section of the grand canal of New York "will be finished next summer; in anticipation of which event, the citizens of New York are building new steam boats to extend their commerce to the various ports on lake Erie, and are even forming transportation lines to conduct it into the interior of the adjoining states. Two new steam boats are at present on the stocks, at or near Buffalo; and the agents of a transportation company, now employed along the unfinished section of the canal, recently visited this place to make arrangements for placing a branch of their line of transportation wagons on the route between Erie and Pittsburg, in the expectation, by this northwest passage, of supplying us and our western neighbors with goods from the city of New-York, at a cheaper rate than we can procure them from Philadelphia."

Appointments by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate.

Joseph Hill Clark, of Massachusetts, to be consul of the United States, for the port of Lubec.

Daniel W. Smith, to be consul of the United States at Refugio, Mexico, Rio Grande.

The Rev. Charles P. McHutchin, now chaplain of the senate, to be professor of ethics and belle lettres, and chaplain, in the military academy at West Point.

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.

Another volume of the REGISTER will be commenced with the next number. As the congress of the United States and the legislatures of the several states, are about to close their sessions, room will be allowed for the insertion of many valuable articles which a necessary attention to passing events has caused the postponement of.

It is intended, and the present feeling of the public mind requires it,* that reports, proceedings, essays, facts and speculations, concerning *internal improvements*, shall take the lead, and our stock of materials are already very abundant. The progress of *national industry*, as applied to the *arts and manufactures*, is also a subject of great magnitude, and it is exceedingly important that what belongs to them should be better known. It is expected also, that the *auction system* will be examined and explained, and some essays are promised to shew that the duties on foreign goods imported should be promptly collected, as is the practice elsewhere. Of *statistical articles* we have a large quantity on hand, and two or three extensive essays in a state of preparation. If to these general matters be added occasional discussions of political events and affairs, with the usual notices of current things, it would seem that there will be an overflow of interesting matter for the ensuing volume; and by an undivided attention to the editing of it, it is hoped that it will afford more than usual satisfaction to the friends of this work.

It will be seen by a reference to the proceedings of congress, that the editor of this paper has failed in his application to be appointed printer to congress, and with a majority against him that it was impossible to have anticipated, two or three weeks ago. The operations by which this result was produced, might be as clearly explained as the result itself is manifest; but no possible good can grow out of the exposition, and it might also be supposed to have a spice of *personal feeling* that ought not to be indulged. Hence the matter shall be suffered to rest where it is, undisturbed by me, in a submission to the principle that the will of the majority, legally expressed, should govern—and without any impeachment of motives. The free exertion of one's own opinion, naturally grants the like right to others—and it is not the business of any man to find fault with other men's acts, unless he can comprehend the unreasonableness of them.

And, as the subject has heretofore been mentioned in the REGISTER, it may be proper briefly to add—that the personal pleasure of being relieved from the character of a candidate, in the present *seasonal* state of things, has very nearly, if not altogether, balanced the mortification felt at the result. It was the first time that I ever sought public employment, and it probably will be the last: and, again quietly seated at my own desk, an increased exertion shall be made to keep up and extend the wide circulation and flattering reputation which this paper possesses, by a steady adherence to what are believed to be the best interests of the nation, uninfluenced by any man or set of men whatsoever; and with a hope that the past will not have any influence on the future, unless so far as an increased knowledge of men and things shall enable me to esteem them more correctly; and, on this account, I must needs think, that [part of] a "winter at Washington" has not been spent in vain.

*See the proceedings of congress, of Thursday last. Vol. XXVII.—26

"THE CABINET." As there is some new arrangement reported almost every morning at Washington, it is evident that none of the reports are to be relied on, as a whole. The following, however, is one of the latest of them, and, probably, as near the truth as any other—

For secretary of state Henry Clay, of Ken.
of the treasury Richard Rush, of Pa.
of war James Barbour, of Va.
of the navy Sam'l L. Southard, N. J.
attorney general William Wirt, of Va.

It is also said that Mr. McLean will remain in the office of post master general, and, indeed, it would seem like a public misfortune if he should leave it for some time to come—and added, that the mission to London, to supply the place of Mr. Rush, will be offered to gov. Clinton. There is much speculation as to the gentlemen that will be named for the missions to Mexico, Buenos Ayres, &c. and to take the place of Mr. Nelson, at Madrid, who, it is understood, will soon return home.

DOMESTIC GOODS. The exhibition of American goods in the great rotundo of the capitol of the United States, though not so very extensive, for want of due notice and previous organization, as might have been desirable, was yet sufficient to astonish many who had not reflected on the quantity of labor and amount of capital employed and vested in the manufacture of wool, cotton, iron and other metals, and wood, &c. The display of cloths, cassimeres and blankets was peculiarly interesting. But we hope to give a full account of the exhibition in the next REGISTER. The rotundo was crowded by a succession of individuals of both sexes, for three days.

MEETING OF THE SENATE OF THE U. S. The National Journal, of the 18th inst. states, that the senate of the United States will convene on the 4th of March next, for the despatch of public business. It is summoned by a circular letter from the president of the United States, addressed to the several members, including those who are understood to have been already appointed to supply vacancies occurring in that body, on that day.

NAVAL. The ships now building at Philadelphia, are ordered to be finished immediately, and two others put on the stocks. This order has given rise to some speculation; but the meaning of it, no doubt, is to proceed with the gradual increase of the navy, as provided by existing laws.

INDIAN TREATIES. A treaty has lately been concluded with the Choctaws, resident west of the Mississippi, for ceding to the United States a part of the lands heretofore ceded to them by the United States—the boundaries of which, however, are now to be regarded permanent. The line begins one hundred paces from Fort Smith, and extends due south to Red River; for which they are to receive an annuity of \$6,000 a year. The instrument also provides for the settlement of certain claims due by individuals of the nation to the United States' trading houses, &c.

Another treaty, with the Quapaw nation, involving the cession of a large tract of land in Arkansas, is also published—for which they are to receive certain indemnities for their houses and farms, and \$4,000 annually. This tribe is to remove to the lands

inhabited by the Caddoes, and to become a part of that tribe.

The amount of the lands ceded by those treaties is estimated at *seven millions* of acres!

A third treaty, concluded with the Sock and Fox tribes of Indians, also contains the cession of a large tract of land in the state of Missouri, running from the Missouri river at the entrance of the Kansas—and a fourth, with the Ioway tribe, gains other lands in the same state, adjoining the above. For these cessions, certain sums are to be paid, as usual.

THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICS. One of the latest London papers received, says—"Mr. Canning communicated to all the foreign ministers, in the afternoon of Saturday last, at the foreign office, that the cabinet of his Britannic majesty had come to the resolution of acknowledging the independence of Mexico and Colombia. Commissioners would be sent to these states, charged with full powers to conclude treaties of commerce between them and this country, founded on that recognition.

The recognition of Buenos Ayres, which has long possessed a settled government, may be expected. We understand that some further information, respecting its extent and external relations is wished for before recognizing this state. No report from Chili has yet been received."

HAYTI. A letter from Paris, dated Dec. 21, says—"I have just learned, and in a way that renders the information every way worthy of attention, that it is firmly believed that a treaty has been concluded between France and St. Domingo. St. Domingo is to pay 100 millions of francs as the price of the acknowledgment of its independence; part, nominally, to go to Spain, as an indemnity for its portion of the island; but really to France, as pay and subsistence of French troops in Spain. The speech of the king of France, in stating that an indemnity may be given to the emigrants without increasing the taxes, seems to confirm all this."

Upon the foregoing we have only to observe, that it has been long understood, that the president of Hayti has treasured up several millions, we have heard, we believe, so much as thirty millions of dollars, to indemnify the French emigrants from St. Domingo, as soon as France should, on that condition alone, recognise the independence of the island.

FLORIDA. Governor Duvall, in a late message to the legislative council of Florida, assembled, for the first time, at the new seat of government, at Tallahassee; holds the following encouraging language:—

"Located in the centre of a beautiful and extensive body of high, fertile land, finely watered, and blessed with a salubrious atmosphere, we may confidently expect that talents, population, enterprise and wealth will render it, in a few years, a delightful residence.

"Until lately, no part of North America was so little known as the interior of this country. Visitors, who had taken a transient view of the extremes of East and West Florida, had pronounced it a bank of sand, not worth the money paid for it. Ignorance is commonly the cause of misrepresentation. Now it is believed, by many, that Louisiana has not more valuable land than this territory. The lands on the banks of the Appalachicola river, are as fertile as the banks of the Mississippi, and the climate is better adapted to the culture of sugar and sea island cotton. The greater part of the extensive country between the Sewannee and Appalachicola rivers, is extremely rich and valuable, and will sustain a population of many thousand souls; while the rich lands of Alachua, east of the Sewannee and of Chipitua, west of the Appalachicola, will, unquestionably, render Florida, at no distant period, a rich and powerful state.

"The bold and navigable rivers which run through our territory will be of more value than mines of gold. Besides the rivers already mentioned, several others are equally navigable. The St. Johns can be ascended by vessels of considerable burthen for one hundred and sixty or seventy miles; the Ocklockney is navigable for large boats, as are also the St. Marks and Wakulla rivers. Chocawhatchie and Escambia rivers are now navigated into the state of Alabama. A few years will demonstrate the value of Florida to the United States, and thousands of the southern planters will realize in this country that wealth for which hitherto they have toiled without success."

COM. PORTER AND GEN. VIVES. A friend in the West India squadron, has favored the editors of the National Intelligencer, with the following copies of a letter addressed by commodore PORTER to the governor of Cuba, on the eve of his departure from that station, with the governor's reply. The tone of this reply does not indicate any unfavorable impression on the mind of general VIVES, produced by the affair of Faxyardo, which must have been well known to him at the time of writing the reply:

U. S. STEAM GALLIOT SEA GULL,
Havana, January 20th, 1825.

Your excellency: Expecting soon to return to the United States, and intending to retire from the command of the United States' vessels on this station, I embrace this opportunity to offer to your excellency, on the part of my government, my sincere thanks for the many facilities and accommodation, the good understanding, and co-operation, I have found, through your means, among the authorities on every part of the coast of Cuba, in effecting the suppression of piracy, and in bringing to punishment those enemies of the human race, who have so long infested those seas.

Permit me, also, on my own part, to express to you the satisfaction I have enjoyed, in acting in conjunction with the authorities of Cuba, to effect this common object, and to offer to your excellency assurances of the highest respect and consideration.

I have the honor to be, your excellency's very obedient servant,

D. PORTER.

To his excellency Don Dionisio Vives,
Captain general of the island of Cuba, &c.

HAVANA, 22d January, 1825.

I have been very much gratified by the reception of your favor of the 20 inst. thanking me, in the name of your government, for the assistance, good understanding and co-operation that you have met with, on the part of the local authorities of this island, in giving aid to the suppression of piracy, by means of my order, and bringing to condign punishment the enemies of every civilized nation.

As a principle which governs me, and, at the same time, as a duty which I owe to the reiterated orders of my government, which are in strict accordance with the laws of nature, and the rights of man, I have not ceased, nor will I cease, until I fulfill every order on so important an object, as far as depends on my abilities.

I regret, very sensibly, that you are about to retire from the command of the United States' forces in these seas, not only from the able manner in which you have discharged the important duties which have been confided to you, but from the just considerations with which you have always respected the territorial rights of the island of Cuba. Permit me, sir, to offer you my acknowledgments, and to avail myself of this occasion to confirm the assurances of my high consideration and esteem. God preserve you many years.

D VIVES.

To com. David Porter.

LIBERATION OF PERU. The following shews that the war in Peru, and with it all controversy between the republicans and royalists in South America, has ended. There is now very little reason to doubt but that the independence of the new southern republics will soon be acknowledged by the great European powers,* and we may hope that the people will grow in knowledge as they increase in strength, and become republicans indeed.

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

Carthageua, 13th January, 1825.

General commandancy of Magdalena,

To the hon. Don Jose Maina Salazar:

The commandant general of the isthmus, of the 3d instant, communicated to me as follows:

"I have just received a despatch from his excellency the liberator, dated Lima, which is as follows:

REPUBLIC OF PERU.

Department of war and marine,

Lima, December 18, 1824.

To the intendant and commandant general of Panama:

I now have the honor to communicate to the secretary of war and marine of the republic of Colombia, as follows:

It is with extreme satisfaction that I inform you, by order of his excellency, the liberator, charged with the dictatorial power, that, at 5 o'clock this evening, several despatches were received, amongst which was one from general St. Cruz, which confirms the intelligence of the total defeat of the Spanish army at Guamanguilla, on the 9th of the present month. The vice roy, La Serna, and generals Canterac and Valdez, have been taken prisoners, the former of whom is severely wounded. The second, having succeeded him in the command, surrendered to general Sucre, issued orders in consequence to the governor of Callao, to deliver up the fortresses to his excellency the liberator; and to the other Spanish generals, in all parts, to submit to the commander in chief.

Lieutenant colonel Medina, aid-de-camp to his excellency, who was charged with the despatches of gen. Sucre, the capitulation, and orders of gen. Canterac, was assassinated during his journey; but the moment I receive them, I shall have the honor to transmit them to you.

In consequence of these flattering and extraordinary successes, I am commanded, by his excellency the liberator, to inform you that our faithful ally, the republic of Colombia, will be spared the necessity of making any further sacrifices to assist him in the war which he has, until the 9th instant, sustained against the Spanish power in this part of America. His excellency believes the 4,000 men of the expedition from Panama, will be amply sufficient to secure the independence and liberty of Peru. Colombia will be freed from the kind attention she has paid to the south, and Peru will feel the obligation she is under for the assistance she received from her in the day of calamity.

In consequence of this, his excellency the liberator commands me to inform you, that if you have any force to send to Peru, or if you shall hereafter re-

*The London Traveller of the 5th ult. says—"It is currently reported in the city, that the recognition of the South American states, by Great Britain, is to be immediately followed by a similar acknowledgment of their independence by France. From the avowed determination of the French government to concur in the general policy of England, it may be inferred that the decision of the British government on a point so important to the preservation of tranquillity in Europe, has not been taken without the concurrence of at least the great commercial powers. The die is now cast, and Old Spain may henceforth be considered as irrevocably separated from her South American colonies."

ceive any with this view, you are to put them at the disposal of the government of Colombia, to be disposed of as may be most convenient, as those forces will be unnecessary, from the new circumstances in which we are placed.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

T. DE HERES.

This I have the honor and satisfaction to communicate to you for your information, congratulating you, as well as the whole of that meritorious department, not only on this happy news, but on the part they have taken, by their co-operation, in the lustre of our arms in the territory of the Incas."

Permit me, sir, the satisfaction of hastening to transmit to you an event so glorious for Colombia, so important for the cause of all America, and so decisive to the pretensions of the Spanish peninsula, and to congratulate you and all the Colombians on the peace of the New World.

God preserve you.

C. SCUBLETT.

Important Judicial Decision.

Postmaster General of the United States, }
 vs. } Writ of Error.
 John Moul and M. Herbert. } Decree.

This is a writ of error from a decision of the district court, in which judgment was rendered for the plaintiff against the sureties of a postmaster, for a balance received in his office, and not paid over.—The suit was on a penal bond, given in the usual form of official bonds, in which the postmaster-general was made obligee. The case has been argued as presenting two principal points; the first, on the jurisdiction of the district court; the second, on the validity of the bond on which the action is instituted. But, from the view which I take of it, they resolve themselves into one, to wit: whether this bond is, in the eye of the law, a contract between the defendants and the United States; whether, in effect, the United States be not the real party plaintiff to the suit; or whether the case came within the description of a case arising under a law of the United States. It cannot be questioned that, in order to sustain the constitutionality of the law which gives jurisdiction to the district court, the suit must be one to which the United States are a party, or the case one which arises under a law of the United States; nor is there the least reason to think, that the law affecting this case was intended to transcend those limits. That the United States are a party in interest, cannot be doubted, since the postmaster is a receiver to their use; and nothing is clearer, than that a suit in their name for money, had and received, may have been maintained in the district court. But, by the 29th section of the post-office act of 1810, it is enacted, "that all suits which shall be hereafter commenced, for the recovery of debts or balances due to the general post-office, whether they appear by bonds or obligations, made in the name of the existing, or any preceding postmaster-general, or otherwise, shall be instituted in the name of the postmaster-general of the United States." Thus, giving an attribute of a corporation sole to the incumbent of that office, and substituting his name for that of the United States, in all suits emanating from that office. This gives rise to the question, whether, in an instance in which jurisdiction is altogether personal, the United States can substitute any other person for itself, as the party litigant in the courts of the United States; but this question I shall decline considering in the present instance, since it is superseded by the questions before stated, to wit: whether the United States can be considered as a party to the suit here instituted, or the case, one arising under a law of the United States. This is an action of debt on a bond, which, it is admitted on all hands, there exists no law to require the postmaster-general to demand, or his deputy to

give, before entering on his office. But, it is contended by the district attorney, that, although not required by express law, it is still an official bond, legally taken, either because of the general power of the postmaster-general to appoint and dismiss the deputy postmaster, or because of his general control over them in common with the other dependants of that department. The postmaster-general, it seems, demands security of the deputy postmasters when he pleases, and increases it when he pleases; and a compliance, of course, becomes the condition of an appointment or continuance in office. In the present instance, it appears the postmaster, Box, had been some years in office, and had given bond; but a requisition was made of further and greater security, in consequence of which, and without any new appointment, (the incumbent holding his office during pleasure), this bond was given. That the exercise of this power may be wise and salutary, I am not disposed to controvert; but, whether the power thus exercised is one so vested as to convert the bonds thus taken into contracts with the United States, or the suits upon them into cases arising under laws of the United States, is the question which this case presents. That the power to prescribe rules does not carry with it the power to exact bonds, is to be deduced from the words of the act itself; for it is expressed in limiting the exercise of this power to "instructions relative to their duty," words which cannot carry with them the right of taking bonds or imposing conditions as prerequisites to an appointment, or as the terms of its continuance. Nor does such a power any more result from the right of nominating to office or removing at will. As was correctly observed in argument, with equal propriety might such a bond have been exacted from the postmaster-general himself, at his appointment; or it may be added, as well may it be demanded of a member of the cabinet or a foreign minister. Indeed, it might as well be made a condition of nomination to the highest offices under our government. I am not here speaking, it will be recollected, of the rights which the postmaster-general may exercise individually for his own security; for, in the prosecution of suits upon bonds so taken, it will not be contended that he has any right to come into the district courts. I confine my observations to those instruments alone, which, when executed through the medium of a public officer, raise a contract between the individual and the government. And here I see no difference between the power to make the government obligee or obligor. It is in the exercise of a delegated and specific power alone, that either the one or the other can be legally effected. And this has always appeared to me the true ground on which those decisions should be placed, which exercise such rigor in requiring a law to be strictly pursued in taking bonds of office.

In the present instance, the department appear to have been honestly misled, by confounding their powers as to the keepers of post offices with those which they exercise in regard to the persons employed in the transportation of the mail. With regard to the latter, the powers of the department will unquestionably, cover the taking of bonds for the due performance of their contracts. But, as to the deputy postmaster, the power of the postmaster general seems limited to appointing them, dismissing them, and prescribing to them their duties in those subordinate matters in which the law itself is silent. The policy of the government, as to the latter, obviously was to rest upon short settlements and prompt payments for its security. And here I cannot help remarking that it may be reasonably questioned, whether these bonds do not operate to counteract the policy of the law. If so, they may be void in another point of view, or at least merit no indulgence. It was known to the postmaster general, that this postmaster was a defaulter

six thousand dollars when this new bond was required of him. Subsequent to giving this bond, at every quarter, with one exception, he adds from one thousand to three thousand dollars to his defalcations, and yet no steps are taken by the head of the department to enforce payment, until he reaches the enormous deficiency of \$16,000, permitted to accumulate, through successive defaults, for eight or nine years. Practically, we see here an instance, in which these bonds were taken to indemnify the postmaster general himself against the penalties which the law inflicts for his own defaults, since the deputy postmaster is required by law to account, quarterly, and the most summary remedy given against him for the recovery of sums received in his office, which remedy the head of the department is required to enforce in six months, or is made personally liable for the sums due by the postmaster. What, then, are these bonds but security to the postmaster general against the losses to which he subjects himself by his indulgence to the public creditor? Indemnity, in fact, against an illegal act, a neglect of official duty. The law, intending to give no such indulgence, exacts no bonds, but he exacts the bond and gives the indulgence. Whether the bond will avail him as a private bond, or is binding upon these defendants as a voluntary bond, is not now the question. It is, whether it be a legal official bond, a contract to which the judicial privileges of the United States can be legally applied; and I am of opinion that it is not, and that a suit upon it is neither a suit to which the United States has been legally made a party, nor a case arising under a law of the United States: therefore, that a suit cannot be maintained upon this bond in the district court, and, of consequence, that the judgment of the district court must be reversed. There were other points made and argued in the cause, which this view of the subject renders it unnecessary to consider. It may be proper, however, to remark, that there was no plea to the jurisdiction formally filed, but the point appears upon the record, and I consider it as settled in the practice of the supreme court, that, in such a case, the appellate courts of the United States will take notice of a defect of jurisdiction, and decide accordingly. It may be proper further to remark that, in this opinion, I have considered the deputy postmasters as officers of the government, not merely private deputies or servators of their superior. Their appointment, their duties, their liabilities, are all dependent upon express law, and the postmaster general is not at liberty to dispense with them, although he may appoint and dismiss them at pleasure. If, in discharging this duty, he may impose one condition officially, I see not where he is to be limited in the assertion of such a power.

True copy,

GEO. GLEN, Clerk.

Report upon Indians.

[Accompanying the message of the president, inserted in page 363].

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, 24th January, 1825.

To the President of the United States:

In obedience to your instructions, directing a statement of the names of the Indian tribes now remaining within the limits of the different states and territories, the number of each tribe, and the quantity of land claimed by each; also, an estimate of the amount of appropriation necessary to commence the work of moving the Indians beyond the Mississippi, to be laid before you; I herewith enclose a report from col. Thomas McKenney, to whom is assigned the charge of the office of Indian affairs, which contains all of the information required, except the estimate of the sum that will be necessary to be appropriated to commence the removal.

In forming the estimate required, it will be necessary to take a summary view of the number and position of the several tribes to be removed, and to form a plan, in detail, for their removal.

It appears, by the report enclosed, that there are, in the several states and territories, not including the portion of Michigan territory west of lake Michigan, and north of the state of Illinois, about 97,000 Indians, and that they occupy about 77,000,000 of acres of land.

The arrangement for the removal, it is presumed, is not intended to comprehend the small remnants of tribes in Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Virginia, and South Carolina, amounting to 3,023. To these also may be added, the remnants of tribes remaining in Louisiana, amounting to 1,313; as they are each of them so few in number, that, it is believed, very little expense or difficulty will be found in their removal, making together 4,336, which subtracted from the 97,000, the entire number in the states and territories, will leave 92,664 to be removed. Of these, there are residing in the northern parts of the states of Indiana, Illinois, in the peninsula of Michigan, and New York, including the Ottowas in Ohio, about 13,150, which I would respectfully suggest might be removed with advantage to the country west of lake Michigan, and north of the state of Illinois. The climate and the nature of the country are much more favorable to their habits, than that west of the Mississippi; to which may be added, that the Indians in New York have already commenced a settlement at Green Bay, and exhibit some disposition to make it a permanent one; and that the Indians referred to in Indiana, Illinois, in the peninsula of Michigan, and Ohio, will find in the country designated, kindred tribes, with whom they may be readily associated. These considerations, with the greater facility with which they could be collected in that portion of the country, compared with that of collecting them west of the Mississippi, form a strong inducement to give it the preference. Should the proposition be adopted, the Indians in question might be gradually collected, as it became necessary, from time to time, to extinguish the Indian title in Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, without incurring any additional expense other than what is usually incidental to such extinguishment. Deducting, then, the Indians residing in the northwestern parts of Indiana, Illinois, in Michigan, and New York, with the Ottowas in Ohio, amounting to 13,150, from 92,664, will leave but 79,513. It is proper to add, that a late treaty with the Quapaws stipulates and provides for their removal, and that they may also be deducted from the number for whose removal provision ought to be made. They are estimated at 700, which, deducted from 79,514, will leave 78,814, to be removed west of the state of Missouri and territory of Arkansas, should the views of the department be adopted.

Of these, there are estimated to reside in the states of North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, 53,625, consisting of Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws and Chickasaws: and claiming about 33,573,176 acres, including the claim of the Cherokees, in North Carolina; 3,092 in Ohio, and in the southern and middle parts of Indiana and Illinois, consisting of Wyandotts, Shawnees, Senecas, Delawares, Kaskaskias and Miami and Eel Rivers; 5,000 in Florida, consisting of Seminoles and remnants of other tribes; and the remainder in Missouri and Arkansas, consisting of Delawares, Kickapoos, Shawnees, Weas, Ioways, Piankeshaws, Cherokees, Quapaws and Osages.

The next subject of consideration will be—to acquire a sufficient tract of country west of the state of Missouri and territory of Arkansas, in order to establish permanent settlements in that quarter, of the tribes which are proposed to be removed. The country between the Red river and the Arkansas, has

already been allotted to the Choctaws, under the treaty of the 16th of October, 1820. The country north of the river Arkansas, and immediately west of the state of Missouri, is held almost entirely by the Osages and the Kansas. The principal settlement of the former being on the Osage river, not far west of the western boundary of Missouri; and the latter, on the Missouri river, near Cow Island. There is a band of the Osages situated on the Verdigris, a branch of the Arkansas. Governor Clark has been already instructed to take measures to remove them from the Verdigris, to join the other bands on the Osage river. To carry this object into effect, and to extinguish the title of the Osages upon the Arkansas, and in the state of Missouri; and also to extinguish the title of the Kansas to whatever tract of country may be necessary to effect the views of the government, will be the first object of expenditure; and would require an appropriation, it is believed, of not less than 30,000 dollars. After this is effected, the next will be to allot a portion of the country to each of the tribes and to commence the work of removal. The former could be effected by vesting in the president discretionary power to make the location; and the latter, by commencing with the removal of the Cherokees, Piankeshaws, Weas, Shawnees, Kickapoos and Delawares, who now occupy different tracts of country, lying in the northwestern portion of the Arkansas territory, and the southwestern portion of the state of Missouri.

It is believed that the Cherokees, to whom has been allotted a country lying between the Arkansas and White rivers, will very readily agree to removing their eastern boundary farther west, on the consideration that, for the lands thereby ceded, they may have assigned to them an equal quantity farther west, as they have evinced a strong disposition to prevent the settlement of the whites to the west of them. It is probable that this arrangement could be effected by an appropriation of a few thousand dollars, say five thousand, for the expense of holding the treaty. Nor is it believed that there will be any difficulty in inducing the Piankeshaws, Weas, Shawnees, Kickapoos and Delawares, to occupy a position that may be assigned to them, west of the state of Missouri, or that the operation will be attended with any great expense. The kindred tribes in the states of Ohio and Indiana, including the Wyandotts, the Senecas, and the Miamies and Eel Rivers, in those states; and the Kaskaskias, in Illinois, it is believed, might be induced, without much difficulty, to join them, after those residing in Missouri are fixed in their new position west of that state. Of the sum that will be necessary for this purpose, it is difficult to form an estimate. These tribes amount to 3,082. The expense of extinguishing their title to the lands occupied by them, will probably be high, in comparison with the price which has been usually given for lands in that quarter, as they, (particularly the Indians in Ohio), have made some advances in civilization, and considerable improvements on their lands. The better course would be, to remove them gradually, commencing with those tribes which are most disposed to leave their present settlements, and, if this arrangement should be adopted, an appropriation of \$20,000 would be sufficient to commence with.

It may, however, be proper to remark, that these tribes, together with those of New York, have indicated a disposition to join the Cherokees on the Arkansas, and that a deputation of the former, with a deputation from those Cherokees, are now on their way to the seat of government, in order to make some arrangement to carry the proposed plan into effect. Should it be accomplished, it would vary the arrangement, which has been suggested in relation to them, but will not probably materially vary the expense.

It only remains now to consider the removal of the Indians in Florida, and the four southern tribes residing in North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi.

It is believed that immediate measures need not be taken with regard to the Indians in Florida. By the treaty of the 18th September, 1823, they ceded the whole of the northern portion of Florida, with the exception of a few small reservations, and have had allotted to them the southern part of the peninsula; and it is probable that no inconvenience will be felt, for many years, either by the inhabitants of Florida or the Indians, under the present arrangement. Of the four southern tribes, two of them, the Cherokees and Choctaws, have already allotted to them, a tract of country west of the Mississippi. That which has been allotted to the latter, is believed to be sufficiently ample for the whole nation, should they emigrate; and, if an arrangement, which is believed not to be impracticable, could be made between them and the Chickasaws, who are their neighbors, and of similar habits and dispositions, it would be sufficient for the accommodation of both. A sufficient country should be reserved to the west of the Cherokees, on the Arkansas, as a means of exchange with those who remain on the east. To the Creeks might be allotted a country between the Arkansas and the Canadian river, which limits the northern boundary of the Choctaw possessions in that quarter. There is now pending with the Creeks, a negotiation, under the appropriation of the last session, with a prospect that the portion of that nation which resides within the limits of Georgia, may be induced, with the consent of the nation, to cede the country which they occupy, for a portion of the one which it is proposed to allot for the Creek nation, on the west of the Mississippi. Should the treaty prove successful, its stipulations will provide for the means of carrying it into effect, which will render any additional provision, at present, unnecessary. It will be proper to open new communications with the Cherokees, Choctaws and Chickasaws, for the purpose of explaining to them the views of the government, and inducing them to remove beyond the Mississippi, on the principles and conditions which may be proposed to the other tribes.

It is known, that there are many individuals of each of the tribes, who are desirous of settling west of the Mississippi, and, should it be thought advisable, there can be no doubt, that if, by an adequate appropriation, the means were afforded the government of bearing their expense, they would emigrate. Should it be thought that the encouragement of such emigration is desirable, the sum of 40,000 dollars, at least, would be required to be appropriated for this object, to be applied under the discretion of the president of the United States. The several sums which have been recommended to be appropriated, if the proposed arrangements should be adopted, amount to 95,000 dollars. The appropriation may be made either general or specific, as may be considered most advisable.

I cannot, however, conclude, without remarking, that no arrangement ought to be made which does not regard the interest of the Indians, as well as our own, and that, to protect the interest of the former, decisive measures ought to be adopted to prevent the hostility, which must almost necessarily take place, if left to themselves, among tribes hastily brought together, of discordant character, and many of which are actuated by feelings far from being friendly towards each other. But the preservation of peace between them will not alone be sufficient to render their condition as eligible in their new situation as it is in their present. Almost all of the tribes proposed to be effected by the arrangement, are more or less advanced in the arts of civilized life, and there is scarcely one of them which have not the establish-

ment of schools in the nation, affording at once the means of moral, religious and intellectual improvement. These schools have been established, for the most part, by religious societies, with the countenance and aid of the government, and, on every principle of humanity, the continuance of similar advantages of education ought to be extended to them in their new residence. There is another point which appears to be indispensable to be guarded, in to render the condition of this race less afflicting. One of the greatest evils to which they are subject, is that incessant pressure of our population, which forces them from seat to seat, without allowing time for that moral and intellectual improvement, for which they appear to be naturally eminently susceptible. To guard against this evil, so fatal to the race, there ought to be the strongest and the most solemn assurance, that the country given them, should be theirs, as a permanent home for themselves and their posterity, without being disturbed by the encroachments of our citizens. To such assurance, if there should be added a system, by which the government, without destroying their independence, would gradually unite the several tribes under a simple but enlightened system of government and laws, formed on the principles of our own, and to which, as their own people would partake in it, they would, under the contemplated improvement, at no distant day, become prepared. The arrangements which have been proposed, would prove to the Indians and their posterity a permanent blessing. It is believed that, if they could be assured that peace and friendship would be maintained among the several tribes, that the advantages of education which they now enjoy would be extended to them, that they should have a permanent and solemn guarantee for their possessions, and receive the countenance and aid of the government for the gradual extension of its privileges to them, there would be, among all the tribes, a disposition to accord with the views of the government. There are now, in most of the tribes, well educated, sober and reflecting individuals, who are afflicted at the present condition of the Indians, and despondent at their future prospects. Under the operation of existing causes, they behold the certain degradation, misery, and even the final annihilation of their race, and, no doubt, would gladly embrace any arrangement which would promise to elevate them in the scale of civilization, and arrest the destruction which now awaits them. It is conceived, that one of the most cheap, certain and desirable modes of effecting the object in view, would be for congress to establish fixed principles, such as have been suggested, as the bases of the proposed arrangement, and to authorize the president to convene, at some suitable point, all of the well informed, intelligent, and influential individuals of the tribes to be affected by it, in order to explain to them the views of the government, and to pledge the faith of the nation to the arrangements that might be adopted. Should such principles be established by congress, and the president be vested with suitable authority to convene the individuals as proposed, and suitable provision be made to meet the expense, great confidence is felt, that the basis of a system be laid, which, in a few years, would entirely effect the object in view, to the mutual benefit of the government and the Indians, and which, in its operations, would effectually arrest the calamitous course of events to which they must be subject, without a radical change in the present system. Should it be thought advisable to call such a convention, as one of the means of effecting the object in view, an additional appropriation of 30,000 dollars will be required, making in the whole 125,000 dollars to be appropriated.

All of which is respectfully submitted

J. C. CALHOUN

Collocation of the Indians.

Copy of a letter just received by a senator of the U. States.

FRANKLIN, MISSOURI, JAN. 17, 1825.

Dear sir: That part of the president's message which proposes to embody several of our Indian tribes at some point west of us, as a preparatory means of their civilization, is well worthy of the wisdom and benevolence of its author. Its expediency and practicability struck me so forcibly, this morning, as to overcome the idea of intrusion, and induces me to drop you a line on the subject, and to give you some facts which my western travels have enabled me to gather, and which may be of some use to you in the discussion of the plan recommended.

Feeling, however, an unusual interest in so humane a proposition, and believing it perfectly practicable and highly important, I give you a few hints, hoping they may lead to inquiry—and inquiry, I am quite certain, will strongly recommend the adoption of measures to accomplish so desirable an object. In the first place, nature could hardly have formed a country more admirably fitted to such a purpose, than that which lies between us and the Arkansas river. It is among the most beautiful and fertile tracts of country I ever saw. Streams, lined with timber, intersect and beautify it in every direction. There are delightful landscapes, over which Flora has scattered her beauties with a wanton hand, and upon whose bosom innumerable wild animals display their amazing numbers. The spring clothes this solitude with its richest scenery, and affords a combination which cannot fail to please the eye and delight the imagination. The greatest objection I anticipate is the want of timber. Probably, no body of timber could be found sufficiently extensive to accommodate all the Indians in one body, that would voluntarily embrace this mode of life, within a few years. But, even were this the case, it is very doubtful whether it would be expedient to combine all the tribes into one community. It occurs to me, that it would be better to locate the different tribes in different villages, with separate territorial limits, at such a distance as to prevent collisions, and, at the same time, so near as to co-operate in times of mutual danger.

If a few remnants of our tribes were settled in this manner, embracing, if possible, the Osages and Kansas, and their prospects should become flattering, others would naturally join them, or form similar establishments; and, in the course of a few years, we should witness the gratifying spectacle of an organized government, of industrious habits, and of peaceful villages, surrounded with smiling fields and domestic herds. As I passed through that delightful region, I could not help regretting that it should be a waste of nature, and felt a secret assurance that, at some future period, flocks would feed upon its abundant herbage, and a numerous population would derive support from its fertility.

It is a part of the country which will not answer our purposes of social intercourse and compact settlements. But, for the Indians, hardly any country could afford greater advantages than the tracts adjoining the Kansas river, the Osage, the Neocio, the Verdigrise, and, perhaps, the Arkansas, below where our route to Mexico crosses it. They could, from those places, procure salt from the salt plain of the Arkansas; and, during the incipient state of their progress, before their harvest would be equal to their support, the game would afford them an abundant means of support. The country affords deer, turkies, elk and antelopes; and, on the Arkansas, the buffaloe and horses are innumerable. No person who has not seen them can form any adequate conception of their numbers. After some years of settlement, the

absence of such means of support will not be regretted. It will stimulate their industry, and make knowledge and mechanic skill more necessary and desirable. The Mexicans have succeeded much better than ourselves, in civilizing the Indians; and have tested its practicability beyond a doubt. There they are not inferior to their masters in agriculture, architecture, the mechanic arts, and happiness. As militia, they are universally conceded to be the most efficient part of the population. They live in villages, have well built houses, well cultivated fields, fine flocks, and, in variety and abundance of fruit, they greatly excel the Mexicans. Their manners are not disagreeable, their dispositions are kind, and I sometimes found myself quite as agreeably situated among them, as among their neighbors. From my observation, I have no doubt, they are good materials for improvement and civilization. Every day's experience proves that they are endowed with good capacity; that they are ingenious; quick in improvement; and capable, under a proper direction and discipline, of being excellent citizens. Our accommodation has exterminated many of those nations, nearly destroyed others, and driven them from post to post, so long as we could be benefited by it. Humanity and justice have now strong claims upon our endeavors to meliorate their condition. Their present situation, with respect to civilization, and their intercourse with civilized society, are pernicious to their welfare, and unfavorable to an increase of their population. But, under suitable regulations and judicious conduct, they may enter on the business of civilization with the brightest prospects of success and happiness. If this plan should be successfully carried into execution, Mr. Monroe may justly look back upon it as one of the most gratifying acts of his popular and splendid administration.

Your friend and obedient servant,

AUGUSTUS STORRS.

Report on Carver's Grant.

The committee on private land claims, to whom were referred the petition and documents of Dr. Samuel Peters, have considered the same, and

REPORT:

The petitioner represents that he has acquired the title to a large tract of country, usually called "Carver's Grant," situated on the east side of the Mississippi river, beginning at the Falls of St. Anthony, and running down the margin, nearly southeast, to the mouth of the Chippeway river; thence, eastwardly, one hundred miles; thence, north, one hundred and twenty miles; and thence, on a straight line, to the beginning: That this grant was made to captain Jonathan Carver, on the 1st day of May, 1767, by two chiefs of the tribe of Naudowissies, in consideration of distinguished services rendered by him while in their country; that captain Carver went to England in the year 1770, and solicited the king to ratify his said grant; that his majesty and the lords of his council, in the year 1775, granted his petition, and ordered him to return to America, and take possession of his land, thus conveyed to him; that, before the necessary preparations for his departure could be made, the information of the battle of Bunker's Hill was received, which entirely frustrated his intended enterprise; that Carver lived, overwhelmed with sorrow, until the 31st of January, 1780, when he died, leaving a widow and seven children; that, in the month of November, in the year 1806, he purchased of the heirs of Carver all their right to the said tract of country, and obtained a deed therefor; that, after being baffled in various attempts to obtain from the Indians a recognition of his title, as he had been advised to do by a committee of congress, he set out from New York, in June, 1817, to visit Red

Wing and Lefei, two chiefs, residing near the Falls of St. Anthony; that, in the autumn of the same year, he met with Lefei, the son of one of the grantors, at Prairie du Chien, who declared, in the presence of several persons, that his father and uncle signed, with their marks, the conveyance to Carver, at the Great Cave, on the 1st day of May, 1767, and also that, when he could see Red Wing, they would make their marks on paper, and thus satisfy congress; that, after Lefei was gone, Red Wing came to Prairie du Chien and made a similar declaration; that he afterwards saw three squaws, each about eighty years of age, who asserted they knew captain Carver, and were at the Great Cave when the sachems made him the grant, and that it is called "Carver's land;" wherefore, the petitioner prays that his title may be confirmed.

The petitioner exhibits, in support of his claim, a copy of the alleged deed to captain Carver, unaccompanied, however, by the ordinary proofs of verity. It is, substantially, as follows: that two chiefs of the Naudowissie, one by the sign of the Snake and the other by that of the Tortoise, on the 1st day of May, 1767, conveyed to captain Jonathan Carver the tract of country, as described in the petition, in return for presents and services, reserving to themselves and their heirs the liberty of hunting and fishing on the lands not improved by the grantee and his heirs. The petitioner also adduces the copy of an instrument, purporting to have been executed at Lac Traver, on the 17th day of February, 1821, by four Indians, who called themselves chiefs and warriors of the Naudowissie tribe. By this writing, they declare a grant was made by their fathers to captain Carver, for a tract of land situated at the Falls of St. Anthony, and that they have a traditional record thereof. These chiefs acknowledge their willingness that the claimants under Carver should be confirmed in their title.

Dr. Peters himself has made oath that he was in London, in the year 1774, and was present when Carver solicited of the king a ratification of his title; that, after much inquiry and deliberation, the king gave him, as a gratuity, £1,373 6s. 8d., and ordered him to prepare to sail for New Orleans in the ensuing June, with one hundred and fifty men, to take possession of his grant; that, when things were in a state of preparation, the news of the battle of Bunker's Hill was received, which entirely prohibited the projected voyage. These facts, with many others, not supposed by the committee necessary to be detailed, were sworn to by Dr. Peters, in the year 1806, at which time the heirs of Carver petitioned congress, and also again on the 25th day of September, 1824.

It is stated to the committee that the original deed, which had been left with Dr. Lettson, of London, was supposed to have been stolen, and is lost, and that the copy which appeared in the first editions of Carver's journal is correct.

Dr. Peters submits sundry letters, which he has, at different times, received from gentlemen in the upper Mississippi country. One appears to have been written from the falls of Black river, on the 10th day of Nov. 1819, by Constant A. Andrews, who states that, a few days before, he had put in operation a saw mill, thirty or forty miles from Lake Pepin, in an eastwardly direction; that seven chiefs of the Sioux nation gave him permission to settle and remain there for five years, which term the chief Lefei extended forever. He informs Dr. Peters, that it is certain the chiefs Lefei, Petit Corbeau, and Red Wing, admit the validity of the grant to Carver. Another correspondent, of the name of Keys, writes to Dr. Peters, from Prairie du Chien, on the 7th of June, 1818, that he had seen Red Wing, who had a distinct recollection of Carver; that this chief informed him the Snake

and Tortoise, who signed Carver's deed, were his uncles, and that he was willing to sanction their acts, although he could not do so without consulting Lefei and the Little Raven, (Petit Corbeau,) who outranked him.

Dr. Peters himself makes oath that he had seen Lefei and Red Wing, the heirs and successors of the two chiefs who gave Carver the deed; that they declared, through an interpreter, that it was good and valid, and the land covered by it the property of Carver, his heirs and assigns, who were at liberty to take possession thereof in peace and quietness. The foregoing statements are the strongest proof with which the committee has been favored by Dr. Peters. He had not exhibited the deed of conveyance to himself, though it is believed he has one.

This case presents two questions for consideration. First, did the Indians, represented to the chiefs of the Naudowissie tribe, execute the deed under which the petitioner claims? Second, assuming the fact that they did, is the government of the United States bound to ratify the claim?

It appears to the committee, the proof submitted is of too weak and dubious a character to justify an affirmative answer to the first question. To the conveyance, there were no subscribing witnesses, nor is it known that Carver himself ever made oath to its genuineness. Although he may have petitioned the king for relief in the recognition of his title, there is no evidence that his application was successful. Had it been, it is presumable the exhibition of testimony to that effect, would not be difficult; the records of England would not be silent.

Dr. Peters states that the committee, appointed on the part of the senate in 1806, to investigate this case, informed him, that, if the successors of the Snake and Tortoise chiefs would recognise the claim of Carver, there would be nothing farther needed to sustain the petition; and that, in consequence of this information, he spared no pains to obviate the difficulty. As that committee consisted of gentlemen highly respectable for talents, it is difficult to comprehend the reason why such advice was given. Surely, at that period of our government, a mode of acquiring Indian lands, different from that now pursued, could not have been conceived. It is much more probable, Dr. Peters labored under a misapprehension. It seems, however, he visited the Upper Mississippi country for the purpose of obtaining the Indian recognition, and also had agents in his employment. Here, it may be remarked, the testimony he obtained is not accompanied by those solemnities which are deemed indispensable. The statements, with the exception of his own, are not made on oath; and his ought to be excluded from consideration, on the ground of interest. The facility with which interested persons or interpreters might practise frauds on the Indians, demands the strictest scrutiny. No testimony should be received, which does not come in an unquestionable shape. If the four Indians did sign the instrument at Lac Traver, as has been represented, they may, possibly, have been deceived as to the contents, or been influenced by some improper motives. It is scarcely supposable that they feel themselves bound, by a contract made half a century ago. In that region of country, the aborigines know too well the value of their territories to dispose of them without a suitable compensation.

Captain Carver's journal, which was published first in the year 1773, is, as the committee believe, entirely silent in relation to the grant. He records, with some degree of minuteness, many events which took place about the time the instrument bears date. He describes the country between Lake Pepin and the Falls of St. Anthony as possessing many natural advantages. Indeed, on the very day it appears to have been given, a council was held at the Big Cave by so-

veral tribes of Indians. Many chiefs attended, and he delivered a speech, which he has communicated to the world. Is it not a little extraordinary that he should have forborne to journalize a fact so interesting to himself, the Indians, and his country? Not knowing precisely when the grant first made its appearance, the committee is in no wise disposed to say they are suspicious of an antedate.

To counteract the facts stated by Dr. Peters and his friends, the committee will refer to a letter addressed by colonel Leavenworth, on the 28th day of July, 1821, to the late commissioner of the general land office. The writer informs him that "the Indians do not recognise or acknowledge the grant, (Carver's), to be valid. They say they have no knowledge of any such chiefs as those who have signed the grant; that, if he did obtain a deed or grant, it was signed by some foolish young men, who were not chiefs, and who were not authorized to make the grant."

Major Long and his party ascended the Mississippi river in the summer of 1823, and had frequent interviews with the Indians and their chiefs. They were at the village of Red Wing, (Aile Rouge), and whom they generally call Shakea. He lives on the west bank of the river, a short distance above Lake Pepin. The Petit Corbeau, (Little Raven), resides ten miles below the mouth of the St. Peter's, and both are distinguished chiefs of the Dacotas. Renville, major Long's interpreter, whose mother was a squaw, was well acquainted with the Indians on the Mississippi and the rivers tributary, near the Falls of St. Anthony and Lake Pepin. His statements, and those of the Indians, induced major Long, and the gentlemen associated with him, to give the following information: "It is, we believe, clearly proved, at present, that the land which he, (Carver), claimed, by virtue of a grant from the Indians, was never conveyed to him by them. Attempts were made, in 1817, by two of his grand-sons, to have the claim recognized by some of the Indians now living. They ascended the river when major Long did, but were not successful. An instrument, purporting to be the original treaty, was afterwards sent to Canada, and placed in Renville's hands, by those who had an interest in the claim. He was requested to show it, and explain its nature to the Indians, and to endeavor to obtain a confirmation of it from them; but, as he informed us, he could find no individual among them who had the least recollection or tradition of this conveyance, or of the names which are purported to have been affixed to the deed. The Indians say, there were no chiefs among them of the name." Major Long even doubts whether Carver resided among the Naudowisies five months, and assigns his reasons for the opinion. See p. 325 of his Journal, of 1823.

Although a negative answer to the first question may seem to render farther discussion unnecessary, the committee has thought proper to offer a few considerations on the second branch of inquiry. In the case of Johnson against McIntosh, reported in 8th Wheaton, the question is settled beyond controversy. This was an action of ejectment, brought for the recovery of lands in the state of Illinois, claimed by the plaintiff under a purchase and conveyance from the Piankeshaw Indians, and held by the defendant under a grant from the United States. Chief justice Marshall, who delivered the opinion of the court, says, "while the different nations of Europe respected the rights of the natives as occupants, they asserted the ultimate dominion to be in themselves, and exercised the power to grant the soil while in the possession of the natives. These grants have been understood by all to convey the title, subject to the Indian right of occupancy. This government has always acted on the same principle. While it recognized the Indian right of occupancy, it claimed the

fee; and the treaties by which we have acquired the possession of such extensive regions of country involve this principle. The consideration paid appears to be intended merely as an equivalent for the peaceable surrender of possession."

By the treaty of 1783, which terminated the revolutionary war, Great Britain ceded to the United States a vast extent of territory in the northwest, to which the Indian title had not been extinguished. The legality of the cession has never been doubted, nor, indeed, can it be. As the "Carver Grant" is situated within our limits, as defined by the treaty, we are in the same situation in relation to it, in which was the British government. The petitioner shows that Carver solicited a ratification of his claim. This is conclusive evidence that he himself believed it defective. Whether success would have attended his application, to the extent of his wishes, had hostilities not taken place, is mere matter of conjecture. Certainly, it is a claim, the acknowledgment of which, by this government, is not founded in right. The policy which dictated the proclamation of 1783, is unexceptionable. By that measure, all private persons were interdicted the liberty of purchasing lands from the Indians. The indulgence of such a privilege, it had been ascertained, conduced to serious difficulties. The most reprehensible frauds had been practised on the natives. Their avarice and propensity for ardent spirits had been but too successfully addressed. At the time captain Carver explored the country about the Falls of St. Anthony, this proclamation was recent, and, in all probability, known to him. With this knowledge of the prudence and caution of his country, he was among the first to offend.

Fully impressed that it would be highly improper to confirm the claim of the petitioner, or that of any other person who may attempt to profit by the grant to Carver, the committee recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner be not granted.

Public Lands in Arkansas.

Report of the committee on the public lands on the memorial of the general assembly of the territory of Arkansas.

The committee on public lands, to whom was referred the petition of the general assembly of the territory of Arkansas, report:

That the petitioners, on account and in consideration of the said territory being a frontier, and settled, (as they say), under circumstances of peculiar hardship, and for the purpose of inducing emigration into said territory, pray that those persons within the territory who have settled on the lands of the U. States, may have granted to them the right to retain those lands by paying for them the minimum or pre-emption price. The committee are unable to perceive, in the reasoning of the legislature of Arkansas, sufficient grounds upon which their claim can be properly founded. Nothing has rendered it probable to the committee, that the history of the settlement of the Arkansas territory will furnish a greater number of cases of hardship and suffering than may be found in the history of every frontier settlement, bordered by savages, which has been made in other portions of the public domain.

That Arkansas is a frontier territory, does not appear a sufficient reason to the committee for granting the prayer of the petition. By the policy heretofore pursued by the government towards the Indian tribes, bordering upon and contained within the United States, it is to be presumed that the intention is not ultimately to exterminate that unfortunate race, nor to deprive them of their last hold upon the lands now

occupied by them. It is apparent, however, that, if the contiguous white population is encouraged by the government, to expect that the mere act of settling upon public lands, without right or permission, will entitle the settlers to the favorable consideration of the government, neither the rights of the United States, nor those of the Indians, will be respected.

The government has already been compelled, by the unauthorized extension of settlements in this territory, not only to extend the western boundary line of it, but also to treat with the Indians residing within its limits, at a very considerable expense, for the extinguishment of their title to lands therein. It is presumed that, if the frontier settlers respect the rights, and abstain from encroaching on the property of their Indian neighbors, that they will seldom be molested by them. The situation of the United States would seem to negative the proposition of the legislature of Arkansas relative to emigrations. The committee are of opinion, that it is not the duty of the general government to adopt special measures, calculated to induce the population of the older settlements to emigrate to Arkansas, or any other of its territories. All that the government can be expected to do in this respect, is to adopt wise and just regulations respecting its lands, which will be of general application, and afford reasonable facilities to those who may wish to emigrate for the purpose of bettering their condition, and the condition of their families. The rest must be left to individual discretion and enterprise. But, in addition to the above, it will be found, by recurrence to the acts already passed on the subject of pre-emption rights, that Arkansas has, in common with other new states and territories, been liberally provided for. By the act of April 12th, 1814, persons, who had actually inhabited and cultivated lands in Arkansas, and who had not removed from the territory, had pre-emption rights secured to them up to that date; and, by the act of the last session, May 26th, 1824, those persons, who had lands within the tract of country ceded by the United States to the Cherokee nation of Indians, to which the right of pre-emption would have attached, had the ceded territory remained in the possession of the government of the United States, are authorized to avail themselves of rights of pre-emption within the district of Lawrence, in said territory. Thus, it will be seen, that those persons in the territory in question, who, for a period of ten or eleven years, have been locating themselves upon the lands of the United States, without any right or authority, have been quieted by the government, notwithstanding they have, doubtless, seized upon many of the best tracts of land in said territory. The committee are of opinion that the indulgence has been sufficiently extended; they, therefore, submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petition ought not to be granted.

Eighteenth Congress—2d Session.

SENATE.

On Wednesday, 16th instant, Mr. Benton, of Missouri, on leave, introduced the following bill; which was read and passed to a second reading:

A bill concerning hemp and flax.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That, from and after the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and _____, the ships of war belonging to the United States shall be supplied with canvass, cordage, and cables, made of hemp or flax the growth and manufacture of the United States and their territories, and none other.

February 17. The president of the senate communicated from William Thornton, of Washington city, a memorial, stating that he had rendered important

services to government, for which he prays compensation.

Mr. Eaton, agreeably to notice, asked, and having obtained leave, introduced a bill respecting the adjournment of the circuit court of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Parrott, agreeably to notice, asked, and having obtained leave, introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge from the island on which the navy yard at Portsmouth is situated, to Kittery, in the state of Maine.

The president communicated to the senate the following letter from the secretary of the treasury:

Treasury department, 16th February, 1825.

Sir: In conformity with the provisions of the act of the 10th February, 1820, entitled "an act to provide for obtaining accurate statements of the foreign commerce of the United States," I have the honor to transmit, herewith, the following statements of the commerce and navigation of the United States, during the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1824, viz.

1st. A. A general statement of the quantity and value of merchandise imported into the United States from the 1st October, 1823, to 30th June, 1824.

1st. B. do. do. from 1st July to 30th September, 1824.

2d. A summary statement of the same.

3d. A general statement of the quantity and value of domestic articles exported.

4th. A general statement of the quantity and value of foreign articles exported.

5th and 6th. Summary statements of the value of domestic and foreign articles exported.

7th. A general statement of the amount of American and foreign tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States.

8th. A general statistical view of the commerce and navigation of the United States.

9th. A statement of the commerce and navigation of each state and territory.

From these statements, it appears, that the imports during the year ending on the 30th September, 1824, have amounted to \$80,549,007, of which amount, \$75,265,054 were imported in American vessels, and \$5,283,953 in foreign vessels; that the exports have, during the same period, amounted to \$75,986,657, of which, \$50,649,500 were domestic, and \$25,337,157 were foreign articles; that, of the domestic articles, \$43,444,619 were exported in American vessels, and \$7,204,881 in foreign vessels; and, of the foreign articles, \$23,967,087 were exported in American vessels, and \$1,370,070 in foreign vessels; that 850,033 tons of American shipping entered, and 919,278 cleared from the ports of the United States; and that 102,367 tons of foreign shipping entered, and 102,552 cleared from the ports of the United States, during the same period.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. president of the senate pro. tem.

The senate adjourned.

February 18. Mr Smith, from the committee on finance, to whom was referred the bill entitled "an act making further appropriations for the military service for the year 1825," reported it with amendments; which were read.

Mr. King, of New York, rose and said, in offering the resolution he was about to submit, though it was a subject of great national importance, he did not desire to debate it, nor did he offer it with a view to its present consideration. He submitted it as a matter for the future consideration of the senate, and hoped it would be received, by all parts of the house, as one entitled to its serious attention. He then laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved by the senate of the United States of America, That, as soon as the portion of the existing funded debt of the United States, for the payment of which the public land of the United States is pledged, shall have been paid off, then and thenceforth, the whole of the public land of the United States, with the nett proceeds of all future sales thereof, shall constitute and form a fund, which is hereby appropriated, and the faith of the United States is pledged, that the said fund shall be inviolably applied to aid the emancipation of such slaves, within any of the United States, and to aid the removal of such slaves, and the removal of such free persons of color, in any of the said states, as by the laws of the states, respectively, may be allowed to be emancipated, or removed to any territory or country without the limits of the United States of America.

The resolution was read—and, on motion of Mr. Benton, of Missouri, ordered to be printed.

Mr. Brown, from the committee on the judiciary, to whom was referred the bill, entitled "an act fixing the place for holding the circuit district courts of the United States for the southern district of New York," reported it with an amendment; which was read.

Mr. Eaton submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary, to whom the judiciary bill of the senate has been referred, inquire into the expediency of dividing the United States into four divisions; each division to be arranged into three circuits, so that each circuit shall contain not less than one, nor more than three states; and to appoint—additional justices; that they inquire into the expediency of authorizing the judges in their respective divisions, once in a year, to appoint one of their number, who, when appointed, shall, with the chief justice, be, for the time being, justices of the supreme court; providing, that this provision shall not take effect during the continuance in office of the present associate justices; and providing that, where the constitutionality of any state law shall be pending in the supreme court, on any question affecting the right of any state, that the chief justice shall certify the same to the president of the United States, who, thereupon, on proclamation, shall convene the whole number of associate justices, at Washington, to hear and determine the said cases.

The senate took up the joint resolution directing the purchase and distribution of 630 copies, four volumes each, of Way and Gideon's edition of the journals of the congress of the confederation.

This resolution gave rise to considerable debate, in which it was advocated by Messrs. Talbot and Johnson, of Ky.; and it was opposed by Messrs. Cobb, Benton and Dickerson.

The question, finally, being taken on the third reading of the resolution, it was negatived by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Edwards, Findlay, Kelly, Knight, Lanman, Noble, Parrott, Ruggles, Seymour, Talbot, Van Buren, Johnson, of Ky.—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Barbour, Barton, Benton, Boulogny, Chandler, Clayton, Cobb, D'Wolf, Dickerson, Elliott, Gaillard, Hayne, Holmes, of Maine, Holmes, of Miss. Jackson, Johnston, of Lou. King, of Alab. King, of New York, Lowrie, Molvaine, McLean, Macon, Mills, Smith, Taylor, Tazewell, Thomas, Van Dyke, Williams—29.

The resolution was of course rejected.

The senate next took up the bill making an appropriation of 6000 dollars for the purchase of Mr. Rembrandt Peal's picture, (exhibited in the rotundo), embracing an equestrian portrait of general Washington, and equestrian portraits of general Lafayette, general Hamilton, and other officers.

Mr. Holmes, of Maine, opposed the bill, on the ground of the extravagance of the price—and Mr. Mills supported it, because of the desirableness of possessing so fine a picture, embracing so good a portrait of Washington.

Mr. Holmes moved to strike out 6,000 and insert \$4,000.

The question being divided, was first put on striking out, and was carried, ayes 20, noes 14.

Mr. Hayne moved to fill the blank with 5,000—lost. Yeas 20, nays 22. The question was taken on 4,000, and lost. The bill was then, on the motion of Mr. Mills, laid on the table.

The senate took up the bill extending to certain companies of Mounted Rangers, the provisions of the act for the relief of the persons engaged in the Seminole campaign, and, after making some amendments to the provisions of the bill, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The senate adjourned to Monday.

February 21. The president communicated a report of the postmaster general, of the contracts made by that department during the last year; which was read.

The president also communicated a letter from J. L. McDonald, one of the delegates from the Choctaw nation of Indians, with an address from that delegation on the subject of the present condition of that tribe.

Mr. Holmes, of Maine, submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to furnish to the members of the senate a copy of the army register, which should have been furnished on the 1st of January last.

Resolved, That the secretary of the navy be directed, forthwith, to furnish the members of the senate a copy of the navy register, which should have been furnished on the first of January last.

Mr. Talbot, from the committee on the judiciary, to whom was referred the bill "to extend the judicial system of the United States, and to provide for three additional circuit courts," reported it with amendments.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the senate then proceeded, as in committee of the whole, (Mr. Mills in the chair), to the consideration of the bill from the other house, "making an appropriation for certain fortifications in the United States, for 1825."

The amendments reported by the committee on finance were read.

The first was an appropriation of 30,000 dollars, for the erection of a Fort at Beaufort, in North Carolina, and 50,000 dollars for forts at Cape Fear, in the same state.

A long discussion ensued on this amendment, which was supported by Messrs. Smith, Macon, Branch, Cobb, Hayne, and Johnston, of Lou. on the ground of right and necessity, and the pledge that had been given that the system of fortification, heretofore adopted, should be continued impartially. The appropriation was opposed by Messrs. Dickerson, Lowrie, Holmes, of Maine, and Chandler, who argued that there was no necessity for fortifying the two points in question; that the secretary of war was opposed to it, at present, as there was no engineer at the disposal of the government, for the purpose, at this time.

The question was finally decided, by yeas and nays, in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barbour, Barton, Benton, Boulogny, Branch, Brown, Cobb, Elliott, Hayne, Jackson, Johnston, of Ken. Johnston, of Lou. King, of Alab. King, of New-York, Knight, Lloyd, of Mass. McLean, Macon, Mills, Noble, Palmer, Parrott, Ruggles, Smith, Taylor, Tazewell, Thomas, Van Buren, Williams—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Chandler, Clayton, D'Wolf, Dickerson, Edwards, Findlay, Holmes, of Maine, Lanman, Lowrie, Seymour—11.

The next amendment was that making an appropriation of \$9,940, for a school of practice for light artillery, at Fortress Monroe; which was agreed to. The bill, as amended, was then passed to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the senate then proceeded, as in committee of the whole, to the consideration of the bill from the other house, making further appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1825.

The amendments proposed by the committee of finance were unanimously agreed to.

The bill, as amended, was passed to a third reading.

The senate then proceeded as in committee of the whole, to consider the bill for the relief of two companies of Mounted Rangers, which was passed, and sent to the house for concurrence.

The senate then adjourned.

February 22. Mr. Barton, from the committee on public lands, to whom was referred the bill from the house, "providing for the relinquishing of certain

claims to lands sold by the United States, in the state of Ohio," reported it without amendment.

Mr. *Ruggles* submitted some documents respecting this bill; which were ordered to be printed.

The senate then proceeded to consider the resolutions submitted by Mr. *Holmes*, of Maine, yesterday, requiring a copy of the army and navy registers to be furnished to the senate.

Mr. *Hayne* explained the reasons which had occasioned the delay, and moved that the resolutions lie on the table; which was agreed to.

The senate proceeded, as in committee of the whole, to consider the bill "supplementary to an act, entitled "an act enabling the claimants to lands within the limits of the state of Missouri, and territory of Arkansas, to institute proceedings to try the validity of their claims," approved the 26th of May, 1824, and to repeal a part thereof."

Some amendments were proposed to this bill, and considerable debate ensued—but on the question, shall this bill be engrossed for a third reading? it was decided in the negative—yeas 20, nays 22. So the bill was rejected.

The bill making further appropriations for the military service of the year 1825; and the bill making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, for the year 1825, as amended, were read the third time and passed.

The president communicated the memorial of the legislature of Ohio, requesting a grant of land to aid the operations of that state, in connecting lake Erie with the Ohio river, by means of canal navigation; accompanied by resolutions requesting their senators and their representatives in congress, to use their best exertions to carry into effect the object of the memorial.

The president communicated a report from the secretary of state, accompanied by a statement of the returns made to that department by the collectors, of American seamen, the last year;

And a report from the same officer, made in pursuance of the 5th section of the act of the 2d of March, 1819, regulating passenger ships and vessels.

The president communicated a report from the secretary of the treasury, accompanied by a copy of a report of the commissioners of land claims in East Florida, and copies of reports of the commissioners of land claims in West Florida. The report was read, and referred to the committee on public lands.

The president communicated the credentials of the honorable William Marks, appointed a senator by the legislature of the state of Pennsylvania, for the term of five years, after the 3d day of March next; which were read, and ordered to lie on file.

The senate, as in committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of the bill authorizing the purchase of the equestrian portrait of Washington, by Rembrandt Peale.

Mr. *Holmes*, of Maine, moved to amend the bill by filling the blank with \$4,500; which was decided in the affirmative, yeas 20, noes 14.

On the question, "Shall this bill be engrossed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barton, Benton, Clayton, Elliott, Findlay, Hayne, Holmes, of Maine, Holmes, of Miss. Jackson, Johnson, of Ky. Johnston, of Lou. Kelly, Lloyd, of Mass. Lowrie, Mills, Parrott, Ruggles, Seymour, Smith, Van Buren—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Boulogny, Branch, Chandler, Cobb, D'Wolf, Dickerson, Edwards, King, of Alab. King, of New York, Lanman, Mellvaine, McLean, Macon, Noble, Palmer, Taylor, Tazewell, Thomas, Williams—20.

On motion of Mr. *Benton*, the senate resumed, as in committee of the whole, the bill for the preservation and civilization of the Indian tribes within the U. S.

Mr. *Elliott*, of Georgia, delivered an able exposition of the merits of the bill.

After which, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

After the consideration of executive business, The senate adjourned.

February 23. The president communicated a report from the secretary of war, accompanied by an abstract of the rules and regulations for the field exercise and manœuvres of the infantry, and the general regulations for the army, which are observed and practised upon by the army.

Mr. *Van Buren* presented the petition of sundry aliens, residents in the District of Columbia, praying certain alterations in the law respecting naturalization. Referred.

Mr. *Brown*, from the committee on the judiciary, to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill concerning the levying and collecting taxes in the territories of the United States; which was read, and passed to a second reading.

The engrossed bill for the preservation and civilization of the Indian tribes within the United States, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the house for concurrence.

The engrossed bill authorizing the purchase of the equestrian portrait of Washington, by Rembrandt Peale, was read a third time.

On the question shall this bill pass?

Some discussion ensued; Messrs. *King*, of Alabama, *Macon*, *Lanman* and *Noble*, opposing the appropriation, which was supported by Messrs. *Mills* and *Lowrie*; it was finally decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barton, Barbour, Benton, Boulogny, Clayton, Eaton, Elliott, Findlay, Hayne, Holmes, of Maine, Holmes, of Miss. Jackson, Johnson, of Ky. Kelly, Lloyd, of Mass. Lowrie, Mills, Parrott, Ruggles, Seymour, Smith, Talbot, Van Buren—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Branch, Brown, Chandler, Cobb, D'Wolf, Edwards, King, of Alab. King, of N. York, Knight, Lanman, Mellvaine, McLane, Macon, Noble, Palmer, Taylor, Tazewell, Williams—18.

So the bill passed, and was sent to the house for concurrence.

The senate then, as in committee of the whole, (Mr. *Barbour* in the chair), proceeded to the consideration of the bill from the other house, for the continuation of the Cumberland road.

Mr. *Brown*, (chairman of the committee on roads and canals), made a short speech in support of the bill.

Mr. *Cobb* moved to postpone the bill indefinitely, and delivered his views much at large against the constitutionality of the power of the general government to construct roads and canals, &c.

Mr. *Ruggles* submitted a number of calculations to shew the sufficiency of the 2 per cent. fund to reimburse the amount proposed to be granted for this object, &c.

The question was then put on the indefinite postponement of the bill, and decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barbour, Bell, Branch, Chandler, Clayton, Cobb, Dickerson, Elliott, Hayne, Holmes, Mc. Holmes, Miss. King, Alab. King, N. Y. Knight, Macon, Mills, Tazewell, Van Buren, Williams—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Barton, Benton, Boulogny, Brown, D'Wolf, Eaton, Edwards, Findlay, Jackson, Johnson, Ky. Johnson, Lou. Kelly, Lanman, Lloyd, Mass. Lowrie, Mellvaine, McLean, Noble, Palmer, Parrott, Ruggles, Seymour, Smith, Talbot, Thomas—25.

On motion of Mr. *Holmes*, of Me. (who wished time to examine more particularly the statements and calculations submitted by Mr. *Ruggles*),

The senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Feb. 17. Mr. *Plumer*, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill to alter the terms of the district court of the United States in the western district of Virginia; which was twice read, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday.

Mr. *Finton*, from the committee on public lands, made a report adverse to the expediency of prolonging the time for locating lands, and for obtaining patents within the Virginia military land district: which was laid on the table.

Mr. *Hamilton*, from the military committee, reported a bill, authorizing the president of the United States, to purchase additional land for the completion of the site of Fort Washington.

Mr. *Henry*, from the committee on roads and canals, reported a bill to authorize the subscription of stock in the Louisville and Portland canal company.

Mr. *Tomlinson*, from a select committee, to whom was referred the message of the president on that subject, reported a bill carrying into effect the resolutions of congress, for erecting monuments to the memories of the late generals Wooster and Davidson.

The following engrossed bills, viz. the bill to authorize the collector of the district of Passamaquody, to hold his office at Lubec or Eastport, and for other purposes; the bill making an additional appropriation to defray the expenses of bringing to the seat of government the votes for president and vice president of the United States; and the bill providing for the relinquishment of certain claims to land sold by the United States, in the state of Ohio; were severally read a third time, PASSED, and sent to the senate.

On motion of Mr. *Taylor*, the bill confirming an act of the general assembly of Virginia, incorporating a company for the improvement of the Appomatox river, was taken up, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Friday, Feb. 18. The speaker laid before the house a communication from the department of the treasury, transmitting a statement from the commissioner of the general land office, showing the emoluments of the registers and receivers of the several land offices for a year ending 30th of September last; which was referred to the committee on the public lands.

Mr. *Cooke*, from the committee on Indian affairs, made a report adverse to an appropriation for extinguishing the title of the Cherokees to lands in Georgia.

The report was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. *Taylor*, the report of the select committee appointed to examine what business ought to be acted upon at the present session, was taken up, and having been slightly amended, was adopted.

Mr. *Whipple* moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday, postponing indefinitely the bill granting certain lots to the cities of Pensacola and St. Augustine. The motion for reconsideration was negatived.

Mr. *Newton*, moved to discharge the committee of the whole from the consideration of the bill concerning canal vessels and boats. The motion was carried, ayes 72. The bill was then taken up and read.

On this bill, an extended and highly interesting debate arose.

Mr. *Newton*, (chairman of the committee on commerce), stated the circumstances which had led to the introduction of the bill, and explained its provisions at considerable length.

Mr. *Storrs*, of New-York, objected to the bill on constitutional grounds, because it speaks of the remission of the tonnage duty on canal boats, as a thing granted by congress, whereas, he held that congress had no right to impose such a duty on boats navigating a canal lying wholly within the limits of a single state; and he moved the following amendment, viz:

To strike out the first section, after the enacting words, and substitute the following:

"That the several acts regulating the commerce of

the United States, and imposing duties on tonnage, and the acts supplementary and amendatory of the same, shall not be construed to extend to boats employed exclusively in navigating the canals within the respective states."

Mr. *Newton* spoke in reply to Mr. *Storrs*, and in defence of the bill as reported, contending that congress possessed the right in its fullest extent, but were willing to waive it in the present instance, provided, that suitable guards were introduced to prevent smuggling.

Mr. *McLane* suggested to Mr. *Storrs* the propriety of omitting that clause of his amendment which extends the exemption, not only to boats navigating the canal itself, but, also, the artificial works connected therewith. One of these works was a basin in lake Erie, and the words of the amendment would exclude all the navigation of lake Erie which entered that basin, from tonnage duty.

Mr. *Storrs* accepted the modification proposed by Mr. *McLane*.

The question was then taken on Mr. *Storrs*' amendment, and decided in the affirmative—ayes 87, noes 55.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. *Buckner* moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday, rejecting the bill for the Illinois canal.

After some remarks from Messrs. *Rankin*, *Cook* and *McCoy*, the question on reconsidering was put, and negatived.

The amendments of the senate to the general appropriation bill were then taken up and considered.

The senate having adhered to its amendment striking out the salaries of the commissioners to settle land claims in Florida, and a separate bill being before the house on that subject, the house agreed to recede from its disagreement to the senate's amendments;

And then the house adjourned.

Saturday, Feb. 19. Mr. *Stoane*, from the committee on elections, made a report on the credentials of Messrs. *Call*, of Indiana, and *Outlaw*, of North Carolina; which was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. *Martineau*, of Penn. it was Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a general law authorizing the proper accounting officers of the treasury department, upon principles of equity and justice, to settle and adjust all claims originating in contracts made by the government of the United States with individuals for the manufacture of arms during the late war.

An engrossed bill, entitled "an act concerning canal vessels and boats," was read a third time.

Mr. *Martindale*, of New York, moved that the bill be recommitted, for the purpose of being modified.

On this motion considerable discussion took place—finally,

Mr. *Webster*, in order to give time for further reflection, and some interchange of views, which might lead to a modification of the bill, more acceptable to all parties, moved that it lie on the table. The motion prevailed, and the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

The house then went into committee of the whole, on the bill to authorize the payment of interest due to the state of Virginia.

This bill gave rise to an animated and interesting debate, which occupied the house till past 4 o'clock.

The debate turned chiefly on an amendment offered by Mr. *Sharpe*, of New York, which went to strike out the words "state of Virginia," and to insert, in lieu thereof, "the several states," making the provisions of the bill to extend, without distinction, to all the states who had borrowed money for the service of the United States, and paid interest thereon, and whose demand for the principal of their debt had been recognized and paid by the general government.

The question was put on Mr. *Sharpe's* amendment, and decided in the negative—ayes 49, noes 96.

The bill was then read throughout by sections and reported to the house.

Mr. *Sharpe* now renewed his motion to amend the bill; but, the house adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 21. The speaker laid before the house a memorial from the Choctaw Indians; which was read, and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. *McLane*, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill "directing a discrimination between importations by citizens of the United States and those on foreign account;" which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. *Ingham*, from a select committee, to whom was referred the president's message on that subject, made a report on the claims of the president, accompanied by sundry documents; which were laid on the table, and, with the documents, ordered to be printed.

[The report presents documents, without the expression of any opinion by the committee.]

Mr. *Kent*, from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to establish a system of quarantine for the District of Columbia; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. *Call*, from a select committee, reported a bill granting a certain quantity of land to the state of Indiana, for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to connect the waters of the Wabash river with those of lake Erie; which was twice read and committed.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the department of war, accompanied by a report from the chief engineer, respecting the delivery of stone for the fortifications on the waters of Chesapeake bay; which was laid on the table.

Mr. *Cooke* presented a letter, on the same subject, from a Mr. Baker, complaining that, though he had bid lower for the contract, it was given to another, &c.; and explained briefly the facts—which was ordered to be printed.

An engrossed bill to alter the terms of the district court of the United States, for the Western District of Virginia, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate.

An engrossed bill to extend the right of deposit in public or other store houses, on certain conditions, and with certain privileges to other goods, besides wines, teas, and distilled spirits, was read a third time. And the question being, "shall it pass?"

A considerable discussion took place—in which Messrs. *Wright* and *Trimble* opposed the bill, and Messrs. *McKim*, *Livingston*, *Cambreleg*, *Buchanan* and *Sharpe* supported it. Finally,

Mr. *P. P. Barbour* moved, on account of the lateness of the hour, and with a view to enter on the appointment of printer to the house, that the bill be, for the present, laid on the table, and the unfinished business of Saturday, be postponed, to proceed to the ballot for that appointment.

The motion prevailed, and the house accordingly proceeded to ballot for a printer for the next congress.

Mr. *Campbell*, of Ohio, and Mr. *Buchanan*, of Pennsylvania, were appointed tellers; and, after counting the votes, they reported that the votes given were as follows:

For Gales & Seaton	111
For Hezekiah Niles	40
For Davis & Force	8
For Jonathan Elliot	2
Total number	161

The speaker then declared Messrs. Gales & Seaton duly appointed printers to the house of representatives.

On motion of Mr. *Mercer*, the stated hour for the meeting of the house was fixed for eleven o'clock, until otherwise ordered—And then the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 22. The speaker laid before the house a letter from the postmaster general, accompanied by a list of contracts made at his department, during the year 1824; which was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. *Hamilton*, of S. C. it was Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to report to this house, the causes which have produced the delay in erecting a light house, (which has been provided for by law), on Cape Romaine, South Carolina; as well as into the expediency of providing the means for removing the ruins of the brick mill, at that Cape.

On motion of Mr. *Mercer*, of Virginia, it was Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of aiding, by a subscription to the stock of a company incorporated by the state of Virginia, for the extension of the turnpike road from the District of Columbia through the town of Winchester, in the said state, to Cumberland, on the river Potomac.

The engrossed bill, directing a discrimination between importations by citizens of the United States and those on foreign account, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate.

Mr. *Sharpe* moved to consider the bill to extend the right of deposit in public stores, with certain privileges to other goods besides wines, teas, and distilled spirits. The motion prevailed.

Mr. *Sharpe* went at great length into an exposition of his views in relation to the bill.

Mr. *Williams*, of N. C. though professing himself in favor of the bill, was induced, in consequence of the advanced state of the session, and the mass of business reported for immediate attention, to move to lay the bill on the table. The motion prevailed.

The following message was received from the president of the United States:

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

I transmit, herewith, a report from the secretary of war, with a report to him from the third auditor, of the settlement, in the amount stated, of the claims of the state of Massachusetts, for services rendered by the militia of that state, in the late war, the payment of which has hitherto been prevented by causes which are well known to congress. Having communicated my sentiments on this subject fully, in a message bearing date on the 23d of February, 1824, it is unnecessary to repeat in detail here, what I there advanced.

By recurring to that message, and to the documents referred to in it, it will be seen that the conduct of the executive of that state, in refusing to place the militia thereof, at that difficult conjuncture, under the direction of the executive of the United States, as it was bound to do, by a fair construction of the constitution, and as the other states did, is the great cause to which the difficulty adverted to, is to be ascribed. It will also be seen, on a view of those documents, that the executive of the state was warned at the time, if it persevered in the refusal, that the consequences which have followed would be inevitable: that the attitude assumed by the state formed a case which was not contemplated by the existing laws of the United States relating to militia services: that the payment of the claims of the state, for such services, could be provided for by congress only, and by a special law for the purpose. Having made this communication, while acting in the department of war, to the governor of Massachusetts, with the sanction and under the direction of my enlightened and virtuous predecessor, it would be improper, in any view which may be taken of the subject, for me to change the ground then assumed, to withdraw this great question from the consideration of congress, and to act on it myself.

Had the executive been in error, it is entitled to censure, making a just allowance for the motive which guided it. If its conduct was correct, the ground then assumed ought to be maintained by it. It belongs to congress alone to terminate this distressing

incident, on just principles, with a view to the highest interests of our union.

From the view which I have taken of the subject, I am confirmed in the opinion that congress should now decide on the claim, and allow to the state such portions thereof as are founded on the principles laid down in the former message. If those principles are correct, as, on great consideration I am satisfied they are, it appears to me to be just in itself, and of high importance that the sums which may be due, in conformity therewith, should no longer be withheld from the state.

JAMES MONROE.

February 21, 1825.

On the motion of Mr. *Crowninshield*, the message was referred to the military committee.

The house then went into committee of the whole, on several private relief bills—which were variously disposed of.

The house went into committee of the whole, on the bill concerning the grant of land to the marquis de Maison Rouge.

The bill was slightly amended, and then

The house adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 23. The speaker laid before the house a communication from the department of state, accompanied by a statement of passengers who arrived in the United States from foreign countries, during the year ending 30th September, 1824; which was laid on the table.

The amendments of the senate to the military appropriation bill, and the appropriation bill for fortifications, were referred to a committee of the whole for to-day.

On motion of Mr. *P. P. Barbour*, the house then resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the payment of interest to the state of Virginia.

Upon this bill a debate arose, in which Messrs. *Wood, Sharpe, P. P. Barbour, Bartlett, Williams*, of N. Carolina, *Forsyth, Neale, Webster, Alexander, Isaacs*, and *Reynolds* took part: when the previous question was required by Mr. *Wickliffe*, and was decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, 88 to 80.

The main question was then put, viz: *Shall the bill, (without amendment), non be ordered to be engrossed for a third reading?* and decided by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. *Abbet, Alexander, of Va. Alexander, of Tenn. Allen, of Tenn. Allison, Archer, Bailey, P. P. Barbour, J. S. Barbour, Bassett, Becher, Blair, Brent, Buchanan, Burleigh, Call, Cambrieng, Campbell, of S. C. Campbell, of Ohio, Carter, Clark, Collins, Condict, Conner, Cook, Crafts, Crowninshield, Cuthbert, Eddy, Edwards, of N. C. Findlay, Floyd, Foot, of N. Y. Forward, Frost, Fuller, Gathin, Gist, Govan, Gurley, Hall, Hamilton, Harvey, Hayward, Herick, Hooks, Houston, Ingham, Isaacs, Jenkins, Johnson, of Virginia, J. T. Johnson, Kent, Lathrop, Lee, Leftwich, Letcher, Lincoln, Litohfield, Livingston, Long, McArthur, McCoy, McKean, McKim, McLane, of Del. McLean, of Ohio, Mangum, Mallary, Marvin, Mason, Mercer, Metcalf, Miller, Mitchell, of Penn. Mitchell, of Md. Moore, of Alab. Neale, Nelson, Newton, Olin, Outlaw, Owen, Patterson, of Penn. Patterson, of Ohio, Plumer of Penn. Poinsett, Rankin, Rowd, Reynolds, Richards, Rives, Rose, Sandford, Saunders, Scott, Sloane, Arthur Smith, Alex. Smyth, William Smith, Spright, Spence, Stouffer, A. Stevenson, J. Stephenson, Stewart, Starr, Swan, Tattall, Ten Eyck, Thompson, of Penn. Thompson, of Georgia, Thompson, of Ky. Tucker, of Va. Tucker, of S. C. Tysan, Ure, Vanes, of Ohio, Van Rensselaer, Vinton, Warh. H. Wayne, Webster, Whitley, Wickliffe, Williams, of Va. Williams, of N. C. James Wilson, Henry Wilson, Wilson, of S. C. Wilson, of Ohio, Wood, Wright—132.*

NAYS—Messrs. *Allen, of Mass. Baylies, Barber, of Connecticut, Bartlett, Breck, Brown, Cady, Cocke, Craig, Culpeper, Cushman, Day, Dwinell, Edwards, of Penn. Ellis, Foot, of Conn. Hayden, Herkimer, Hobart, Hogeboom, F. Johnson, Lawrence, Little, Longfellow, M-trindale, Morgan, O'Brien, Sharpe, Sibley, Strliog, Stoddard, Taylor, Vance, of N. C. Van Wyck, Whitman, Williams, of N. Y.—6.*

So the bill was engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

An act concerning the grant of land to the marquis de Maison Rouge, after being amended, was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

The house then proceeded to consider the senate's amendments to the appropriation bill for fortifications.

The question being on the first amendment of the senate, inserting the following:

"For a fort at Beaufort, in N. C. \$30,000.

"For forts at Cape Fear, \$50,000."

After considerable debate, the question was taken on this amendment, and carried. Yeas 82, noes 83.

The second amendment of the senate, which consisted of the following proviso respecting certain islands in Boston harbor, viz: "*Provided, however, That the right of soil of said islands shall be first vested in the United States;*" was agreed to without opposition.

The last amendment of the senate proposes to insert, at the end of the bill, the following: "For a school of practice for light artillery at Fortress Monroe, \$9,940."

After having been explained and advocated by Mr. *Hamilton*, and opposed by Mr. *Vance*, of Ohio, who objected to the appropriation, as leading to other and great expenses, and not needed at present, the question was taken, and the amendment disagreed to by a large majority.

The house then proceeded to consider the senate's amendments to the additional military appropriation bill, which consisted of several appropriations for carrying into effect certain treaties formed with different Indian tribes.

Mr. *Forsyth*, objected to concurring with these amendments, until they had been submitted to the revision of a committee of the house. He thought it an objectionable mode of legislation to appropriate money, merely at the suggestion of a department that certain treaties had been entered into. A committee ought to inquire whether the sums here mentioned are required by the treaties referred to, &c.

Mr. *McLane* replied, and moved that the committee rise.

The committee rose accordingly, and reported both bills. The house agreed to the two first amendments of the senate to the bill for fortifications, and concurred in the vote of the committee, rejecting the last amendment.

Mr. *Forsyth* moved the commitment of the amendments to the additional military appropriation bill, to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. *McLane*, chairman of that committee, opposed the recommitment as unnecessary, and moved that the bill be laid on the table; which motion was carried.

And then, at a late hour, the house adjourned.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS—FEBRUARY 24.

In the senate. Many bills, for the relief of individuals were read, &c. and much preparatory business attended to.

The bill from the other house, for the extension of the *Cumberland road* to Zanesville, in the state of Ohio, after the rejection of several proposed amendments, was ordered to a third reading by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. *Barton, Benton, Boulogny, Brown, D'Wolf, Eaton, Edwards, Holmes, of Maine, Jackson, Johnson, of Ky. Johnston, of Lou. Kelly, King, of Alab. Knight, Lanman, Lloyd, of Mass. Lowrie, McIlvaine, McLean, Noble, Palmer, Parrott, Ruggles, Smith, Talbot, Taylor, Thomas, Van Dyke—28.*

NAYS—Messrs. *Barbour, Bell, Branch, Chandler, Clayton, Dickerson, Elliot, Findlay, Hayne, Holmes, of Miss. King, of N. Y. Macon, Mills, Tazewell, Van Buren, Williams—16.*

The bill also from the other house, to authorize a subscription to the stock of the *Chesapeake and Delaware canal* company next came up—and, after debate, and the rejection of several proposed amendments, was ordered to a third reading.

YEAS—Messrs. *Barton, Boulogny, Brown, D'Wolf, Dickerson, Eaton, Edwards, Findlay, Jackson, Johnson, of Kentucky, Johnston, of Lou. Kelly, Lanman, Loyd, of Mass. Lowrie, McIlvaine, Noble, Parrott,*

Ruggles, Smith, Talbot, Thomas, Van Dyke, Williams—24.

Navs—Messrs. Barbour, Bell, Benton, Branch, Chandler, Clayton, Elliott, Hayne, Holmes, of Maine, Holmes, of Miss. King, of Alabama, King, of New York, Knight, McLean, Macon, Seymour, Tazewell, Van Buren—18.

And the senate adjourned.

In the house of representatives. After other business, of no present importance—

Mr. Mercer moved to discharge the committee of the whole from the consideration of the bill "to confirm the acts incorporating the Ohio and Chesapeake canal company;" which was carried.

The house accordingly took up the bill.

Considerable discussion followed—finally, the bill was amended, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow. [It gives the sanction of congress to the acts of the states of Maryland and Virginia, and shall be inserted, at length, in the next REGISTER.]

An engrossed bill, concerning the grant of land to the marquis de Maison Rouge, was read a third time, and, though opposed, passed by a large majority.

The rest of the day was chiefly spent in considering the bill to establish certain post roads.

CHRONICLE.

General Lafayette, with his son and secretary, left Washington on the 23d inst. on a tour through the southern and western states. He left that city in the steam-boat Potomac, for Norfolk, whence he will proceed through the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama, to New Orleans; thence up the Mississippi, as far as St. Louis, visiting the seats of government of the states on its banks, then those of the western and northwestern states, and returning to the Atlantic via Pittsburgh, &c. Being under an engagement to be at Boston on the anniversary of the battle of Bunker's Hill, which is the 17th of June, the general has a journey before him of about five thousand miles, to be performed in something less than four months.

A public dinner has been given to commodore Rodgers, by the citizens of Norfolk, as a testimony of respect for his personal and official worth. The commodore is about sailing in the North Carolina, &c., for the Mediterranean.

Literary. It is said that Mr. Cooper, the famous novelist, has undertaken a history of the American navy.

Pennsylvania. On the 18th inst. Wm. Marks, esq. the speaker of the senate of Pennsylvania, was elected a senator in the congress of the United States, for six years from the 4th of March next. The following is the state of the ballotings:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
William Marks,	21	26	27	43	73
Thomas Burnside,	27	29	29	31	27
Wm. Darlington,	30	23	27	21	—
John Sergeant,	18	19	19	19	19
Samuel D. Ingham,	20	19	19	7	2
I. D. Barnard,	4	—	—	—	—

Philip P. Barbour, esq. at present a representative in congress, has been appointed by the legislature, a judge of the gen'l. court, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of judge Hugh Holmes.

Maryland. The bill granting four delegates to the city of Baltimore, has passed both branches of the Maryland legislature. Being an alteration of the constitution, it will require the ratification of the next assembly, before its provisions can go into operation.

Ohio tobacco. It is estimated that last year two hundred and fifty hogsheads were raised, and that, at least, one thousand will be raised the present year, in the county of Belmont, in the state of Ohio.

Local mine. A lead mine has been discovered on the farm of Mr. Jonathan Leonard, of Canton, Mass. about fifteen miles from Boston. A shaft has been sunk to the depth of about 30 feet, and there is a fair promise of an abundant supply of the material.

Fine arts. The Bunker-Hill committee offer a premium of \$100 for the best model of a monumental column, 220 feet high.

The commissioner of the public buildings at Washington, offers a premium of \$500 for the most approved design of ornamenting the Tympanum of the pediment of the east portico to the capitol. The pediment is supported by eight Corinthian columns, standing on an arcade, the cornice about 70 feet above the ground. The base of the tympanum is 64 feet, and the height in the centre 12 feet. Drawings or models, with the necessary explanations, to be delivered, on or before the first day of May next, to J. Elgar, Washington.

Legal decision. Judge Bray, of South Carolina, has decided the question which was argued before him, whether aliens are liable to the performance of militia duty. The opinion of the honorable judge, founded upon the principle of the "*Lex Loci*," is, that aliens are liable to perform militia duty.

Methodists. In 1755, five methodists, from Ireland, settled in the city of New York, one of whom was a preacher. His first sermon was preached in his own house to a congregation of five persons. This was the first methodist society in America. The number gradually increased, and, in 1766, a methodist meeting house was built in John street, the first that was erected in the United States. In 1816 an elegant church was built on the same spot, which accommodates 2000 hearers. There are now in the city of New York six methodist churches, besides two built for colored people, who worship separately from the whites.

Indian longevity. Within these last eight years, "says the Canada Spectator," there have died in the village of Conewago, ten Indians, each of them past an hundred years of age. Some days ago, the curate buried a woman aged 166. There is now living a squaw, who has her descendants to the fifth generation; in other words, the child has now living, her mother, grandmother, grandmother's mother and grandmother's grandmother.

Tamed wolves. A singular equipage has been seen for the last six months in the streets of Munich. It is a calash drawn by two enormous wolves, which M. W. K. formerly a merchant at St. Petersburg, found very young in a wood near Wilna, and has so well tamed that they have all the docility of horses. These animals are harnessed exactly like our carriage horses, and have entirely lost their ferocious instinct. The police have only required that they should be muzzled. M. W. K. parades the city in this equipage several times a day, and always attracts an immense crowd.

Appointments by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate.

John A. Smith, of New York, at present secretary of legation at London, to be secretary of legation at Madrid.

John J. Appleton, of Massachusetts, at present secretary of legation at Madrid, to be secretary of legation at London.

Harvey Gregg, of Indiana, to be consul at Acapulco, in Mexico.

Daniel Wymne, of New York, to be consul at St. Jago de Chile.

Joshua Bond, of Maryland, to be consul at Montevideo.





5/19/36

