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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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In the present sheet we have inserted more than the usual quantity of miscellaneous articles, relating to matters interesting at present, and useful for the future.

THE LATE ANNIVERSARY has been celebrated with enthusiasm in all parts of the United States, and though many of the sentiments uttered on the occasion are strongly marked by the prejudices and passions of party, they generally breathe a spirit of devotion to our free institutions that shames the clamors of the disaffected. In many places the day was celebrated by sabbath schools. The number of scholars that attended the celebration at Richmond, Virginia, amounted to upwards of 850; they marched in procession to Trinity church, attended by the civil, judicial, and municipal officers, where an appropriate address was delivered: at Whiteboro, N. Y. 500 children, attached to similar institutions, joined in the ceremonies of the day; and at Hartford, Con. 1200 were present.

At the celebration in Providence R. I. forty veterans of the revolution (whose names and ages are given in the Providence American) attended the dinner given them by the young men of that town.—Capt. Watterman, the oldest, will be 85 in August; the youngest, who enlisted as a drummer, is over 59 years of age. Four colored persons also attended, one of whom Watson, was a captain in the black regiment raised in Rhode Island, which did excellent service in the revolutionary war. Whole number present, 44. Two years ago at the jubilee, 111 attended. The worthy old soldiers were highly pleased with the hospitality extended to them. One of them had a drum with him which he carried in the revolutionary war.

At the celebration of the Massachusetts Cincinnati, there were twenty-two of the officers of the revolutionary army present. The whole number of the society, now living, who were members when it was first formed in 1783, is fifty-seven. Of those, seven are in Maine, three in New Hampshire, three in Vermont, two in Connecticut, two in New York, and three or four in Ohio. The whole number of survivors at this time in the United States, is estimated at two hundred.

The oldest member present, it is believed, was col. Pickering, now eighty-three—col. Trumbull, of New York, col. Rice, of Vermont, and gen. Smith, of Portland, also attended the meeting, who had not been present for many years before.

We have a large number of toasts given at the various dinners, from which we contemplate making selections, as evidence of the feelings that prevailed.

MR. McDUFFIE'S SPEECH. We now give the substance of Mr. McDuffie's late speech at Columbia, S. C. as published in the "Telescope," and probably revised by himself, in preference to making out a report of what he said at full length; and we now insert it, that it may follow the proceedings at Baltimore and Washington, published in the last "REGISTER," having for their object the promotion of those good feelings, through mutual benefits conferred and received, which Mr. McD. seems so intent upon destroying—if it be possible to work upon his southern friends to "calculate the value of the union," as suggested by Dr. Cooper. But there are some other calculations which, perhaps, have never entered into the consideration of these bold politicians. They, and their fellow declaimers may cause a great excitement; but there are enough of solid thinking men in South Carolina to allay it, or by simply turning the backs of their hands towards them, or by saying "boh!"—and these thinking men will recollect that all the ills prophesied of the tariff of 1824 yet remain as the visions of night-mare ridden men; and they will feel some of the oppression that is talked of, before they shall stand prepared to resist the

VOL. XXXIV—No. 22.

operation of the laws and produce a civil war, that a few individuals may be put into the enjoyment of power not to be expected in a sober and sedate order of things. We wish Mr. McDuffie had seen our procession on the 4th inst. that he might have asked himself—will these hard-fisted mechanics and manufacturers, consent that their workshops shall be rendered desolate?—or, will these farmers, men who labor with their own hands, agree to consume British wheat in the shape of British goods, while their own wheat is prohibited to the consumption of the British people? We think that Mr. McDuffie would have answered these questions in the negative! The creations of value in Baltimore, (city and county), because of manufactures, is not less than five millions a year, and the worth of lands and houses is advanced at least 33 per cent, because of the existence of these manufactures—and the people know it. Destroy the weavers alone, (and they appear to be the particular objects of southern denunciation), and the population of our city would be instantly diminished to the amount of 10,000 souls—weavers and their families and others connected with or dependent upon them, in business.

We shall hereafter make some free remarks on this speech, and also give place to other batches of high-pressure proceedings, for political effect or the gratification of private ambition in the south. We think no better of Mr. McDuffie's logic than of his temper or patriotism. But he seeks distinction, and will obtain it—the distinction of Erostratus!—His modesty in pronouncing two-thirds of his fellow members of congress as being "actuated by selfish, ambitious and avaricious motives," cannot be sufficiently admired! and his denunciation of Kentucky is in the most beautiful style—but "there is no joking with the belly!" The "madness" which he speaks of, seems already to have fastened itself upon him; and others, inflamed through the workings of their own imaginations, are ready for battle, because of their own disappointed pride, or fearful anticipations of reduced importance. It is the census of 1830, more than the tariff of 1828, that rouses the passions of these men. There is one thing, however, that we commend in the speech, except because of its manner—which is, that the people of the south should clothe themselves. Let them go to work—let labor be honored. They will prosper in so doing, and our common country will be the better for it, provided it is done in a proper spirit and way; but if the states south of the Potomac shall make a legislative, or other, war upon those north of that river, as recommended by Dr. Cooper's pupils, it will be a "game that two can play at," and it must soon be seen which "can do the other most harm."

But why this outcry against the tariff? Its most offensive and onerous parts, were adopted through the management of Mr. McDuffie and his friends! Why not tell their constituents, that they trapped themselves, by indigested and discordant "combinations!"

CHARLES CARROLL. The mayor of New-York received, on the fourth of July, a letter from the rev. Dr. Rawson, accompanied by a copy of the Declaration of Independence, engrossed on vellum, to be used on the successive anniversaries of the great national festival. What gives peculiar value to this document is the certificate of Charles Carroll, which is attached to it, written by his own hand, in the ninetieth year of his age.—Of this certificate the following is a copy.

Grateful to Almighty God for the blessings which through Jesus Christ our Lord he has conferred on my beloved country in her emancipation, and upon myself in permitting me, under circumstances of mercy, to live to the age of eighty-nine years, and to survive the fiftieth year of American Independence, and certifying by my present signature my approbation of the Declaration of Independence, adopted by congress on the fourth of

July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, which I originally subscribed on the second day of August of the same year, and of which I am now the last surviving signer, I do hereby recommend to the present and future generations the principles of that important document, as the best earthly inheritance their ancestors could bequeath to them; and pray that the civil and religious liberties they have secured to my country may be perpetuated to remotest posterity, and extended to the whole family of man.

CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

August, 1826.

Stephen N. Rowan, pastor of the eighth
Presbyterian church, New York. } witnesses.
John Gibson, pastor of the reformed
Presbyterian church, Baltimore, }

MR. ADAMS AND THE WEAVERS OF BALTIMORE. In the account of the proceedings on the late anniversary, in Baltimore, it was stated that the weavers, during the procession, wove a piece of shambray, from which a coat was made by the tailors for the venerable CARROLL—it was, subsequently resolved to transmit another portion of the same piece to Mr. Adams, which caused the following correspondence:

Baltimore, July 11, 1828.

To his excellency John Quincy Adams, president, &c.

Sir—We have the honor, on behalf of the weavers of Baltimore, and as a testimony of their profound sense of your public virtue and exalted talents, to present you a specimen of domestic goods, manufactured in the streets of this city, and in the ranks of the civic procession which took place here on the fourth of July. As that day was signalized by the commencement of a work which deeply concerns the fortunes of our city, it is with great gratification that we observe the wishes with which, on a late like occasion, you expressed for the success of the enterprise. Having presented a part of the same specimen of domestic industry to the venerable CARROLL, the surviving signer of the instrument which declared our independence, we thought the remainder would be a suitable compliment to one who had on so many occasions, sustained our public rights with such consummate knowledge and ability.

With just sentiments of respect for your private virtue, no less than for your probity and prudence in the administration of the first office in the gift of a free people, we have the honor to be,

Your very obedient servants,
JONATHAN NESBIT, senr.
WILLIAM KNOX,

On behalf of the weavers of Baltimore.

Washington, 12th July, 1828.

Messrs. Jonathan Nesbit, senr. and Wm. Knox.

Sirs—I have this day received your very obliging letter, with the handsome specimen of domestic goods manufactured in the streets of your city, and in the ranks of the civic procession, on the fourth instant, for which I tender to you, and pray you to present to the weavers of Baltimore my grateful acknowledgments.

Among the cities of the union, Baltimore has long been distinguished, alike for the adventurous spirit of commercial enterprise, and for that lofty sentiment of national independence which cherishes internal improvement and domestic industry—of this, the great work commenced on the 4th inst. is a memorable example.

Independence and union are the ends of internal improvement, and domestic industry, the means of the American patriot; and so inseparably are they connected together, that it is impossible, but by the pursuit and promotion of the one, to secure and perpetuate the other.

My good wishes, and my earnest prayers, are, therefore, for the success of the great undertaking, upon which you have commenced with so much spirit and enthusiasm. I have read with great interest the account of your procession, and have shared in your joy, that the last patriarch of our revolution, the sole surviving signer of the great charter of freedom, has been spared to hallow your enterprise to the past as well as the future, and with the same hand that signed the declaration, has first opened the ground for your link of lasting union between the Atlantic and the west.

With the thanks, accept and tender to the weavers of Baltimore, the salutation of your, and their friend and fellow-citizen,

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

MATHEW CAREY. In this number we publish a full account of the dinner given to this old and zealous advocate of home industry by the citizens of Lexington, Ky. on the 23d ult. with his excellent speech on the occasion. He has since been entertained in a like manner, at Pittsburgh, Pa. It is believed that all the manufacturing establishments in the neighborhood of that city, were represented, and among other persons present were the late governor Finlay, and Henry Baldwin, esq. Benjamin Bakewell acted as president, James Adams and John K. M'Nickle as vice-presidents, assisted by James S. Craft and Robert Burke, esqrs.

Among the toasts given was the following:

Mathew Carey, esq.—The genuine philanthropist, who has exemplified charity at home, by cultivating domestic industry, and charity abroad, by his efforts for Grecian liberty.

On the delivery of the above, Mr. Carey arose, and after commenting upon the distresses of the country under the late ruinous policy, and the prosperous effects of the tariff system, adverted with much feeling to the symptoms of discontent visible in the south, inflamed by the insidious representations of ambitious aspirants, and fretting under imaginary grievances, and concluded an elaborate and patriotic address with the following sentiment:

Phrenzied be the head, and palsied the hand, that shall attempt a dissolution of the union.

The senior editor of the "REGISTER" was "in the flowing cup kindly remembered," for which he presents his acknowledgments.

Mr. Carey on going up the river, landed at the paper mill of Mr. H. Holdship, near Steubenville, O. and remained there for a few minutes, during which time, brief as it was, many citizens were enabled to pay him their respects. He was chaired from the mill to the river, and on the boat getting under way was saluted by the cannon at the mill and by three hearty cheers from the people on shore, which were returned from the steam boat. Had Mr. Carey been able to prolong his visit, and to extend it to the town, his reception would have been such as further to manifest to him the high estimation in which his talents and services are held.

JAMES BARBOUR, late secretary of war, and recently appointed minister to England, was invited to partake of a public dinner at the Orange springs, Va. on the 4th inst. as a mark of respect for his character and services. The following was the 11th toast drunk.

Our distinguished guest—Destined to fill an important public mission abroad—we have no fear that our interests will be neglected.

Mr. Barbour then arose, and in an animated and eloquent speech, returned his thanks for the manifestations of their regard, and gave the following:

May the fidelity of public agents be equal to the kindness and gratitude of the people.

Mr. Madison was invited from his retirement, to honor the dinner with his presence, but, being unable to attend, communicated the fact in a note, addressed to the committee of arrangements.

Mr. Barbour, it is said, will embark from New York for London, on the first of next month.

THOMAS NEWTON. In testimony of their high appreciation of the long and faithful services of their fellow citizen, *Thomas Newton, esq.* as their representative in the congress of the United States, and of their approbation of his political course, a number of the citizens of Nansemond county, on his recent return from congress, invited him to a public dinner, which, on Mr. Newton's acceptance of the invitation, was appointed to be given at *Buller's Spring*, on the 4th of July.

A large company was present at the dinner, and Mr. Newton's services announced in the following sentiment.

Our worthy representative in congress—He has served his district for the last twenty-seven years with honor and credit to himself, and satisfaction to his constituents.

Mr. N. replied to the above, and noticed various matters which he deemed of deep interest—at the conclusion of his speech, he begged permission to give a toast.

The citizens of the first congressional district. Patriots from principle—always ready and prompt to rally around the standard of the union, and to defend it from every danger.

Mr. PARRIS, late senator of Maine has accepted the office of judge of the supreme court of that state. The term of service of Mr. Chandler, the other senator of the state, expires in March; of course, the legislature of the state, at its ensuing session, will have to elect two United States senators.

GILBERT STUART, the celebrated historical portrait painter, died at Boston on the 11th inst. His fame is associated with the progress of the arts in America, and by competent judges he has been pronounced the best painter, in his line, of the age. As a man he was beloved for his virtues, and carried with him to the grave the esteem of a numerous body of friends. The Boston Gazette in noticing the event says:—"It is not by those who are proud of the genius of Mr. Stuart, alone, that regret will be felt for his decease. Though his labors have been such as to secure to him an immortality of fame, he has yet found time to attach to himself by the graces of his conversation and the vivacity of his wit, great numbers of his fellow citizens, as well as very many individuals, in the various societies where it has been his fortune at different periods to reside. Upon the grief of his bereaved family we will not presume to intrude, so far even as to offer sympathy or condolence. The estimation in which the great artist is held by his countrymen, the name he has left, and the works he has achieved, the reputation which he has associated with the image of Washington, and rendered co-eternal with the recollection of many of the most distinguished advocates of our independence, will console them when the first burst of their grief shall be over, and soften, after a time, the anguish of bereavement."

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD. The engineers of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company have, by public notice, invited proposals for the construction of *twelve miles* of the road, commencing at the city line, and extending westwardly. Proposals are also invited for the construction of such stone bridges, culverts, and other masonry, as may be necessary upon that portion of the road.

THE CHESAPEAKE OHIO CANAL COMPANY have issued proposals for the excavation, embankment and walling, of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, in half mile sections, extending from the head of the Little Falls to the head of the Great Falls of the Potomac river.

PIRACY AND MURDER! The Norfolk Beacon of Tuesday, contains the following letter, dated

Havana, June 23.

"We have here the account of pirates having captured a French ship from Vera Cruz bound to Bordeaux, and after having murdered the passengers and crew, amounting to *eighty three souls*, and plundered the vessel of, it is said, \$200,000, they sunk her off Cape Antonio. They afterwards captured an *American schooner*, from Xagua bound to New York, with several young lads on board, who were going there for their education, and *cut all their throats*. This latter vessel having been found, a man was apprehended in Mannanillo, who proved to have been the pilot of the pirate, and he has confessed the whole. This is the story current here, and I am much inclined to believe it is true."

Letters have subsequently been received at New York, confirming the above horrid piracy. The persons murdered were principally old Spaniards, who had with them all their wealth.

THE SOUTH. The most bitter things are still said of, and done in opposition to the tariff in South Carolina, and among other violent proceedings had at Columbia,

on the night of the 30th ult. the tariff bill, together with the effigies of Messrs. Clay, Webster, Everett, Mathew Carey, Taylor of New-York, and Mallary, were burnt amid a large concourse of spectators.

We shall in our next publish copious extracts, shewing the doings of our southern neighbors, in order that they may be referred to hereafter.

MR. JEFFERSON'S DEBTS. The Nat. Intelligencer, says—At the time of Mr. Jefferson's death, his debts amounted to \$107,000. This we know, from having seen a list, accompanied by unquestionable evidence of its correctness. From the sales of personal estate, in January, 1827, and the funds which came into his hands, his executor has paid the sum of \$12,840 on account of the interest accruing on that debt, and the sum of \$35,000 in part discharge of it. There is, therefore, at this time, the sum of 72,000, remaining unpaid, to pay which, the lands of Mr. Jefferson are now offered for sale.

Valuable lands for sale.

The lands of the estate of THOMAS JEFFERSON, deceased, lying in the counties of Campbell and Bedford, will be offered on the premises, if not previously sold privately, on Monday, the 22d of September next.

Likewise, MONTICELLO, in the county of Albemarle, with the lands of the said estate adjacent thereto, including the Shadwell Mills, will be offered on the premises, if not previously sold privately, on Monday, the 29th of September next. The whole of this property will be divided to suit purchasers. The sale being made for the payment of the testator's debts, the desire to sell is sincere. The terms will be accommodating, and the prices anticipated low. Mrs. Randolph, of Monticello, will join in the conveyance, and will make the titles perfect.

THOMAS JEFFERSON RANDOLPH, exec'r.
of THOMAS JEFFERSON, dec'd.

July 12, 1828.

[Monticello is a spot enshrined in the affections of its people, and we regret the necessity which compels its sale—but being sold to satisfy Mr. Jefferson's creditors, is such a disposition of it as every honest man would make.]

IPSWICH LACE FACTORY. Last week we noticed the lace factory at Newport, R. I. We have since seen in the Salem Register, a valuable article relative to a similar establishment at Ipswich, Mass. from which we make the following extract. The "plain common sense" illustration of the editor, comes home to the understanding.

"This important establishment, of the existence of which until very recently we were scarcely apprized, is well worthy of the public regard. It is the only establishment in the United States in which the article of lace is manufactured from the thread—the school at Newport only attending to the working or ornamenting of the manufactured article. We have before stated that 500 persons are employed by the proprietors of this factory in the various branches of their business; a large proportion of them young ladies who execute the work at their homes in various neighboring towns. We learn that many females in this town are thus employed, in a most pleasant and profitable occupation. The machinery for weaving the lace is made at the factory in Ipswich, where likewise the looms are in operation, and we are informed, that they are of the most curious and ingenious construction. We have recently had an opportunity of examining a variety of beautiful articles of lace, plain and ornamented, from this establishment. On a comparison with the foreign laces, the superiority of the American article is manifest, and we are glad to learn that the goods can be afforded, with a fair profit, at prices considerably lower than the imported article of equal qualities. This is an important fact, and must secure the permanent establishment and prosperity of this manufacture."

COAL IN PENNSYLVANIA. This great state abounds in valuable mineral productions, which being "dug from the bowels of the harmless earth," daily add to its wealth. The iron mines are extensive, but coal is supposed to pervade one-third of the state. The following estimate of the quantity of that article in Luzerne county is taken

from the Easton Sentinel, and contains some interesting calculations relating to that production.

"The length of the valley of Wyoming is eighteen miles. The average breadth of the coal $\frac{3}{4}$ miles, making an area of 63 square miles, of coal, or 195,148,800 square yards. Each cubic yard in the strata is computed to yield, exclusive of wastage, one ton. Fifteen yards is the average thickness of several strata, as has been ascertained. Multiply the above area by 15, and the product is 2,927,232,000 cubic yards or tons in the valley of Wyoming. Above the valley and adjoining it, is the Lackawana section which is about 26 miles long, and on an average, one-third of a mile in width. Pursuing the computation as above, this section would yield 906,048,008 tons of coal.

Below this valley is another section in length five miles, and in breadth one mile. This section would yield according to the mode of computation above adopted, 200,000,000 tons. The three sections added, amount to 4,033,280,000 tons. In this estimate, great allowance has been made for pillars, &c. and it is believed, is less than the amount.

To exhaust this formation of coal in 1,000 years there must be taken away on an average 4,033,280 tons per annum. Allow 4 tons to a family, this quantity would supply 1,008,320 families during ten centuries, which, at the average number of ten to a family, would be a population of 10,083,200, which is more than the population of the United States was in 1820. To pursue the calculation, suppose the coal to be removed at the rate of 1,000,000 of tons per ann. This formation of coal would not be exhausted in less than 4,033 years. The rate of toll on coal from Mont Carbon to Philadelphia is \$1 68 per ton. The toll on one million of tons on the Susquehanna canal at that rate, would amount to \$1,680,000, which would pay 6 per cent. on twenty-eight millions of dollars, and the amount of tolls ultimately yielded at this rate, would be \$6,775,910,400. The toll on 300,000 tons at 1 68 per ton, would be \$504,000, which would be 6 per cent. on \$8,400,000. Suppose however, that but one-fourth of a million of tons per annum, to be sent from that country to market, and that the toll be put at \$2 per ton. This would produce from that article alone \$500,000, which would pay 6 per cent. on \$8,333,333, which is nearly as much as the cost of the Erie and Champlain canals, they amounting to \$9,125,000. Four hundred boats carrying 40 tons each, and making two trips per month during 8 months in the year, would convey 256,000 tons to market. This would require that twenty-seven boats or thereabout, be laden and pass on daily.

AMERICAN NAVY. The American navy consists of fifty vessels: of which there are seven 74's, or ships of the line; seven 44's, or frigates of the first class; four of the second class, including the Fulton steam ship; thirteen sloops of war; seven schooners, and other vessels. The 74's are the Independence, Franklin, Washington, Columbus, Ohio, North Carolina, and Delaware—the frigates are the Constitution, United States, Guerriere, Java, Potomac, Brandywine and Hudson, Congress, Constellation, Macedonian, and Fulton—the sloops of war are the John Adams, Cyane, Hornet, Erie, Ontario, Peacock, Boston, Lexington, Vincennes, Warren, Natchez, Falmouth and Fairfield; the schooners are, among others, the Dolphin, Grampus, Porpoise, Shark, Fox, Alert, and Sea Gull. At the present time, nineteen of the above are in ordinary, and twenty-one in commission. In addition, five ships of the line, six frigates, and three sloops of war, are now building, and in a state of forwardness. The Constitution, United States, and Constellation frigates were launched, in 1797 and are the oldest vessels in the navy; the Congress and John Adams in 1799; the Hornet in 1803, from which time till 1813, an interval of ten years, no public vessel was built. The Macedonian frigate and Alert sloop of war, captured in that year, have ever since remained in the navy.

Of the vessels at sea, the Delaware 74, Java 44, Ontario 18, Lexington 18, and Warren 18, form a squadron in the Mediterranean, of which the former is the flag ship. The Brandywine 44, Vincennes 18, and Dolphin 12, are in the Pacific; the Macedonian 36, and Boston 18, on the coast of Brazil; the Constellation 36, the Hornet

18, Erie 18, Natchez 18, Falmouth 18, Grampus 12, and Shark 12, are in the West Indies.

NAVAL. The U. S. schooner Shark, captain McKeever; and the U. S. ship Hornet, captain Claxton, have arrived at Pensacola, with officers and crews all in good health. The former arrived on the 18th, the latter on the 20th of June.

The U. S. ship Erie, captain Turner, has arrived below at New York, in 12 days from Havana—all well.

An elegant sloop of war called the *Fairfield*, was launched from the navy yard at New York, on the 28th ult.

The U. S. ship *Warren* was at Mahon, on the 10th of March last. She had been very successful in destroying piratical vessels and recapturing property taken by those desperadoes from American vessels. The *Lexington* was cruising in the Archipelago—all well.

THE FRIGATE CONSTITUTION. A friend has recently furnished the editors of the Boston Commercial Gazette, with the following interesting article relating to "*Old Ironsides*," the *pet-ship* of our navy, and revered as the first which disproved the proclaimed invincibility of an enemy.

Frigate Constitution, commonly called "OLD IRONSIDES."—On the 4th inst. this favorite and fortunate ship came up and anchored off the navy yard. When off India-wharf, she fired a national salute in honor of the day.

The return of this noble frigate to the place of her nativity, and on the 4th of July too, may be reckoned among the instances of good luck that has always attended her. She was launched from Hart's ship yard at the North End, in October, 1797, and is consequently nearly thirty-one years old. The severe labor that attended her birth, which was only effected at the third trial, was seized upon by the enemies of a navy as prophetic of ill luck! With how little reason, her brilliant career has fully demonstrated. We may safely challenge the annals of naval history to name the ship that has done so much to fill the measure of her country's glory—She sailed on her first cruise, on Sunday the 22d of July, 1798, under the command of capt. Samuel Nicholson, and returned about the middle of November. This was during the brief war with the French republic.—We notice the appointment of Isaac Hull as her 4th lieutenant. In May, 1803, com. Ed. Preble was appointed to her command, and in June he sailed with the squadron for the Mediterranean, destined to act against Tripoli. To all conversant with this scene of war, it is well known the Constitution acted a conspicuous part, in fact bore the brunt of the battle. After the destruction of the Philadelphia of 44 guns, she was for a long time the only frigate on the station, and being ably seconded by the smaller vessels with the gallant Decatur, did more to humble the pride of the Barbary states, than all Christendom ever did before or since.

In short, such a variety of service and perilous adventure has never been achieved by any single vessel. She soon after returned home, where she remained unemployed, or nearly so, till the commencement of the late war with Great Britain.—This was on the 18th of June, 1812. On the 12th of July she left the Chesapeake for New York, and on the 17th discovered and was chased by a British squadron consisting of the Africa 64, and four frigates, for three days and three nights.—She escaped at last by skillful management, and arrived in Boston harbor on the 26th of July.—This was one of the most brilliant exploits of the war.—After remaining a few days in port she sailed again, and on the 19th of August fell in with, and after an engagement of thirty minutes, captured H. B. M. frigate Guerriere of 49 guns, and 302 men. After burning her, capt. Hull returned again to Boston, on the 30th August, and soon gave up the command to capt. William Bainbridge, who, with the same crew, shortly after sailed on another cruise to South America, where on the 29th of December of the same year, after an engagement of about two hours she captured H. B. M. ship Java of 49 guns, and upwards of 400 men. This was one of the severest contests of the war. The Java was likewise burned and the Constitution returned again to Boston.

In June, 1813, capt. Charles Stewart was appointed to her command, and on the 30th of December she proceeded to sea, notwithstanding Boston was then blockaded by seven ships of war. She returned on the 4th of April, 1814, and was chased into Marblehead by two of the enemy's heavy frigates, *La Nymphé* and *Junon*. About the middle of December, 1812, she proceeded on her second cruise under capt. Stewart, and on the 23th of February, off Madeira, after an action of forty minutes, she captured H. B. M. ship *Cyane* of 34, and *Levant* of 21 guns, and upwards of 300 men. The *Cyane* arrived safe and now forms a part of our navy; but the *Levant* was recaptured. The *Constitution* herself was chased by a squadron under sir George Collier, consisting of the *Leander* and *Newcastle* of 50 guns each, and the *Acasta* of 44. Her usual good fortune however attended her, and she arrived safe in the United States. Peace had now been proclaimed, and she remained unemployed again we believe, with a single exception, until the cruise from which she has just returned, after an absence of more than three years, the details of which have not yet transpired.

She is now to undergo all necessary repairs, and on the first emergency will, forthwith, be ready to serve her country. About seven years since she was hove out and completely examined at the navy yard in Charlestown, when her timbers, &c. were found in remarkable good order, a fact which, after twenty-five years wear and tear and hard service, redounds not a little to the credit of the old fashioned mechanics of Boston.

In her actions with the *Guerriere* and *Java*, the *Constitution* mounted 54 guns, and 52 when engaged with the *Cyane* and *Levant*. Her loss in the action with the *Guerriere* was killed and wounded, 14; with the *Java* 34, and with the *Cyane* and *Levant*, 14 more—total, 62. The *Guerriere's* loss, killed, wounded and missing, was 103; the *Java's*, 161; *Cyane's* 33; *Levant's*, 39—total, 341; or in the proportion of five and a half to one. The prisoners were nearly one thousand.

DRY DOCK at Charlestown, Massachusetts.—We are extremely happy to be able to state, says the Boston Evening Gazette, that all the preparatory arrangements for the execution of this great work have so far proved favorable to the undertaking. The coffer-dam, upon the effectual security of which every thing depends, proves perfectly tight, and does great credit to Mr. Baldwin, the engineer who constructed it. It consists of a case made of two rows of large piles from 6 to 10 feet apart, dove tailed together, and otherwise secured. Between these the space is filled with clay, effectually rammed in, up to high water mark. The pressure of water, at high tide, is considered equal to 500 tons upon each of its sides. There are now about 300 workmen employed in making the excavation for the dock, which will be about 300 feet in length, and 80 in breadth. The soil turns out to consist chiefly of a very solid kind of clay. The foundation of the dock will probably be about 34 feet below the ordinary daily height of the full tide. The depth of the inside of the dock from the coping, will not be far from 30 feet—and it is estimated that, taking an average of the height of the tides for a year and a half, a vessel of war drawing 25 feet of water, may enter the dock 20 days out of every month. The dock will consist of Quincy granite laid in Roman cement, by hydraulic lime. The surplus water will be pumped out by a steam engine. The inside will be guarded by two gates, which we cannot clearly describe, but which, to judge by the model, appear to offer every security to the workmen and the works within the enclosure. It is particularly gratifying to us that this first experiment in the United States, of building a dry dock for the repair of ships of war has thus far proved to have been so eminently successful. We think, if no accident occurs before its completion, that it may be constructed within the estimate of the engineer, which anticipation we hope will prove true.

BANK ROBBERY. A clerk of the Hartford, Con. bank, named Hinsdale, has succeeded in defrauding it of upwards of forty thousand dollars. He has been employed in the bank upwards of eighteen or twenty years, and even since his connection with the institution commenced making over drafts upon his deposits, and con-

trived to keep the balance by wrong posting, as for instance, adding a cypher to the amount deposited. The large amount of which he robbed the bank was, according to his own account, mostly expended in the purchase of lottery tickets. He had the misfortune on one occasion to draw a ten thousand dollar prize, which incident, probably, gave an impetus to his villainous proceedings, in the belief that a lucky accident would enable him to conceal his robberies. The lottery system as at present practiced, is derogatory to the country, for, independent of the sums seduced from persons who should appropriate every dollar to the purchase of bread for their children, it leads to acts of moral degradation at which human nature shudders.

A part, \$1,990, of the money stolen from the Exeter bank has been recovered.

INDIAN TREATIES. Gov. Cass and col. Menard, of Illinois, have been appointed commissioners to treat with the Sac, Fox, Winnebago, Ottawa, Pottawatamie, and Chippewa tribes of Indians, for the extinction of their title to the mining country upon Fever river, and also to a tract of land south of the St. Joseph of Michigan, and to another, to connect the settlements of Indiana. The season is so far advanced, that we learn it will be impracticable to hold the council this year for the lead country—it will be held the next session. Some of the other objects committed to the commissioners will be effected this year. *Detroit Gazette.*

DISTURBANCE WITH THE INDIANS. From the *Little Rock Arkansas Gazette*, June 11. We are sorry to learn, by several gentlemen from the post of Arkansas, that a serious disturbance has recently arisen between some of the citizens of that place and a party of Indians who were encamped in that vicinity, which unfortunately resulted in the death of two Choctaws, who were of the party. The particulars, as related to us are briefly these:

The Indians had procured a quantity of whiskey, which they carried to their camp, on the south side of the Arkansas, opposite the town, where they became exceedingly drunk, and were very troublesome to a French man, near whom they had encamped. In consequence of some threats which they made, he became alarmed, and went over to the post, for assistance. A number of the citizens voluntarily returned with him for the purpose of affording him protection; and soon after they reached there, from some cause not known to us, two Choctaw Indians made an attack on Richmond Peeler, with their knives. One of them was shot down by him, and killed on the spot, and the other was knocked down and secured by Mr. Maxwell. These two were the only Choctaws who were of the party; and aware that there were a party of 30 or 40 warriors of that nation encamped within about 20 miles of the spot, the surviving Indian was confined and placed under the guard of two men—Peeler, and a Frenchman named Francis Lafargue—with a view of preventing him from communicating the news of the death of his companion to the main party, before the people could have time to collect in sufficient numbers to protect themselves from any retaliation that might be attempted by them. The Indian was carried across the river in the course of the night, and next morning was found dead—with his hands tied, and his head shockingly cut with an axe or hatchet—to all appearances most inhumanly murdered. The perpetrators of the deed are not known, though it is suspected that several were concerned in it. Peeler and Lafargue were arrested and committed by B. J. Lewis esq.; but were subsequently brought before judge Hall, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, admitted to bail, for their appearance at the next superior court, to answer such charges as might be exhibited against them at that term.

Serious apprehensions, we understand, are entertained by the citizens of that place, that the Choctaws will attempt to avenge the death of the two Indians; and guards have been kept out every night for some time past, to give the alarm on the least approach of danger.*

*The post rider on the route to Monroe C. H. informs, that a gentleman, a few days ago, who was direct from the Choctaw village in the Bayou Bartholomew; and

This disturbance, we hope, will have the effect of causing the removal of all the numerous strolling parties of Indians, who are constantly prowling through the territory, killing up the game, and committing petty depredations on the property of our citizens.

It ought also to have the effect of bringing to punishment those who, for a little paltry lucre, are in the constant habit of selling spirituous liquors to the Indians, and thereby jeopardizing their own and their neighbors' lives. They are the principal instigators of these disturbances; and our grand jurors, and all good citizens, ought to take every lawful means to cause the laws prohibiting illicit trade with the Indians to be rigidly enforced against them. A few examples would have a good effect in correcting this glaring and growing evil.

CUBA. By the last accounts a most distressing drought prevailed in this island: the crops suffered severely, and in some parts it was necessary to drive the cattle four or five leagues to water. A singular disease termed the dengue afflicted the inhabitants; it commences with racking pains and fever, at the termination of which, every person finds himself afflicted with soreness and pains, either in the hands, face, feet, legs, toes, fingers, hips, teeth, jaws, back, neck, or in some part of the body—and, however serious it might be to the afflicted, it seldom fails of affording mirth to the by-standers. It also gives to the eyes an unnatural and glassy appearance, and some are suffering a degree of blindness from it. The disease is not mortal in its effects, and is cured by simple remedies. Com. Laborde was still at Havana fitting out his fleet, for an expedition to Vera Cruz.

COMMERCE OF THE BLACK SEA. According to a general table of the navigation and commerce of the Black Sea, published at Odessa, the following are the numbers of ships of different nations that arrived at and sailed from Odessa, Taganrog, Eupatoria, Theodosia, Ketch, Mariopel, Ismail, and Reni, in 1827; Russian flags, 417 arrived, 390 sailed; English, 309 arr. 295 sailed; French, 4 arr. 4 sailed; Austrian, 409 arr. 392 sailed; Sardinian, 326 arr. 316 sailed; Swedish, 2 arr. 2 sailed; Turnish, 307 arr. 337 sailed. Total, 2,801 arr. 1,736 sailed.

TRADE WITH CHINA. "The East India Company laid before the trade committee of the lords in 1820 and 1821, a statement of their exports from Great Britain to China, for a period of 26 years, commencing with their last charter. In the first year of their statement, their exports, consisting of woollens and metals, amounted to £731,559; in the last year of the last charter, there was an increase upon this of 50 per cent.

"Of the eight years of the present charter, of which an account is exhibited, there is, with one inconsiderable exception, a decrease of imports year after year; and in the last year of the statement they are less by 15½ per cent than they were 25 years before. Upon 15 successive years, there is a heavy loss sustained, and out of 26 years, three only exhibit profit, and this a very trifling one. In the whole period the loss sustained is 1,668,103, which is of course so much of the national capital wasted and destroyed."

TEXAS. The New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser says—It was stated in some of the northern papers not long since, as taken from the English prints, that the rich house of Baring, in London, had purchased a million of acres of land in the province of Texas. We believe the statement to be correct—Mr. Milam, as we are informed, (from whom the purchase was made), left New Orleans a few days ago for London, to close the transaction. The title of Milam, we believe, will not be questioned. It is a matter of some consequence to the people of this state to inquire, why such a large quantity of first rate land, immediately in their vicinity, should be passing into the hands of the capitalists of London?—lands capable of producing in abundance, sugar and cotton, not inferior to the staples of Louisiana. Being immediately on the Gulf of Mexico, with as fine a climate as any in the world, it

was informed by him, that the Choctaws were all removing from thence to Red river and that they had no intention of avenging the death of their two brethren.

holds forth the richest temptations to the people of all countries, for permanent settlements. Not far from the gulf, the country is high, and the atmosphere very pure.

The manner in which he acquired such an immense grant of land, (an oblong square of three hundred miles, by sixty), is extraordinary enough—and a history of his life would make him a hero, if any man ever was. He is a Kentuckian by birth—after the late war, through which he fought gallantly, finding the prosperity of his native state on the decline, and despising the dull pursuits of agriculture, he resolved to seek the post of danger, and of honor, under the revolutionary banners of Mexico. He distinguished himself as a private soldier only, in the battles fought in the provinces; but did not stop there—he marched boldly forward to the city of Mexico itself, alone, relying on his own valor for safety. In that turbulent population, he soon became conspicuous—and rendered that republic eminent services. When the tyrant Iturbide was proclaimed emperor, Milam, unconscious of fear, was with the first who called aloud for his dethronement; in consequence of which he was imprisoned for a while, but the populace broke the jail and delivered him. He has lived long enough to avenge the injury, and to assist in bringing the tyrant to the block. As a reward for his services to Mexico, he obtained the large grant alluded to. He was born of humble parents, and reared without education; but he had a mind unfettered by any of the prejudices of birth, or country—and who would be as ready to-morrow to cast his lot with the Seythians, the Chinese, or the New Hollanders, as with the Kentuckians. In other words, he is truly "a citizen of the world"—and is an example of the hardy and enterprising character of our peasantry.

Natchitoches, May 5. The most cheering news has been received from our neighboring province, (Texas), which states that the greatest tranquility prevails and that the different tribes of Indians, are daily manifesting the greatest attachment to the American colonists, that emigration is reviving; and during the present season, calculations are confidently made, that five hundred families will establish themselves permanently in that territory. In fact the inducement offered—the quality of the land, salubrity of the climate, liberty of the government, quietude of the late hostile Indians, and their present amity, insure prosperity to the country and great pecuniary advantages to emigrants.

We have seen a letter direct from San Felipe de Austin, written by Jas. Kerr, esq. agent of Gaudelupe colony, which corroborates in every respect what we have said.

"Although little more than seven years have elapsed since the Austins' began their colony near the Rio Grande, it now numbers from 12 to 15,000, souls mostly emigrants from the United States. Thousands of acres, however, remain with the patentee, and will afford immense wealth to himself and to his descendants."

Speaking of Texas it would be well to mention the thriving situation of the country on Red river above the raft. This colony is regulated by col. Milam and already upwards of one hundred bales of cotton have passed this town on their way to New Orleans; the country is healthful, and soil rich and productive, in the course of the present year it is calculated that 4 or 500 families will emigrate from Europe; we sincerely wish col. M. every success and are well assured that settlers on his grant will never repent their emigration.

Gen. Teran has arrived at San Antonio on his way to the Sabine, it is said, for the purpose of meeting the commissioners on the part of the United States towards designating the line between the two governments. The frontiers of Mexico are well protected from any hostilities the Indians might offer. 400 government soldiers are now stationed at Nacogdoches, as many more at San Antonio, and others expected; their officers are well instructed in military tactics and continue to show the warmest attachment to the government of the United States.

The law of Mexico, prohibiting slavery, is evaded by having negroes bound to serve an apprenticeship of 99 years! There are several planters who number 50 or 60 of such apprentices. New Orleans will receive the productions of this colony, by barges and steam boats descending Red river, and send back in exchange what-

Over the new settlers may be unable to provide among themselves. These settlements, so high up the Red river, may be viewed as the links which shall in time connect us in trade, with St. Fe, and other parts of New Mexico.

COOLNESS.—The phlegmatic indifference of the Turkish character was strikingly apparent in a circumstance that occurred at the battle of Navarino. After the action, a wounded Turk threw himself into the sea, and, after swimming for some time, laid hold of the Alcycene. The men on board perceiving that it was a man whose arm was broken and hanging down, took him on board. He made a sign that he wished to have the arm cut off. M. Martineng, the chief surgeon, complied with his desire. When the operation was over, he begged a pipe and some tobacco, and sat and smoked his pipe, looking about him all the time. As soon as he had done, without saying a word, he plunged into the sea, and swam back again to his own vessel. [Nat. Intel.

"FIGHTING MACHINES." Napoleon drew large supplies of men from Italy, who were used only as fighting machines. An Italian officer who has lately published a work entitled, "Memoirs of the military history of the Italians, from 1801 to 1815," informs us that, the kingdom of Italy alone, furnished to the army in Spain thirty thousand men, of which only nine thousand came back. The kingdom of Naples sent ten thousand, of which eighteen hundred returned. Piedmont, Genoa, Tuscany, Parma, and Rome, sent also their regiments to swell the ranks of the French army in Spain. In the campaign of 1812, Italy sent fifty thousand men to Russia, of which about five thousand, at the utmost, recrossed the Niemen.

NEW YORK CONFERENCE. The New York Methodist conference terminated its session on the 4th inst. it consisted of 172 members and transacted much important business. There were ten preachers received on trial, eleven were elected and ordained deacons, and eight elected and ordained elders. Eleven were returned supernumerary, and eight superannuated, and one, the rev. Freeborn Garretson, dead.

	Whites.	Colored.
Number in society this year,	31,513	428
do. do. last year,	29,186	338
Increase,	2,327	50

ENGINEERING! The Lancaster Gazette of the 1st inst. gives the following humorous account of the doings of a parcel of vagabonds, who have made the vigorous measures of Pennsylvania in prosecuting her great works of internal improvement, subservient to villainy. The knowledge of human nature displayed in this transaction, will cause a smile even among those who most deeply deprecate imposition.

We have heard of stories being circulated through the county unfavorable to the manner in which the corps of engineers employed in locating the route for the rail road conduct their operations. It has been stated that fences have been thrown down, grain wantonly injured, &c.—On the one hand we were perfectly satisfied that the gentlemen belonging to the corps were incapable of the conduct attributed to them, and on the other that our citizens could not have originated such complaints without some foundation.—It is now proved that we were right in both opinions.—A man named Walker, well known as an occasional occupant of our jail, made his escape some months since from confinement, but with a hardihood not uncommon with those who are lost to all sense of shame, took up his quarters within a few miles of the city, and with the aid of two vagabonds like himself, formed an independent corps of engineers, furnished themselves with a few poles, and a line, and commenced running a route of their own, making it a point to arrive near a good farm house a little before breakfast or dinner, fix up their poles on one side of the garden, or orchard, or barn-yard and a second at a distance on the other side; as soon as this was done, a great bawling and noise was made by one of these levellers who would cry out—*lower—a little lower—higher*, &c. until the bellowing brought

out the whole family—when lo! there were the engineers, laying out a road in the very track that would do the most injury.—The alarmed farmer expostulates—wonders if they could not go a little way round to save his garden—his orchard—his spring-house, or his barn-yard—inquires if they have breakfasted—or dined—or would drink something—the weather was parching hot. The gentlemen, when well treated, were willing to accommodate, and would try another course; but if the farmer was grumblish, it was nothing but dash through the cabbage bed—down with the fences—thrash down the grain to let them see the mark upon the pole—*and higher! higher! a little lower!* was roared out as before, until the farmer obtained a suspension of hostilities by an invitation, treat or drink, and then the accommodating engineers moved off to make another exploration. Walker, the chief of this corps, has explored his way into the criminal apartment, and the chain carriers and target men are dismissed the service.

After this discovery we need not expect to hear any complaints of the gentlemen belonging to major Wilson's company who have always conducted themselves in a manner that has secured the most friendly and kind treatment from the inhabitants.

U. S. TROOPS. A detachment of troops, number 160, arrived at Albany on Thursday, in canal boats, from Green bay, via Buffalo, and left for New York in the afternoon, in the steam boat Victory captain Thomas Wiswall. Their destination is the north-eastern frontier, in the state of Maine. This detachment is accompanied by inspector general Croghan.

A NEW CASE UNDER A FIRE POLICY. A new and curious question has arisen under a policy of insurance against fire, upon some building in the county of Essex, which was lately struck by lightning, and very considerably damaged though it did not take fire; and the question is whether the insurers, in a common fire policy are liable for this damage. The case opens a very tempting field of legal and philosophical discussion, as whether electricity is fire, according to the common acceptation of the term; and if it be so, whether the damage is so directly the effect of this fire in the clouds, as to render the underwriters responsible, &c. &c. &c. The question is so curious that all, excepting, perhaps, the parties immediately concerned, would be almost inclined to regret that the case should be settled without sufficient contest, at least to elicit discussion. [Boston Bul.

MOUNT HOPE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION. A new seminary, bearing the above title, and to be situated about two miles west from the city of Baltimore, will be opened for the reception of scholars in the approaching October, or November, under the superintendence of professor F. Hall, now of Washington College, Connecticut, and Mr. Daniel P. Bacon of the city of New York.

BALTIMORE INSPECTIONS. City register's office, 10th July, 1828.—Amount of inspections in the city of Baltimore, exclusive of those returned to the state during the last quarter, ending 1st, viz:

117,399 bls. and 5,302 half bls. wheat flour.
467 do rye flour.
3429 do corn meal.
1135 kegs butter, and 2156 kegs of lard.
181 hhds. flaxseed, rough.
1460 bls. raw turpentine.
785 do foreign packed pork.
152 do and 2 half bls. do do beef.
205 do and 28 do Balt. do do.

EMANUEL KENT, register.

MASSACHUSETTS. Expenses of the senate and house of representatives, in the several legislatures of Massachusetts.

1820	26,507	1824	36,727
1821	32,387	1825	36,602
1822	21,918	1826	49,141
1823	36,207	1827	69,837

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

By arrivals at New York and Boston, London papers of the 28th of May, have been received. The changes in the British ministry, of which there were various rumors at our last advices, have actually taken place, and, as is very natural, created considerable excitement in London. Mr. Huskisson, Mr. W. Lamb, and Lord Palmerston, *have resigned*. Mr. Charles Grant, who has tendered his resignation, persists in it. Earl Dudley also adheres to his determination to resign.

The ministry, which was constructed on the ruins of the Canning cabinet, is broken to pieces; and the duke of Wellington has again to commence the laborious task of constructing a new cabinet, almost without materials. Toryism is at a low ebb. The liberal part of the cabinet have retired. A tory cabinet is, however, to be attempted, but it cannot endure—it will possess no talent—and talent was never more necessary. It will have no sufficient leader in the house of commons. The public conceive that such a ministry cannot stand against opposition, and a dissolution of parliament is spoken of, though another account says it was expected to sit till July. It is not thought the budget can be brought forward till June. The liberals would have a decided majority in a new house.

Mr. Peel, Mr. Herries, and Mr. Goulburn, will remain in the ministry.

We believe that no final arrangement has been made of successors to those who have withdrawn. Mr. F. Lewis, lord Aberdeen, sir George Murray, and Mr. Colcraft have been mentioned.

It is not believed the public knows the real causes of the resignations.

The king gave a grand ball on the night of the 26th of May. It seems to be hinted that he discovers an indifference to public affairs.

The news of the passage of the tariff bill in our house of representatives, had reached Liverpool previous to the 29th of May.

Measures are to be taken in Great Britain to increase their naval force in sixth rates, sloops and brigs.

RUSSIA, TURKEY, &c.

The grand duke Michael set out from St. Petersburg on the 4th, and the emperor on the 7th May to join the army. It is said that the army will not pass the Danube till after the emperor's arrival at Ismael. The Turks are reported to have assembled in Bulgaria and Rometia, inclusive of the garrisons and fortresses, 20,000 regular troops, 20,000 body guards of the pachas, and about 100,000 militia.

The Greek bishops are gone from Arta to the Morea, to proclaim the amnesty. It is said that they are ordered by the patriarch to publish an anathema against count Capo d'Istria.

A letter from Constantinople, dated April the 26th, states, that on the 21st there had been a grand cavalry review, at which the sultan appeared in European costume, and accompanied in the European manner. The conduct of the sultan and the divan appears composed and resolute; and in the capital tranquility prevailed, though not unaccompanied with apprehensions. Several Russian vessels of war had appeared at the mouth of the Bosphorus, which led to the apprehension of a bombardment.

Accounts from Egypt to the 16th April, state the determined resolution of the pacha to support the cause of the sultan in the Morea. Provisions had been sent off to supply the troops. The manifesto issued by Russia had been received at Alexandria and produced a great sensation.

Letters from Jassay, dated May 9, state the Russians continue to advance with rapidity: their advanced posts were on that day, 33 wersts beyond Jassay. Their force occupying Moldavia amounted to 25,000 men.

It is also confirmed that the Russian troops crossed the lower Pruth and the Danube, in several corps, on the 7th of May at Roni and Ismael. On their approach the Turks set fire to Galatz, and retired to Brailow. Wallachia and Moldavia were occupied without resistance. The Russians were expected at Bucharest on the 9th. Russian fleet had sailed with 12,000 troops on board,

which appeared off the mouth of the Danube, steering for Varna, where the troops were to be landed.

The marquis of Palmella has resigned his functions as ambassador from Russia. The emperor Nicholas departed from St. Petersburg on the 10th of May to join his army.

The roads of Cronstadt became free of ice on the 5th, and the flag indicating the opening of navigation was hoisted on the fortress.

A serious mutiny had occurred in the Russian fleet and nine of the leaders had been sentenced to death: it was their intention to have blown up the flag ship, in consequence of dissatisfaction at the manner of distributing the Navarino medals.

Capo d'Istria has established a national bank, organized a system of taxation, in a great degree extirpated piracy, ordered statistical tables to be prepared in every district, town, &c.

The Greek festival of Esta has been celebrated with unusual splendor. The procession which was followed by a large crowd, came out one of the side doors of the church, and through the streets to re-enter at the great door. This circumstance has been the more observed, as, up to this time, the Christians have been obliged to confine their religious ceremonies to the interior of their churches. The Greeks consider this innovation as a signal favor, and a new pledge of the special protection which is given to their religion.

COLOMBIA.

According to some of the private advices from Carthagena by the last packet, apprehensions existed that a struggle would shortly take place. The convention was about to break up—twenty-five of the deputies had declined taking any further part in the discussions, and it was believed if they persisted in this resolution, nothing would be decided upon by that body. In such case, it was expected the military would declare general Bolivar dictator, and force him to retain the command of the country, with unlimited powers.

The military of the country being in favor of this measure, but little opposition was expected!

FRANCE.

The French chamber of deputies have passed the law for the loan of 80,000,000 francs, by a large majority. The general sense appeared to be, that, as a leading continental power, she must at least put herself in such an attitude, that no unexpected consequences, originating in the conflict between Turkey and Russia, should find her unprepared. It is again rumored at Paris, that a peace has been negotiated with the dey of Algiers.

Accounts from Havre de Grace, dated 27th, May state that the French government were enforcing the conscription law to the last degree. Contrary to any precedent since the peace, two young men have been taken from one family to serve in the army; and artisans were peremptorily required to join the depot, if they happened to be drawn; they were not allowed to furnish a substitute.

The French papers announce the death of the gallant and scientific officer sir William Congreve. He died at Toulouse, and his remains on the 16th May, were entered in the Protestant cemetery.

SPAIN.

The king's return to Madrid is fixed for the 11th of August. The Portuguese soldiers who had retreated into Spain, when fighting under Chaves and Silveira, are preparing to march to Lisbon to form the basis of a royal guard for the infant Don Miguel, under the command of the marquis de Chaves himself, now at Bayonne.

"In regard to Mexico," says an article from Madrid of the 15th May, "if our secret agents and partizans succeeded in increasing the present disorder and anarchy, bringing matters to a complete disorganization, so as to secure for our troops, if not a favorable reception, at least a feeble resistance, 10,000 or 12,000 men will be sent from Havana to land on two or three different points; but for the present, our government is not decided to make any attempt to invade that republic."

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese nobility, or a portion of them, amounting to eighty-three dukes, marquises, &c. &c. have addressed Don Miguel, assuring him that the throne belongs to him, and beseeching him to assemble the cortes

and to abolish the constitutional charter, as contrary to the fundamental laws of the monarchy.

Don Miguel appears to be in a critical situation, the convocation of the cortes has proved to be an unpopular measure, and gave great offence to the foreign ambassadors, who signified that their functions must end with a change in the government.

EAST INDIES.

A letter received at Salem, Mass. dated at Batavia, January 25,—says "Our war still continues. The insurgents have gained considerable advantages over the Dutch.—They have destroyed several villages, among which our principal place of ship building (Bangsar),—burnt several vessels on the stocks, and all the buildings and timber—the loss is very considerable. That part of the country from Konbomb to Sourabaya, is by no means safe.

PUBLIC DINNER TO MR. CAREY.

[From the Kentucky Reporter.]

Mathew Carey, esq. of Philadelphia, being on a visit to an old friend in this place, a public dinner was given him on Monday last by the citizens of Lexington, as a testimony of their grateful sense of his patriotic exertions in behalf of the "American system" and those great national interests connected with the prosperity of the agricultural and laboring classes.

Richard Higgins, esq. acted as president and Mr. Robert Frazier as vice-president.

The dinner was served at captain Postlethwait's inn, in handsome style. The letter of invitation, which was handed to Mr. C. the day after his arrival, his answer, and the toasts are annexed.

Lexington, June 20, 1828.

Dear sir,—A large and respectable portion of the citizens of Lexington, wishing to express the high regard and gratitude which they retain towards you for your able and indefatigable exertions in the great cause of manufactures, mechanic arts, internal improvements and American industry, generally, have appointed us a committee to invite you to partake of a public dinner to be prepared at Postlethwait's inn, on Monday next at 2 o'clock.

We beg leave at the same time, to assure you of the high regard and esteem which we entertain for you personally.

ROBT. FRAZIER,
WM. MORTON,
J. HARPER,
JOHN TILFORD,
JAS. COWAN,
JAS. W. PALMER,
R. H. CHINN.

M. Carey, esq.

Lexington, June 20, 1828.

Gentlemen:—I cheerfully accept your polite and flattering invitation, and hope you will rest assured that I have received it with a due sense of the urbanity and kindness by which it has been dictated. Such a voluntary proof of approbation from disinterested and respectable citizens, is, next to the testimony of a man's own mind, the highest meed to which he can aspire.

Accept the assurances of my respect and esteem.

MATHEW CAREY.

Messrs. R. Frazier, Wm. Morton, J. Harper, J. Telford, James Cowan, J. W. Palmer, R. H. Chinn, esqrs.

TOASTS.

The memory of Washington.
The memory of Benjamin Franklin, the great American artist.

The memory of the heroes and sages of the American revolution.

The president of the United States.

The American system—If an error, a patriotic one; for the names of our best and truest patriots are enrolled among its most ardent supporters.

Domestic manufactures—Essential to the independence and prosperity of our country—May reason and experience dissipate the prejudice which opposes them.

Roads and canals—New avenues to commerce—additional bonds to our union—may they increase and multiply.

Agriculture, manufactures and commerce—Supporting and supported by each other, let not their interest be separated.

Our guest, Mathew Carey, esq.—The able and unwearied advocate of the American system, may the evening of his active and useful life be cheered by witnessing the success of his efforts.

Mr. Carey having thanked the meeting for this polite notice, delivered an address, which we annex hereto—and then offered the following toast:—

"The agricultural, mechanic arts, manufactures and internal improvements of the state of Kentucky—May they advance in their career of prosperity, so as to enable the state to keep pace with her highly favored neighbor Ohio."

Henry Clay—His country knows and respects him as the fearless patriot, eloquent senator and able statesman. We are proud to add to those titles, the kind neighbor, true friend and upright citizen.

H. Niles—His labors in his country's cause merit and receive our approbation.

May our manufactures be consumed, our canals locked up, our roads railed, our rivers dammed, and our ships blasted to the remotest ends of the earth.

The English con laws—Fas est et ab hoste doceri. [It is fair to derive instruction even from an enemy.]

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By R. Wickliffe, esq.—The citizens of the enlightened state of Pennsylvania—may they, like their illustrious founder Wm. Penn, more admire the loom and plough than the sword.

By Mr. Carey.—The citizens of Lexington—justly celebrated for their hospitality and urbanity.

By judge Hickey.—The cause of Catholic emancipation in Ireland, and of liberty of conscience throughout the world.

By Mr. T. Smith.—The American system—a triumph of national principles over local prejudices and British interests.

By Mr. W. A. Leavy.—The American system. If gratitude is due to public benefactors, so is honor to those enlightened patriots who have successfully labored to sustain the national industry.

By Mr. W. Pritchett.—Our eloquent and faithful senator, R. Wickliffe—he merits the thanks of his constituents for his public services.

By Mr. Hanna.—Mathew Carey, the great champion of the American system—may the Olive Branch never wither on his brow.

By R. H. Chinn, esq.—This party, no party, except the American party.

MR. CAREY'S ADDRESS.

I hope, fellow citizens, you will believe that I speak with great sincerity, when I declare, that I regard this proof of your kindness among the most grateful incidents of my life, and that it shall not be erased from my mind as long as memory remains.

The opportunity is favorable for taking, and I hope I shall be pardoned for taking, a rapid view of the policy of this country, and its effects on our prosperity. The time and place, and company admonish me to confine myself to a very brief outline.

The cause in which those efforts have been made which have procured me the high honor conferred on me on the present occasion, has rarely been duly appreciated. It has been too frequently regarded, not merely by its enemies, but by some of its warmest friends, as a mere manufacturing question. This is a very grievous error, which has led to the most pernicious results. It is specifically THE CAUSE OF THE NATION—and it may be confidently asserted that it is paramount to any one that has agitated the public mind, from the organization of our government. It involves neither more nor less than the important question, whether the United States shall avail themselves of the immense, and perhaps I might say, the unexampled advantages they enjoy, or continue to depend on foreign nations for many of the comforts, and even necessities of life, with which they can supply themselves—whether they shall rise to the height of prosperity and happiness to which they are entitled by their advantages to aspire, or continue exposed to the various returns of distress and embarrassment which have occurred since the close of the war, and have done

infinitely more mischief to individual and national prosperity than the war itself. It is susceptible of the clearest proof, that the prosperity of farming, cotton and tobacco planting, and of commerce, is intimately connected with this question, and that they have all largely partaken of the ruin of the manufactures of the country which took place subsequently to the war. In order to prove these positions, I hope I may venture to call your attention, for a few minutes, to the policy of our government on this subject, from the commencement of its career in 1789. From that period to the commencement of the restrictive system, nearly twenty years, the object of our government, in the imposition of duties, was, with few exceptions, to raise revenue. The protection of some particular manufactures, urged on the attention of congress, was sometimes, but very rarely attended to. We were, during the whole of that time, dependent on foreign nations, for nearly all our clothing of the finer, and for a great part of the coarser kinds; for most of our manufactures of steel, iron, lead, copper, brass, &c. &c., although we possessed the raw materials they required in the utmost abundance. This mistaken and withering policy would have reduced the country in a few years to the most severe distress, but that the wars of the French revolution opened markets for our agricultural productions at enormous prices, which enabled us to pay for the immense mass of foreign manufactures which we consumed.

The war of 1812 produced a revolution in the state of affairs. The exclusion of foreign supplies created a great scarcity of them, which encouraged many of our citizens to devote their time, their capitals, their industry, and their talents, to the establishment of manufactures, in which, from the previous impolicy of our government, they labored under all the various disadvantages attendant on new undertakings. Workmen were scarce and unskilful, costly establishments were to be erected, capitals were slender, wages and raw materials rose, &c.

Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, our citizens made extraordinary progress; probably unexampled in the same space of time, in the history of mankind. The great difficulties of the undertakings were surmounted, and there was a fair prospect of a remuneration of their industry, when the termination of the war opened our markets once more to foreign supplies, which were poured in to the enormous amount of, I think, \$240,000,000 in two years, enough for five years' consumption, thus depriving our citizens of the home market, on which their whole dependance rested.

While the manufactures of the country were thus in extreme jeopardy, the session of 1815—16 commenced, and the manufacturers, well satisfied that the decisive interference of that body could alone rescue them from ruin, threw themselves at their feet, and in the most feeling manner besought their powerful protection. The appeal was in a great measure made in vain. The manufacturers were not represented in congress. A most calumnious clamor was raised against them on the ground of extortion during the war, which was industriously urged by their enemies, and which excited through the nation a most violent hostility and opposition to their claims. Never was calumny more confounded. The price of manufactures it is true, rose during the war, and in some cases very considerably. But no rise of prices was ever more perfectly justifiable, and never was a charge of extortion more completely unwarranted. Wages and raw materials had, as I have stated, risen greatly. Wool, which, at the commencement of the war, was 75 cts. per lb. rose to three and four dollars in 1814,—and other articles in nearly the same proportion.—The prices of mill-seats, necessary in some important manufactures, had been enhanced 2, 3 and 4 hundred per cent. Large capitals, partly borrowed on interest, had been invested in the new establishments. Great losses were incurred through the inexperience and want of skill of the operatives. All these circumstances, and various others which I pass over, imperiously required a great increase in the price of manufactured articles. To these obvious considerations no attention was paid. Passion and prejudice are deaf and blind, and dumb to fact, to reason and argument. The miserable and contemptible charge of extortion closed the ears of the members of congress against

the affecting appeals, and steered their hearts against the sufferings of their fellow citizens.—The consequence was, that the blighting effects of a tariff, which took its form and hue from the odious prejudices thus excited, swept away, as with "the besom of destruction," a large portion of the most important manufactures of the country—devoted their ill-fated proprietors to ruin—and consigned thousands of the operatives to idleness.

The impropriety and injustice of the charge of extortion were greatly increased by the fact that, in the very year in which it was made, (1816) cotton, tobacco, flour, and most other agricultural productions, were enhanced in price from 30 to 50 per cent.

The short-sighted and withering policy of 1816 recoiled with great force on the farmers, planters and merchants. But having recently gone into a full detail of its operation upon the two former classes, I shall simply state here, that most of those manufacturers and their operatives, thus compelled by erroneous legislation to abandon their former pursuits, became farmers, and were thus, of course, converted from customers into rivals, glutting the markets and lowering the prices of farming produce—and in consequence reducing the value of farm lands throughout the whole country from 25 to 50 per cent. The evil did not rest here. Farmers, thus depressed, became cotton and tobacco planters, wherever the climate and soil were suitable, and produced as deleterious effects on the markets and prices of the two great staples of the south, as the depression of manufactures had done on farming.

In support of this destructive system, the agriculturists of the nation were led, by specious arguments, to believe that they would derive great advantages from the reduced prices of manufactures. Never was human cupidity tempted by a more delusive bait—and never was cupidity much more severely punished. This truth is universally felt and acknowledged by the farmers at present. For every dollar that could possibly be saved to the agricultural interest, by this system, from ten to fifteen were lost. One hundred dollars would probably be a high annual average of the purchases of *manufactures*, foreign and domestic, by the farmers generally. Suppose (which the experience of coarse cloths, nails, glass, chemicals, &c. &c. proves to be false) that a saving of 15 or 20 per cent. were made in those purchases by the ruin of American manufactures, it would amount to but an annual saving of 15 or 20 dollars, as a set-off against the severe distress of hundreds, and the total ruin of great numbers of their fellow citizens. He would be an unworthy citizen who could coolly and deliberately agree to this sordid and selfish bargain. But appealing merely to self-interest, and steeling the heart against all feeling for the distress of fellow citizens, is there nothing else to be placed against the supposed gain? Does not the evil recoil on the farmer himself? A farmer who would purchase annually one hundred dollars worth of manufactures, would probably raise 1200 bushels of wheat, or other articles equivalent. The glut of the markets produced by our policy has reduced the price of wheat half a dollar per bushel, but say only a quarter. Here is a real loss of 300 dollars against an unreal and chimerical gain of 15 or 20. Nor is this all. Suppose his farm only 200 acres, worth at former prices 60 dollars per acre, or 12,000 dollars.—The prices of farms have fallen on an average 40 per cent—but say only 30; it is a loss of \$3,600. Never did an intelligent body of men so fatally for themselves support a penny-wise and pound-foolish policy. Esop's fable of the belly and the members, often presented to their view, ought to have taught them better.

It now remains to see how perniciously our policy has operated on the mercantile community. The extensive depression of manufactures during the years 1816, '17, '18, '19, and '20, forbade prudent parents from devoting their children to those pursuits. Hence hundreds of young men, in our commercial cities, who, if manufactures were in a flourishing situation, would have been apprenticed to manufacturers of cottons, woollens, iron wares, &c. &c. were placed in the counting-houses of merchants, and in due season became merchants themselves, many of them without adequate capital, friends, talents, or influence. Thus has commerce been uniformly crowded with votaries far beyond her utmost require-

ments, and thus has this useful and honorable profession been so generally a losing concern, and ruined perhaps two-thirds, or at least one-half, of those who pursued it, during the whole career of our government. It is impossible, without deep sympathy, to call to recollection the host of high and respectable names, once the pride and ornament of our cities, laid prostrate by a suicidal policy, which this class has steadily and undeviatingly advocated.

We are frequently warned against the protection of manufactures, by powerful appeals to our sympathy for the misery and sufferings of the operatives in Great Britain, which, we are assured, must be the lot of our citizens in the event of the great extension of this branch of industry. It might be sufficient to reply to this fact and inference, that there is no great difference between the distress of the English agricultural laborers and that of those employed in manufactures—and that, therefore, if the sufferings of the one class are to be brought as an argument against manufactures, those of the other apply with equal force against agriculture. But waiving this, I deny that there can be any analogy between any part of our population and that of Great Britain. Our debt is about \$70,000,000, or six dollars per head, our revenue, 25 or \$28,000,000, or less than two dollars and a half per head, collected almost altogether by impost—the least burdensome mode of raising revenue. The debt of Great Britain is about £800,000,000, equal to \$3,600,000,000, or two hundred and fifty dollars per head. The revenue of that country is £60,000,000 or \$270,000,000, nearly four times the amount of our entire debt, and probably one-half collected by excise—the most vexatious possible mode of collecting revenue. The annual interest on the British debt is £30,000,000 or \$135,000,000, nearly double the amount of our debt. Moreover, almost every thing eaten, drunk or worn, in that country, is heavily excised. How, then, can there be any inference drawn from one country to the other?

A much more correct and logical reference might be made to the case of France. That country was wasted by one of the most destructive wars waged in Europe for centuries; was finally subjugated by infuriated hostile forces, which held it in bondage for two or three years; and was finally condemned to pay a military tribute of 100,000,000 dollars. Notwithstanding all these wasting evils, she has regained her former station by the protecting policy, which excludes, by absolute prohibition or prohibitory duties, almost every article she can herself produce. Her debt has been greatly diminished—her resources equally increased—some important manufactures nearly doubled—the evils of the war forgotten for years—and she is now in a state of high prosperity, all the result of a policy similar to that called by way of distinction the American system.

Manufactures have been carried among us to an extent which the most sanguine friends of the system could not have anticipated a few years since. We supply ourselves not merely with all our coarse cotton goods—a large portion of woollens—with manufactures of iron, steel, copper, brass, lead, &c.—but also with a great variety of the finest articles of comfort and luxury, which adorn our houses. Notwithstanding the diminution thus caused of our demands for foreign supplies, it appears that exchange is constantly against this country; that gold is scarcely seen among us; that as soon as it appears, it is immediately shipped off to pay for articles, many of which we could ourselves furnish; that our banks are frequently pressed for specie, and, to save themselves from stopping payment, obliged to make oppressive curtailments of their accommodations, which spread ruin among our trading and commercial citizens; that of these terrible visitations of distress we have had 4 or 5 since the close of the war: and that the difference in the value of silver, which in this country, where it is a legal tender, and in G. Britain, where it is merely an article of merchandise, is probably the sole reason why we are able to retain a sufficient quantity to carry on trade. What, then, it may be asked, would be the situation of this country, but for the prosperity of its manufactures, whereby our demands for foreign supplies are brought nearer to a level with our means of payment? Would it not be similar to that of 1784, 5, 6, when enormous importations drained the nation of its specie, and general

distress forced the legislatures of different states to have recourse to tender and instalment laws;—when the courts of common pleas were suspended in Massachusetts—and when an insurrection broke out which threatened to dissolve the union, and to introduce anarchy into the country? If “like causes produce like effects” we can scarcely doubt that such would be the result of that dependance on foreign supplies which the ruin or any very great depression of our important manufactures would produce.

The Edinburgh Review for January, 1828, contains an article of information which bears powerfully upon this part of my subject, and clearly shews the pernicious state of the foreign trade of this country, and its withering effects on our prosperity! It is there (page 86) calculated or supposed, that, “since the peace of 1815, there have been imported into England from the United States of North America, various federal, bank, canal, and state securities,” to the amount of £9,000,000 equal to \$40,500,000.* Suppose the interest to average five and a half per cent. [The interest in the Review is stated at £545,000 or \$2,450,000.] It amounts to an annual drain of \$2,200,000, and for articles with nearly all of which, it cannot be too often repeated, we could have easily supplied ourselves.

This is a most important circumstance, and deserves the serious consideration of our rulers and the nation at large. It proves that all the exportable surplus, of 12,500,000 people—and all our gains by foreign commerce, are inadequate to pay for what we consume of foreign merchandise—and that for thirteen years past we have been mortgaging the country at the rate of three millions of dollars per annum, with an accumulating annual interest of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

What would be thought of an individual possessed of boundless wealth, who should be so improvident as to allow his expenditure so far to exceed his regular income as to be obliged annually, to create mortgages on his real estate to the amount of a fourth, a sixth, or an eighth of that income? Would he not be justly considered as insane, and unfit to be trusted with the management of his affairs? And is not the case of the U. S. running in debt, and paying that debt with public securities, exactly analogous? Can that policy have been other than vitally and most perniciously wrong, which in thirteen years has encumbered the nation with a foreign debt of \$40,500,000, transferred from its citizens, accompanied by a wasting drain of \$2,200,000?

I hope I have proved that the policy of this government, pursued from 1816 to 1824, has been greatly pernicious to farming, cotton and tobacco planting, and to commerce—and therefore it follows that the American system which is its antipodes, cannot fail to be in the same degree beneficial to all those interests. Hence it distinctly follows, that the cause is truly a NATIONAL ONE. This it is which ought to inspire every man actuated by public spirit, to support and advocate it. It is to be regretted that the want of this support on the part of those vitally interested, has caused the long delay of its success—the ruin of numberless individuals—and the loss to the country of probably 100,000,000 dollars.

MR. McDUFFIE'S SPEECH.

[From the Columbia Telescope.]

We mentioned in our last, that a public dinner was given at this place to Mr. Martin and Mr. McDuffie, upon their return from Washington on Thursday last. His excellency gov. Taylor presided. The meeting was composed of the most respectable citizens in this place. Mr. Martin delivered an animated address to the meeting.—When he sat down, and the toast was drunk to the chairman of the committee of ways and means, Mr. McDuffie rose, and addressed the assembly in a very able speech, which we hope in a few days to be able to lay

*It is but fair to state, that the expression in the Edinburgh Review is, that “it is supposed” that the above sum has been imported into England. Those who know the facility with which correct statistical information is procured in Great Britain, will be disposed to admit that this estimate is not materially wrong. But the inference deducible from it remains, making whatever deduction we may judge proper from the amount.

before our readers. He gave a melancholy account of the prospects of the south. A government, formed for her protection and benefit, determined and resolved to push every matter to her utter ruin and annihilation. Taxed to the amount of \$10,000,000 per annum—her commerce destroyed—her staples depressed to nothing—her citizens in debt, and her government regularly and progressively increasing these unbearable evils, to enrich a set of mercenary, desperate politicians, who regularly barter and sell the interest of this country at every renewal of the presidential election. It was nothing more nor less than a selling and a buying of the presidency. The people of one portion of the union were corrupted, bought and sold by the many of another part, with a desperation and depravity never before exhibited in any times. It was insufferable. None but a coward could longer consent to bear such a state of things. The southern states, by rights beyond all human laws, by the laws of nature, by the laws of self-preservation, were bound to look to it and save themselves from utter ruin and disgraceful annihilation.

He had no doubt that the state had a constitutional power to lay a tax on the consumption of such manufactured goods as they chose to select. He would lay a heavy duty on northern manufactured goods; the constitution did not prevent such a tax, after such goods had been incorporated and mixed up with the mass of property in the country. As soon as the packages are broken and the goods form a component part of the stock and capital of the country, and thereby lose their distinctive character as imports, they could be taxed as any other property in the state. The state had as much right to select these goods for taxation, as to lay a tax on negroes and not on horses. The tax would find the article already incorporated with the mass of property of the country. It would not intercept it in the hands of the importer.

The commerce of the western states was but trifling in any other article than hogs, mules, horses and cattle, which were bought by the southern states. Yet Kentucky was unanimous in voting for the tariff. She had done all that she could to destroy our commerce, and to ruin the market for our staples. It was high time she too should be made to feel the effects of the low price of our productions. No necessity on earth should induce a Carolinian to buy a hog, horse, mule or cow from that country. We could and must of necessity raise our own. How could we buy them, but by involving ourselves in utter ruin. It was madness in us longer to carry on such a disadvantageous commerce, and more especially with a people desperately bent, through the wicked influence of one man, on the ruin and annihilation of the southern portion of the union.

There was no hope, Mr. McDuffie said, of a change in the system. Two-thirds of congress, actuated by selfish, ambitious and avaricious motives, were determined to pursue their course, reckless of all consequences and totally regardless of the ruin of that portion of the union which produced more than two-thirds of the exports of the whole country. Indeed some, he believed, pursued the measure with redoubled zeal, because they hoped in their hearts that that would be the end of it. There was no colony on the face of the earth, that was not better situated than we were. We were ten-fold more insulted, more injured, more disgraced and contemned, by the majority of congress than our forefathers were by the ministers of Great Britain at the breaking out of the revolution; for the truth of which assertion, he referred to one venerable living monument of those times then before him (Col. THOMAS TAYLOR.)—He said the people of the south, although represented in congress in theory, were not so in fact; but were actually in a worse situation than they would be, if they had not even the appearance of it. Our representation in that body at present is precisely that suggested by the British government at the beginning of the revolution, and which was rejected with scorn and indignation by Franklin, Adams, Hancock, and the other noble patriots of that day. These great men said, and they said wisely, that the proposition was a mere mockery. For what could it avail this country to have a representation of sixty members in the British parliament consisting of five hundred members predetermined upon a course of legislative

hostilities against us? Mr. McDuffie said, it was more than obvious that such a representation could have conducted to no other end, than that of exasperating the spirit of hostility and oppression already existing, by the irritations which the opposition of this inefficient minority, might, from time to time, be irresistibly provoked to set up. The truth of this, said Mr. McDuffie, was manifested by the very fact that if our representatives in congress dared to confront and refute the folly and wickedness of our enemies, it made them as eager again to subdue and annihilate us. It was for the southern people and not their representatives in congress to determine how long they would bear this, and in what manner they would resist it; but he was sure that it would have been better for the south if they had no representatives this last winter at Washington. It would have been better for their representatives to have quit the capitol and to have come home; for remaining there was only bearding and provoking the lion. He was sure that if an angel from heaven had come down upon earth, that no truth, no argument, even from his lips would have prevailed with a set of men desperately bent on their own aggrandizement—upon the ruin of the south. They had the power, and *power* never heard argument. To reason with a tyrant was but to provoke his wrath and draw down his vengeance. What could sixty members from the south do? They would have been silent, and thereby supplicate the fell foe, by their meekness, but it became impossible any longer to listen to the insults heaped upon us, as they thus portioned off our wealth among the majority; and at last, when human nature could no longer suffer in silence, our complaints were styled *INSOLENCE* and *THREATS*. It was to this dreadful extremity that our national councils had come.

We are sorry that we cannot at this time give a more full and accurate account of this very able and feeling speech. Mr. McDuffie spoke nearly two hours, and it is impossible for us to describe the deep feeling with which his speech was received. Shouts and applause frequently interrupted the speaker. He ended by hoping that the citizens of *South Carolina, would appear on the 4th of July clothed in homespun, the manufacture of the south*, to express in this public manner their unanimous determination not to submit to the unjust burthens imposed by the late tariff laws, and to exhibit the state of poverty to which they have been reduced by their own government.

Mr. McDuffie concluded his observations by offering the following memorable sentiment of an illustrious Carolinian, which was drunk with thundering applause:—

“Millions for DEFENCE, not a cent for TRIBUTE.”

As soon as he sat down, our venerable fellow citizen, Col. Thos. Taylor, the father of the governor, arose, and with much feeling addressed the meeting. This venerable old patriot of the revolution said he was struck with the last proposition of Mr. McDuffie. We should not buy a single article of manufacture from the north, and not a hog, cow, mule, or horse from the west. He was sure we could do it, and do it profitably. He had but a little while to live, or he would show them by his example how strictly he could enforce the principle of non-intercourse and non-consumption. Why were our people continually running to the north? He would neither go to see them, nor would he have any dealings with them. He would stay at home and live upon his own resources. He then detailed the manner of living he had, and would have others; pursue as a practical illustration of the manner in which he had acquired his wealth.

LETTER FROM BOLIVAR TO SUCRE.

The following letters, which we translate from a Cartagena paper of June, will be read with interest. They are an earnest request from president Bolivar to general Sucre to accept the office of president of Bolivia, to which he had just before been elected, and his reply, firmly declining the proffered dignity. In Bolivar's letter, we recognize the same bold and powerful style, which characterises his proclamations, and which, though often tending to extravagance, sometimes borders on the sublime. We shall not here pass any judgment on the conduct of this great man.—Events must decide, whether the part he is playing is the noblest or the basest. He has certainly gathered up in his own person a prodigious

influence, and a proportionate responsibility. As to general Sucre, we believe that all agree in giving him the praise due to a brave man and a patriot, and there is certainly nothing in his letter which follows that would lead us to qualify that eulogium.

[*N. Y. Jour. of Com. Caracas, April 6, 1827.*]

Sir:—The Bolivian people have elected you its first magistrate; you were worthy of this illustrious testimony of national gratitude.—The congress of this republic earnestly desires me to request that you will accept the presidency of the state in conformity with the constitution. If I had greater love for you than for Bolivia, I should advise you to shun the cruel sufferings to which the exercise of supreme power condemns. Bolivia belongs to you as our favorite daughter belongs to me; she is the offspring of Juhin and Ayacucho; her liberators must sustain her at the cost of any personal sacrifice. Your name will figure in history among the founders of republics. Bolivia is your work; she has the right of a tender and beloved daughter to your paternal care. Ayacucho imposed this duty upon you; you there received from the hands of victory of the titles the father and founder of Bolivia. Sir, I know you, and for that reason I venture to address you my solicitations; you may govern without danger and without reproach; your capacity and your elevated mind answer for the prosperity of Bolivia. I have pledged you to the Bolivian congress; I have gratuitously made myself your surety. I hope you will pardon me a liberty which does you honor, although it sacrifices you to public life, but glory is the happiness of the hero.

Sir, I ask of you the happiness of Bolivia; swear to be the constitutional president of this republic, that its fortunes may be perpetual.

Accept the expression of my distinguished consideration and respect.

To his excellency, the grand marshal of Ayacucho, president of the Bolivian republic.

BOLIVAR.

REPLY OF SUCRE.
Chuquisaca, Oct. 28, 1827.

Sir:—The Bolivian people, in electing me their first constitutional magistrate, were desirous of giving new testimonies of their gratitude for the services which victory enabled me to render, and which justice demanded. But when their respect disregarded national boundaries in favor of one, who, borne out of the country, has only the titles that fortune confers, their very acts of regard imposed on me the obligation to restrain its disinterested expressions.

You well know, sir, that I love Bolivia as I do the land in which I saw the light; its multiplied claims on my esteem, having loaded me with honors and with kindnesses, are still increased by those peculiar ones which its name gives to it—that name which excites the enthusiasm and veneration of every American, whom Bolivar has raised from debasement and opprobrium to liberty. It is nevertheless my duty to take care of the dignity of this generous people, and if it has been believed, or even imagined, in any part of our continent, that this people has degraded itself, or bowed to the suggestions of others, in electing a stranger for its constitutional president, it belongs to me as its honored citizen, to preserve it from a stain, which is the more prejudicial to its reputation abroad, as it is affixed at the moment when the republic takes its stand among the free nations of the new world.

If to this consideration are added my repugnance to a public career, and my insufficiency for this elevated post you will find abundant reason not only to approve my refusal to accept the supreme magistracy, but to applaud the resolution to resign the favorite daughter of the father of Bolivar, unblemished, to the constitutional congress. It consoles me, sir, that your uniformly favorable interpretation of my conduct will excuse me that in this instance if I reject your advice, since I have always been docile to that of the saviour of my country.

In descending from the presidency of Bolivia, to mingle with my fellow citizens of Colombia, my wishes are satisfied, and I am rewarded for the incessant vexation that preyed upon me in the exercise of power. If, while I enjoy the repose of private life, Bolivia should incur any peril, and should deem my services useful, I shall fly from the bosom of my family, to take a soldier's part in

her dangers. This is the oath that I take to you, upon your own birth-day, on which, a year ago, the munificence of the Bolivian people bound me to their fortunes.

Receive favorably, sir, this frank reply to your despatch of April 6th, which I have just received, and deign to accept my respectful consideration, and my fervent wishes for your permanent happiness.

ANTONIO JOSE DE SUCRE.

To his excellency *Simon Bolivar*,
the father and founder of Bolivia.

MILITARY ACADEMY.
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, June, 1828. }
To the secretary of war.

The board of visitors, in pursuance of your invitation, have attended the examination of the students in this academy, which commenced on the 2d instant, and they have now the honor to submit the result of their observations.

The board were requested to report upon the actual state and progress of the institution, and to make such suggestions for its improvement as they might deem necessary; and, in the performance of this trust, it is intended to confine their report strictly to the objects for which they were to assemble.

The sound policy of such an establishment, and the propitious influence upon the safety and welfare of the union, may well be assumed as undeniable truths. The value of the academy is not a matter of speculation. It is tested by experience, and its utility has been made manifest to every judicious observer. The institution was founded by the government of the U. States, for national objects; and it has deserved and received the steady and continually increasing patronage of congress. It is likewise cherished by the influence of public opinion, founded on the character of its pupils, and on the reports of successive boards of visitors, convened from every part of the United States; and we have to add our entire and cordial concurrence in the general approbation which has been expressed by our predecessors.

The various branches of mathematics occupy the principal attention of the two junior classes, and this department of science is justly entitled to the pre-eminent place it occupies, considering the relation it bears to natural philosophy and the science of war. The examinations were minute and strict, and gave great satisfaction to the board. The pupils showed, by their answers and demonstrations, the diligence and zeal with which mathematical studies had been prosecuted, and the very great precision and accuracy with which they were taught. It appeared to have been the object of the professors to have the exact sciences deeply and thoroughly understood, while, at the same time, it appeared to be a principle in the discipline of the academy, to assign to the cadets reasonable portions of study as should not be oppressive, and were best calculated to call into exercise and unfold the strongest faculties of the mind.

In the department of *natural philosophy*, it was observed, with pleasure, that, since the last annual report the introduction of a new set of text books had placed the course of instruction more entirely than it had hitherto been, on a level with the methods and spirit of the science of our day.—But, in this part of the course, an important deficiency is deemed by the board to exist. The instruction is chiefly confined to the application of the pure mathematics to the phenomena of nature, without a proper series of experimental illustrations of the facts assumed, or conclusions deduced. This deficiency must continue to detract from the utility of the institution, so long as it remains unsupplied with a proper philosophical apparatus; and the board earnestly recommend to the consideration of government a due appropriation for this important object.

On the subject of astronomy, the board regret to find that there is no suitable apartment which can contain and preserve such astronomical instruments as are already in possession of the institution. And in reference to astronomical studies, which form such a necessary and interesting branch of natural philosophy, a regular observatory would be highly useful for the more successful initiation of the cadets in practical astronomy. There appears to be no good reason why this branch of the academical

studies should form an exception to the intimate union between theory and practice, which is preserved in teaching the other science in the academy, and which is so exceedingly conducive to the prosecution of every branch of military science.

The board have been very favorably impressed with the attainments of the cadets in the art of drawing. The specimens exhibited showed taste and genius, and reflected much credit on their course of instruction.

The knowledge of the students in chemistry, considering the limited means afforded them, was very creditable to the institution, and afforded great satisfaction to the board. They were, however, strongly impressed with the importance of having the professorship in chemistry and mineralogy immediately supplied.

In the department of chemistry, there appears to be a great deficiency in the moveable apparatus requisite to illustrate the principles of that science; and the apartments where the lectures are delivered, do not afford sufficient space for the erection of the furnaces and other suitable means of explaining the practical parts of the course. The board are, therefore, of opinion, that a laboratory ought to be erected, of sufficient dimensions to contain a suitable lecture room, and that the chemical apparatus be enlarged, and adequate funds provided for these purposes.

In civil and military engineering, the examination was long and arduous, and the cadets exhibited a knowledge of these subjects at once comprehensive and minute, and gave the most indubitable proofs of their skill and learning, by the promptness of their answers and the accuracy of their illustrations.

In the theory of modern warfare, the cadets showed that they had attained correct knowledge of the relative number of the different descriptions of troops requisite to constitute an efficient army, in reference to the character of the enemy, and the localities of the country which might happen to be the theatre of operation. It was manifest that they understood the precautions necessary to guard against surprise on a line of march, as well as those which belong to the selection of encampment. The practical evidence which was given of a complete knowledge of infantry tactics, was still more gratifying. In all the various duties incident to the school of a soldier, company and battalion, a perfection was manifest, which those of the board, who have had experience on such subjects, have never been surpassed in our country, and which has rarely been equalled by soldiers in regular service. The exercises and manœuvres appertaining to light infantry and riflemen, were equally gratifying. Every thing connected with the operations of this important description of military force, was performed with a quickness and precision that evinced the attention, fidelity and skill, of the instructors in this department.

The board must not withhold the expression of their high gratification at witnessing the course of instruction in practical artillery. In the lecture room, the examination comprehended the most important applications of science to this branch of the military service. In the laboratory and in the field, almost all that is practical, in the preparation of every description of ammunition and military fire-works, and in the service, manœuvring and firing of guns, howitzers, and mortars, was exhibited in a manner showing a degree of proficiency and skill commensurate with the ability and zeal with which this department is conducted.

The general police of the institution met with the entire approbation of the board. Arms and accoutrements are kept in good order. The cadets are neat and cleanly in their persons, orderly in their department, generally exhibiting activity, health and vigor of constitution; and the rooms which they occupy in the barracks, are kept in a manner that entitles them to the highest commendation. The guard duties are so well arranged, that, while they afford security that few infractions of the regulations for the government of the institution can escape detection, they may be said scarcely to interfere with the regular studies of the cadets. The board have bestowed their attention on the civil economy of the institution. They have examined, with care, the adjutant and quartermaster's books, and they have the satisfaction to state, that those books furnish clear testimony of a correct discharge of duty. They feel assured, however, that the

business of those officers cannot be done without the aid of clerks; and they respectfully submit to the consideration of government, the necessity of an appropriation for the support of a clerk in each of those departments.

The inspection of the paymaster's office gave entire satisfaction to the board. They also examined the bill of fare, which, by contract with the superintendent, the steward is bound to furnish to the cadets, and they consider it to be good and entirely sufficient; if the steward fail in a proper discharge of his duty, the superintendent, on complaint by any cadet, causes an inquiry to be made, and the omission or neglect of duty to be corrected with the greatest promptitude.

The tailor is under a contract to furnish clothing, and the materials are to be of a specified value, and at a moderate advance; and the shoemaker is under similar restrictions. The storekeeper is authorized to sell only a few articles of necessity, and those at a fixed and moderate advance. Every reasonable precaution seems to have been taken to secure the cadets from imposition and fraud.

In relation to the medical department, the board can bear their testimony to the faithfulness with which its duties are performed.

In concluding the subject of the civil economy of the establishment, the board would suggest the importance of the erection of a suitable building for military and other auxiliary exercises, during the winter season, and in bad weather, at all seasons. The winters at West Point are so severe, and the place so exposed to high winds, that it is necessary to suspend, in a great degree, all field exercises, from the first of November to the first of April. During the other parts of the year, the cadets are required to take a great deal of exercise; and during these inclement months no such exercise can be performed. This sudden transition from a very active to a very sedentary life, is calculated to impair health under any climate, however excellent. With such a building as is suggested, the field and other exercises could be carried on throughout the winter season, and it is estimated that a building from which such benefits are to flow, would not exceed the expense of six thousand dollars.

The examination of the senior class in national and constitutional law, did them great honor. Their answers on every branch of the subject, showed that they had been taught diligently and skillfully, and that they had well and thoroughly studied the leading principles of those sciences. As many of the scholars of this institution are probably destined to fill important stations in the government or public service of their country, it appeared to the board that the elements of moral and political science were wisely selected as a part of the general course of instruction.

The board beg leave to add, that, among the suggestions which have been made by their predecessors, for the amelioration and improvement of the course of instruction, and which, in our estimation, deserve the favorable reconsideration of the government, is the propriety of the disuse of the practice of employing cadets of a higher class to teach those of a junior. Such a supply of teachers might better be drawn from the graduates of each year, than from the subordinate pupils. The board forbear to enter more minutely into the details of the institution, which are, no doubt, well understood by that department of the government to which they have the honor to address themselves.

In concluding their observations, the board ought not to withhold the expression of their strong and decided conviction of the wisdom that appears in the establishment, the discipline, the studies, and the whole management of this institution. It is devoted to the initiation of a portion of our youth from every part of the country, in the sciences connected with the military art, and is intended to bring into the civil administration of the government in peace, and into the national service in war, a succession of well educated men, calculated to be safeguards and ornaments to the nation. In the consideration of this subject, there is one advantage belonging to this academy, which struck the minds of the board with great force, for it appeared to be of surpassing value. The moral discipline of the institution is perfect; the avenues to vice are closed; and the temptations to dissipation seem to have been vigilantly guarded against. The

locality of the academy is well adapted, not only for the promotion of public convenience, but to facilitate the views and wishes of the instructors. The board feel that it is due to themselves, as well as rendering a just tribute to distinguished merit, to observe, that every facility has been afforded them in their inquiries and examinations, by the superintendent and the whole academic staff. The ability and character, as displayed throughout the various branches of the institution, have inspired the board with sentiments of great respect.

The undersigned have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servants,

WILLIAM CARROLL, *president.*

JOHN RODGERS,

JAMES KENT,

JOHN PITMAN,

HUGH MERCER,

ISAAC ANDRUSS,

M. Q. ASHLEY,

DAVID HOSACK,

ADAM LARRABEE,

PHILIP H. NICHLIN,

THOMAS EMORY,

GEORGE W. RITER,

JOSEPH G. TOTTEN,

HENRY VETHAKE, *secretary.*

ITEMS.

Dr. W. F. Cooper, of Sempronius, N. Y. has lately taken from the back of Joshua Vanaukin, of that town, a tumor, thirty-nine inches in circumference, and weighing 19 pounds 4 ounces. The operation lasted three and a half minutes. The patient is doing well. Upon examining the heart of a woman who lately died in the town of Stonington, Con. a living worm was found an inch and a quarter long.

A late London paper states, that the duke of Buckingham has, at his seat at Avington, a team of Spanish asses, resembling the Zebra in appearance, which are extremely tractable, and take more freely to the collar than any of the native species.

The junior fellows of Dublin University it is said, are about to petition parliament to have the statute repealed, which enjoins single blessedness on them. The senior fellows will, of course, concur in the petition.

John H. Bryan, esq. The citizens of Newbern, N. C. invited Mr. Bryan to partake of a public dinner, as a testimony in favor of his exertions during the last session of congress, but he declined the honor on account of ill health.

Died. In France, Mg. cousin de Granville, bishop of Cohers. In various parts of his palace were found 190,000*l.* in gold, 6000*l.* in silver, and royal bonds to the amount of 45,000*l.* He was a banner under Napoleon, and a chevalier of the legion of honor.

The corporation of New York have purchased Blacknell's island as a site for a penitentiary, at the cost of \$32,500. The island contains about 100 acres, and the situation is said to be advantageous.

The New York Greek committee acknowledge the receipt of \$3690 64. Another ship will sail for Greece the latter part of this month, or sooner, if sufficient contributions are collected to make up a cargo.

The ship Washington cleared at New Orleans, June 6, for Liverpool, cargo 2675 bales of cotton, weighing 1,053,197 pounds, all under deck, of which 330 bales were uncompressed, making a difference of fully 125 bales, and equal in the aggregate to 2800 compressed bales.

Riots. A serious riot occurred at Greenwich on the first inst. The establishment of Mr. A. Knox, cotton weaver, was entered by 40 or 50 journeymen, not in his employ, who insisted upon his raising the wages of his workmen. This was declined. They then went into the factory, where his journeymen were at work at their looms, and commanded them to quit unless their wages were enhanced. They replied that they were perfectly satisfied with their situations and should continue in Mr. Knox's employ. The rioters then desired them to cut the webs out of the looms and throw them away, which being refused, they took the task upon themselves, and actually stripped every loom in the building of its web, throwing one of them into the face of a son of Mr. Knox, whom they met as they went out. Complaint was imme-

diately made of the offence at the police office, and warrants were issued against ten of the rioters, whose names happened to be known.

[*N. Y. Gaz.*

A turn out took place among the laborers employed in constructing the dry dock at Charlestown, Mass. on Tuesday, last week, but it was promptly repressed, and the work is now progressing with spirit.

A. St. John Baker, esq. the British consul general to this country, and his sister, have sailed for England, from New York, on a visit of a few months.

Unprecedented despatch. Three hundred barrels of pork were shipped at N. Y. in the tow-boat Vermont on June 25, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for St. Johns, arrived and re-shipped at Troy, June 26, at 6 P. M. arrived and re-shipped at Whitehall, June 28, at 2 P. M. and arrived at St. Johns, June 29, at 6 A. M. thus making a passage of 370 miles in 84 hours, including stoppages and the time occupied in re-shipping.

Supply of coal in England and Wales. Mr. Bakewell, in his able Introduction to Geology, calculates that the coal in Northumberland and Durham will be exhausted in the period of 350 years; that the coal-fields of Derbyshire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, Staffordshire, Whitehaven and Lancashire, will none of them last longer than that time; but that the immense coal-field of South Wales would supply the whole consumption of the country for 2000 years. This last coal-field extends over 1200 square miles, is of an average thickness of ninety-five feet, and contains 100,000 tons of coal per acre, or 65,000,000 tons per square mile. This coal is of an inferior quality, but it is probable that improved methods of burning will be discovered, which will cause an economy in the use of fuel.

On the first of July, the first excursion was made upon the Blackstone canal on the boat *Lady Carrington*. The governor of the state and other distinguished individuals were among the passengers. The boat started from the first lock, at tide water in Providence, under a discharge of a salute of artillery and the cheerings of a joyous multitude. The trip was extended from tide water to the Albion factory, a distance of ten miles, beyond which point no further progress could be made at the time. It is calculated that in the space of two or three months the whole line of canal will be completed to Worcester, in Massachusetts.

A Reading (Pa.) paper furnishes an account of some canoes or non-descript boats, which had lately arrived at the "port of Reading," after a pleasant voyage of five days, via Union canal. Twelve days previous, it was said, the timber of which they were built, was growing in the forest. It was put together with no other tools than a hammer, a hand-saw, a broad axe, a drawing knife, and an augur. The distance floated was about two hundred miles, and no accident has happened.

Inflammatory gas was discovered and used in Baltimore in the year 1801, by a Mr. Henry.

Longevity. There are *seventeen* men living in the town of New Haven, whose united ages amount to 1413 years. The average of each individual is eighty-three years. In addition to these, there are *twenty-seven* men, whose united ages amount to 1971 years, and whose average age is 73 years. The average age of the two together is about 77 years.

[*M. Haven Jour.*

Indian fight. A fight took place on the 20th ult. at the mouth of Spoon river, Indiana, between 5 white men and about 20 Indians, in which three of the latter were killed. The Indians were drunk and demanded more whiskey, which being refused, they drew their knives and attacked the whites.

A solar microscope is now exhibiting in Philadelphia, which possesses extraordinary power. A fine cambric needle viewed through it, appears of the size of an "awning post"—and the dust from a fig resembled the five banded armadilla of South America, from 10 to 15 inches in length—and eels of a large size were seen sporting in a drop of vinegar.

Launch extraordinary. On Saturday last a small schooner of about 30 tons, built and owned by Mr. Wm. Smith, of Surry, was launched immediately below the bridge in Ellsworth, Maine. The schooner was built in a back settlement in Surry, called Dollard Town, about 4 miles from this village; was placed on runners, and by some 15 or 20 men, with about 74 yoke of oxen, was ta-

ken from the yard, through a crooked, rough and hilly road to this town. On reaching the foot of the hill, the teams halted for about half an hour, while the men erected a temporary ways, on which she glided majestically into her destined element. All this was done in about 5 hours, and without the least accident to man or beast, which reflects much credit on those engaged in the hazardous enterprise.

A letter to the editors of the *Balt. American*, from a correspondent at Galena, the seat of the U. S. lead mines in Illinois, states, that laborers are very scarce in the mines. The town contains a population of five to seven thousand inhabitants, and accessions are daily making; yet the writer states that 500 men would readily find employment at the rate of \$17 to \$25 per month, and board also found.

Mines. A Mr. Robert Burns, has advertised that he has discovered mines of silver, copper, lead and iron in seventeen different places in Union Co. Pa. His object in publishing the fact is to establish a company for working them. But we think a valuable coal bed would be more productive of precious metals.

Iron ore. A bed of iron ore has been discovered near the line of the proposed rail way from Ithaca, to Owego, N. Y. about nine miles from the latter village. Great masses have been found in a ravine, two feet from the surface. A small specimen which has been analysed, has been found to yield thirty per cent. of pure oxide of iron.

One of the most extraordinary instances ever known of the depreciation of property occurred lately in London in the foreign market, in the instance of the shares in the Tlalpujahua Mining Company, on which £270 has been paid, and which were sold that day at from 20s. to 25s. each.

A merchant of New York, very extensively engaged in the China tea trade, it is stated, has failed in a large amount. The event caused quite a sensation in that city.

Fatal occurrence. Mr. Nathaniel Lyde, purser, while lately riding in a gig through Portsmouth, N. Hampshire, in company with capt. Creighton, commander of that naval station, was thrown out along with capt. C. the horses having taken fright, and died the same night of the bruises he received. Capt. C. was much injured by bruises on his head, dislocation of his shoulder, &c.

Remittance to Ireland. A bill of exchange on London, for £182 8 8, has been remitted from Philadelphia, by T. Camac and J. M. Doran, in the name of its contributors, "for the use of the New Catholic Association of Ireland, for all purposes not prohibited by law."

Old times. The following is from Pemberton's M. S. Chron.—

The anniversary of the society in Boston, for encouraging industry, and employing the poor, was celebrated with extraordinary attention. In the afternoon, almost 500 female spinners, decently dressed, appeared on the common at their spinning wheels. The wheels were placed regularly in three rows, and a female at each wheel. The weavers also appeared cleanly dressed in garments of their own weaving. One of them, working at a loom on a stage, was carried on men's shoulders, attended with music. An immense number of spectators was present at the interesting spectacle.

A writer in the Richmond Visiter and Telegraph, in speaking of the grave of the mother of Washington, near Fredericksburg, says it is in a dreary deserted solitary field; that the mound of earth that was originally raised over her sacred remains, is now washed away, and not a stone—not the least fragment of human art, "tells where she lies."

Religious test. The supreme court of errors, of Connecticut, during its recent sitting in Litchfield, refused to administer the oath to a witness who did not believe in a state of rewards and punishments after death, but believed that mankind received punishment for their sins in this world. This is stated to be a reversing by the court of errors of a decision made by the superior court.

Large coal. Five dollars were refused last week for a single piece of coal, while passing through Pottsville, from one of the mines of the North American Company. It weighed upwards of a ton and a half.

Fine wool. Jacob Heyser, esq. of Pennsylvania, last season, clipped 40½ pounds of wool off three of his

merino sheep. And recently there was exhibited a fleece of *twenty-three and a half pounds*, shorn from one of his flock this season. The sample was of the finest wool and measured *twelve inches* long.

In Arkansas Territory, a few weeks since, gen. Edmund Hogan was murdered in a grocery store, by Andrew Scott, esq. late judge of the superior court of that territory, who stabbed his opponent in the breast in four different places.

[Our newspapers contain numerous accounts of encounters between individuals, who, having resolved to take the law in their own hands, met the consequences of violence.]

Rhode Island. The legislature of Rhode-Island has appointed a very respectable committee to report on the expediency of repealing all the laws of the state which exempt the persons and estates of ministers and religious societies, &c. from taxation; and to limit the extent to which schools shall be allowed to hold untaxable property.

Friends' burying ground. The trustees of the Friends' western burial ground in Philadelphia, have commenced an action of trespass, against the persons who were brought up before judge King, by habeas-corpus, and discharged. The question of law as to the rights of the Green street meeting will thus be tested in a civil suit.

It is a curious fact, says the New York American, that the calendar of the present court of sessions, which commenced on Monday last, exhibits upwards of *seventy* cases of assault and battery committed by females, and between sixty and seventy cases of the same offence charged upon the other sex. The number of indictments of this kind is, we believe, unprecedented.

State of crime in England. During the last seven years, there were 241 convictions for forgery, 111 for murder, 50 for arson, 43 for perjury, while the number of convictions for theft, were not less than 45,000.

A French journalist, noticing Irvin's life of Columbus, remarks, as a singular circumstance, that a North American has narrated the subjugation of the southern continent, from documents furnished by the Spaniards, who knew not how to use them.

Handsome dividends. The Ocean Insurance Company have this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. on their capital stock, for the last six months—six per cent of which is to be considered as a surplus dividend.

The Neptune Insurance Company have declared six per cent. out of their earnings for the last six months.

The New York Insurance Company five per cent. for the last six months. *Statesman.*

The United States' Bank have declared a dividend of *three and a half cent.* on their capital, for the last half year, ending on the 1st instant.

By an exhibit of the twenty banks in the state of Maine (whose aggregate capital paid in, is something over two millions) all divided as much as three per cent. at their last dividends, and some of them three and a half and four per cent.

The duties paid into the treasury of Pennsylvania by the Philadelphia auctioneers, on dutiable articles, for the last quarter, amounted to \$48,202 78.

The inhabitants of Boston, on the 3th inst. laid the corner-stone of a very splendid tavern, to be called Tremont house. The event has caused great gratulation, and was attended with much ceremony.

New York, Albany Brooklyn and Hudson have lately suffered from severe fires: on the 4th inst. twenty-five buildings were consumed in New York; the work, no doubt, of incendiaries.

The Georgia Statesman of the 28th ult. says that two manufactories for bagging, negro cloth and sheeting in the neighborhood of Milledgeville, are in contemplation, and we have been given to understand that at a late sale of lots at the Indian springs, a gentleman of Macon, as agent of a house in Savannah, bought a lot for similar purposes.

Making the most of land. Capt. James Perkins, of Essex, Mass. raised, last season, on an acre and a half of land, 72 bushels of Indian corn, 70 bushels of potatoes, 70 bushels of winter apples, 80 bushels of turnips, 2 loads of squashes, and 2 bushels of beans. One-third of the land alluded to, consisted of gravelly knolls. In 1826, the whole was planted with Indian corn. [N. E. Parm.]