Washington's Letter on Braddock's Defeat.

Mr. Niles—As the enclosed may cast an additional ray of light upon the history of our country, and as all that relates to Washington, however minute, cannot fail to be particularly interesting to every citizen of independent America, and more especially, to accurate, simple and unvarnished recitation of an event so important in its nature and consequences as that of Braddock's defeat, dictated in the spirit of feeling and affection, by one of the most illustrious heroes and patriots our country ever produced, I send it to you for publication and preservation in your valuable Register. This copy was found among the papers of the late colonel Henry Fitzhugh, of King George county, Virginia, inscribed in his hand writing thus: "A copy of colonel G. Washington's letter to his mother immediately after Braddock's defeat." It will be recollected that Mrs. Washington, the mother of the late general, then resided at Bushfield, in Westmoreland county, which is the next county on the Potomac, below King George; and also, that Mr. Samuel Washington, the general's brother, then lived next neighbor to colonel Fitzhugh, with whom he was in habits of intimacy and friendship. From these circumstances there can be no doubt about its authenticity.

Copy of colonel G. Washington's letter to his mother, immediately after Braddock's defeat.

Honored Madam:

As I doubt not you have heard of our defeat, and perhaps have had it represented in a worse light (if possible) than it deserves, I have taken the earliest opportunity to give you some account of the engagement as it happened, within seven miles of the French fort, on Wednesday, the 9th inst. We marched up to that place without any considerable loss, having only now and then a skirmish picked up by the French scouting Indians. When we came there we were attacked by a body of French and Indians, whose numbers, I am certain, did not exceed 300 men. Our's consisted of about 1300 well armed troops, chiefly of the English soldiers, who were struck with such a panic that they behaved with more cowardice than it is possible to conceive. The officers behaved gallantly, in order to encourage the men, for which they suffered greatly, there being nearly 60 killed and wounded, a large proportion out of the number we had. The Virginia troops shewed a great deal of bravery, and were near all killed; for I believe out of three companies that there is scarce 20 men left alive. Captain Peycornee and all his officers, down to a corporal, were killed. Captain Po. shared near as bad a fate, for only one of his men was left. In short, the tardily behaviour of those they call regulars, exposed all others that were inclined to do their duty to almost certain death; and at last, in despite of all the efforts of the officers to the contrary, they broke and ran as sheep pursued by dogs, and it was impossible to rally them.

The general was wounded, of which he died three days after. Sir Peter Hacket was killed in the field, where died many other brave officers. I luckily escaped without a wound, though I had four bullets through my coat, and two horses shot under me. Captains Orme and Morris, two of the general's aids-de-camp, were wounded early in the engagement, which rendered the duty hard upon me, as I was the only person then left to distribute the general's orders, which I was scarcely able to do, as I was not half recovered from a violent spell of sickness that confined me to my bed and a waggon for above ten days. I am still in a weak and feeble condition, which induces me to halt here two or three days, in hopes of recovering a little strength to enable me to proceed homewards, from whence I fear I shall not be able to stir until towards September.

"This copy is in possession of the editor."
It may be a matter of curiosity and some utility to contrast and compare this account of Bradlock's defeat, given by the late general Washington, who was present, with that of some of the historians who have undertaken to relate the particulars of it.

Behold, in his History of Great-Britain, vol. 4, p. 265, says, that "early in the year 1755, general General Braddock, with about 12,000 provincials, 1500 body of regular troops, and, on his arrival in Virginia, took upon him the command of the forces destined to act against the French on the Ohio.—This officer was a man of approved bravery, completely versed in all points of military discipline, but opulent and positive in his temper, and in his deportment austere and imperious. Wholly unacquainted with any practice which was adverse to general to the chief command, and entertaining a sovereign contempt for the colonial militia, of whom his army was in a great measure composed, he heard with silent disdain all that information which the provincial officers were desirous to offer respecting the mode of conducting an American expedition through woods, deserts, and morasses, and the manner of proceeding, without regard either to secrecy or to surprise, particularly as the Indian nations were for the most part in alliance with France—Having advanced with the most fearless security to less than ten miles of Fort Du Quense, and without considering, though earnestly pressed, to employ the irregulars in the service as an advanced guard, or to send out any parties to reconnoitre the country, about noon on the ninth of July, in his march through a pathless swamp, entangled amid brambles and bushes, he was on the sudden saluted with the horrid sound of the Indian war-whoop, accompanied by a general fire both on his front and flank from a concealed and invisible enemy. The vanguard immediately fell back, and terror and confusion soon spread throughout all ranks of the army. The general, far from making any efforts to discover and dispel this dangerous ambuscade, exercised himself only to re-form and rally his troops, as if engaged with a regular army in an open plain. But the exact discipline was, in this situation, of little avail; for, though no enemy appeared, the havoc and slaughter till continued, and the general himself being at length killed by a musket shot, the regular troops fled the field with the utmost precipitation, the provincials, so much despised, standing in the rear, and covering their retreat; major Washington, their commander, accompanying on this occasion, admonished ruin and defeat, the honors and laurels of victory. All the artillery, ammunition and baggage of the army were left in the hands of the enemy, and even the general's own cabinet, with all his letters and instructions."

In fact, in his continuation, vol. 1, p. 125, says, "But the most important object of the campaign was, to drive the French from their posts on and near the Ohio. The strongest fort for securing their settlements was Du Quense, against which an expedition was projected, to consist of British and provincial troops, under general Braddock. This expedition arrived in Virginia, with two regiments in the month of February. When he was ready to take the field, he found that the contractors had provided neither a sufficient quantity of provisions for his troops, nor the requisite number of carriages. This deficiency, however, might have been foreseen, if proper inquiries had been made into the state of that plantation. The Virginians, attending little to any produce but tobacco, did not raise corn enough for their own subsistence; and being most commodiously situated for water carriage, they had very few vehicles of any other kind. Pennsylvania, on the other hand, abounded in corn, in carts, wagons and horses; that, therefore, would have been the fitter colony for forwarding military operations. Besides, it would have afforded a shorter route, by equally practicable roads, to the destined place; but the conquerors condescended to retard the expedition. From Pennsylvania the commander was at length supplied, and enabled to march; but a fatal obstacle to success still remained in the character of the general. Bradlock, bred in the English guards, was well versed in evolutions. Of narrow understanding, though sufficiently expert in customary details, he never ascended to the principles which are the basis of military discipline, but fully as often for the display of command as the performance of duty, he was very unpopular among the soldiers. Positive and self-conceited in opinion, haughty and repulsive in manners, he closed the avenues to information. Brave and indomitable, as with his confined abilities, might have been fit for a subordinate station, but evidently unworthy of any higher one, of commanding an ascendency over the minds of men. The creature of custom and authority, he despised all kinds of tactics and warfare that he had not practised. He did not consider that the same species of contest may not suit the plans of Flanders and the fastnesses of America. The duke of Cumberland had written his instructions with his own hand, and both in word and writing cautioned him solemnly against ambuscade. The self-conceit of his contracted mind suffered him neither to regard the counsels, nor to consult any under his command respecting American warfare. The Indians, if well disposed, would, from their knowledge of the country and their countrymen, have rendered essential service. Disgruntled, however, by his overbearing behavior, most of them forsokc his army. On the 18th of June he set off from Fort Cumberland, and marched with great expedition through the woods; but, though entreated by his officers, neglected to explore the country. On the 1st of July he arrived within ten miles of Fort Du Quense, still utterly regardless of the situation or disposition of the enemy. The following day, about noon, as he was passing a swamp between a plain and the Ohio, he was attacked, wounded by the flanks by bodies of French and Indians, concealed in the wood. The general, in his disposition for resistance, shewed a perseverence of his obstinacy. He was advised to scour the thickets with grape shot, or with Indians or other light troops; but he commanded his forces to form in regular order, as if they had been advancing against an enemy in an open country. His soldiers, perceiving themselves enveloped into an ambuscade, were seized with a panic and thrown into confusion; which was increased by the fall of most of their officers, at whom the dextrous Indian marksmen had chiefly aimed. The general fought valiantly; but receiving a shot was carried off the field, and expired in a few hours: an awful instance, how little more courage and forms of tactics, were worth such judgment and prudence, carrying a colonel in command in such an important service. The provincial troops, advancing from the rear, and engaging the enemy, gave the regulars time to recover their spirits and ranks, and thus preserved them from total destruction. Notwithstanding this support, more than half the troops were cut to pieces. The remains of the army made a most miserable retreat, Virginia, under colonel Washington, was the most skill and conduct it was chiefly
swing that they were not overtaken and destroyed: but they thus necessarily left the western frontier exposed to the French and Indians."

Smollett, (after describing the character and conduct of general Braddock and the allies he had to entend the battle, and the submission of his Indian allies) he began his march from Fort Cumberland on the 10th of June, at the head of about 2200 men, for the Meadows, where col. Washington was defeated the year before. Upon his arrival there, he was informed that the French fort at du Quesne, which had lately been built on the same river, near its confluence with the Monongahela, expected a reinforcement of 300 troops; therefore, that he might march with greater dispatch, he left colonel Dunbar, with 800 men, to bring up the provisions, stores and heavy baggage, as fast as the nature of the service would permit; and with the other 1200, together with 10 pieces of cannon, and the necessary ammunition and provisions, he marched on with so much expedition, that he seldom took any time to reconnoitre the woods or thickets he was to pass through, as if he really suspected the enemy, the farther he was removed from danger.

"On the 6th of July, he encamped within ten miles of fort du Quesne. Though colonel Dunbar was then near forty miles behind him, and his officers, particularly sir Peter Hacket, earnestly entreated him to proceed with caution, and to employ the friendly Indians who were with him, by way of ambassador, in case of ambuscades; yet he resumed his march the next day, without so much as endeavoring to obtain any intelligence of the situation or disposition of the enemy, or even sending out any scouts to visit the woods and thickets on both sides of him, as well as in front. With this carelessness he advancing, when about noon, he was attacked with a general fire upon his front, and all along his left flank, from an enemy well concealed behind the trees and bushes, that not a man of them could be seen. The Vanguard immediately fell back upon the main body, and in an instant the panic and confusion became general, so that most of the troops fled with great precipitation, notwithstanding all that their officers, some of whom behaved very gallantly, could do to stop their career. As to Braddock himself, instead of sounding the thickets and bushes from whence the fire came, with grape shot from the ten pieces of cannon he had with him, or ordering flanking parties of his Indians to advance against the enemy, he obstinately remained upon the spot where he was, and gave orders for the few brave officers and men who stood with him, to form regularly and advance. Meanwhile his aide-de-camp died, and almost all his officers were singled out, one after another, and killed or wounded; for the Indians, who always take aim when they fire, and aim chiefly at the officers, distinguished them by their dress. At last, the general, whose obstinacy seemed to increase with the danger, after having had some horses shot under him, and his horse wounded, fired a musket, shot through his right arm and lungs, of which he died in a few hours, having been carried off the field by the kind attention of lieutenant-colonel Gage and another of his officers. When he dropped, the confusion of the few that remained turned into a downright and very disorderly flight across a river which they had just passed, though no enemy appeared or attempted to attack them. All the artillery, ammunition, and baggage of the army were left to the enemy, and, among the rest, the generals' and the general's secretary's letters and instructions, which the French court afterwards made a great use of in their printed memorials and manifestoes. The loss of the English, in this unhappy affair, amounted to seven hundred men. Their officers, in particular, suffered much more than in the ordinary proportion of battles in Europe. Sir Peter Hacket fell by the very first fire, at the head of his regiment, and the general's secretary, son to governor Shirley, was killed soon after. Neither of the number of men which the enemy had in this engagement, nor the loss which they sustained, could be so much as guessed at, but the French afterwards gave out, that their number did not, in the whole, exceed four hundred men, mostly Indian; and that their loss was quite incon siderable, as it probably was, because they lay concealed in such a manner that the English knew not whether to point their muskets. The panic of these last continued so long, that they never stopped until they met the rear division; and even then they incessantly those with their terror; so that the army retreated without stopping till they reached Fort Cumberland, though the enemy did not so much as to pursue them as they appeared in sight, either in the battle, or after the defeat. On the whole, this was, perhaps, the most extraordinary victory that ever was obtained, and the furtthest flight that ever was made.

"We had an idea of adding to the foregoing, the accounts of the affair detailed by our own historians, Dr. Smollett, and Judge Marshburn, each of whom wrote to Washington, and especially the former, the due praise for saving the remnant of the army from annihilation; which he certainly did. But their works are in the hands of so many of our readers, that we thought it useless to make extracts from them. Smollett's relation of the event is consistent with his character—he was a Scotch temperamental writer, and condemn one of his fellow subjects, it was not in his nature to praise the American hero, though he had saved the lives of several hundred Englishmen. He indirectly gives to lieut. col. Gage' the credit of preserving the army; but he may allude to Washington in the 'brother of his [Braddock's] officers,' who appears to have assisted the lieut. colonel! All the world, except such foul writers as Smollett, has attributed it to Washington. Yet Smollett's book is a favorite in America, and perhaps the most read of any history of England that we have! It is through such sources that we receive those notions about monarchy which, if their effects were not so serious, a man might crack his sides with laughing at.

United States' Army.

Adjutant and Inspector-general's Office, May 17, 1766.

GENERAL ORDER.

Vacancies in the army as far as they are known at this office:

Light Artillery. Captains Manigault, Stirling, Peyton; 1st lieutenant Lamar, Kinloch.

Corps of Artillery. Captains Boyle, Villard, Blake; 1st lieutenants Smyth, Dearing, Edwards; 2d lieutenants Everitt, Kirby, Gordon, Britt, Snade; 3d lieutenants Pendleton, 1st regiment Infantry. Captain Reed; 1st lieutenants Thibault, 2d lieutenants Watts, Davis; surgeon Scull.
2d regiment Infantry. captain Van Beuren, 1st lieut. Nourse.

3d regiment Infantry. Major Gardner, 1st lieut. McDonald.


5th regiment Infantry. 2d lieuts. Keeler, Craig, Blake.

6th regiment Infantry. Major Wool; 1st lieutenant Tappan.

7th regiment Infantry. 2d lieut. Bridges.

8th regiment Infantry. Captain Quackenbos; 1st lieuts. Ligon, Brady; 2d lieut. Bryan.

Rifle regiment. Surgeon-mate Henning.


Engineers. 2d lieut. Long.

Staff. Assistant adjutant general Romayne; assistant inspector general Lee; hospital surgeon's mate, Rose, Cambridge, Foot.

Transfers.

Captain Brooks, of the corps of artillery, is transferred to the light artillery.

First lieut. N Clark, of the corps of artillery, is transferred to the light artillery.

First lieut. I. Saunders, of the 1st infantry, is transferred to the light artillery.

Captain Stockton, of the 6th infantry, is transferred to the corps of artillery.

First lieut. Ross, of light artillery, is transferred to the 1st infantry.

Second lieut. S. Keeler, jr. of the 3d, is transferred to the 6th infantry.

First lieut. King, of the corps of artillery, is transferred to the 8th infantry.

Second lieut. Zenas McKay, of the ordnance, is transferred to the corps of artillery, to rank March 12, 1813.

First lieut. Whistler, of the 1st, is transferred to the 8th infantry.

First lieut. Clark, of the 8th, is transferred to the 6th infantry.

First lieut. McKensie, of the 4th, is transferred to the corps of artillery.

First lieut. Fraser, of the 8th, is transferred to the corps of artillery.

Second lieut. Hindman, of the 1st, is transferred to the 8th infantry.

Second lieut. Cobbs, of the 8th, is transferred to the 1st infantry.

Second lieut. Hyde, of the 1st, is transferred to the 8th infantry.

Second lieut. Rogers, of the 8th, is transferred to the 1st infantry.

First lieut. Mountjoy, of the 3d, is transferred to the 8th infantry.

First lieut. Cumbertson, of the 8d, is transferred to the 3d infantry.

The president of the United States has directed the following selection of officers, to fill vacancies, and to complete, as far as practicable, the organization of the army of the peace establishment.

For the General Staff. Major J. N. Barker, assistant adjutant general, 8th April, 1814; major G. H. Manigault, assistant inspector general, 9th Sept., 1814; S. Walsh, post surgeon, 9th Aug. 1813; German Sen- ter, do. 9th July, 1814; B. Deleven, hospital surgeon's mate, 1814.

For the Ordnance Department. Joseph S. Nelson, 1st lieut. 30th April, 1813, captain brevet 50th April 1813; William S. Baskilh, 1st lieut. 3d Aug. 1813, captain brevet 3d Aug. 1813; William Anderson, 1st lieut. 1st Oct. 1814; John W. Thompson, second lieut. 6th July, 1812, 1st lieut. brevet 26th June, 1813; T. P. McMahon, second lieut. 19th May, 1813, 1st lieut. brevet 1st Jan. 1814; Charles Ward, 3d lieut. 17th May 1816.

For the regiment of Light Artillery. Luther Leonard, captain, 6th July 1812; J. L. Eastman, captain, 31st July, 1813; John A. Shaw, 1st lieut. 21st Feb., 1814.

For the corps of Artillery. B. D. Herriot, captain, 1st Dec. 1813; Matthew M. Payne, captain 2d March, 1814; Ethan A. Allen, capt. 25th July, 1814; Samuel Armstrong, 1st lieut. 9th March, 1814; Robert McClelland, 1st lieut. 1st May, 1814; W. L. Roberson, 1st lieut. 1st May, 1814; George D. Snyder, 2d lieut. 1st Sept. 1812, 1st lieut. brevet 25th June, 1814; Wm. Cole, second lieut. 13th March, 1813, 1st lieut. brevet 21st Sept. 1814; Thomas W. Denison, second lieut. 13th May, 1813, 1st lieut. brevet 30th June, 1814; Joseph Taylor, second lieut. 1st Aug. 1813, 1st lieut. brevet 15th July, 1814; John Mitchell, 2d lieut. 16th Nov. 1813; Erastus Roberts, 2d lieut. 2d June, 1814; Hugh K. Meade, second lieut. 16th Sept. 1814; H. M. Simons, 2d lieut. 16th Sept. 1814; Jesse McElhin, third lieut. 15th June, 1814; P. Dearing, third lieutenant, 12th December, 1814.

For the 1st regiment Infantry. Joseph J. Miles, captain, 11th March, 1814; Wm. C. Beard, 1st lieut. 27th Sept. 1812, capt. brevet. 20th Aug. 1814; Wm. Sumpter, 1st lieut. 27th May, 1813; James Smith, second lieut. 19th Nov. 1812, 1st lieut. brevet. 15th April, 1814; W. K. Paulling, second lieut. 20th June, 1814; B. F. Harney, surgeon, 17th August, 1814.

For the 2d regiment Infantry. George G. Steele, captain, 6th July, 1812, major brevet 4th September 1814; James Bailey, 1st lieut. 3d Jan. 1812, captain brevet 27th March 1814.

For the 3d regiment Infantry. Z. Taylor, major, 15th May, 1814, brevet 5th Sept. 1812; Benj. De- slia, captain, 17th March, 1814; George Gray, captain, 17th Sept. 1814; Andrew Lewis, second lieut. 2d May, 1814.

For the 4th regiment Infantry. J. N. McIntosh, captain, 1st May, 1811; C. Crawford, captain, 6th July, 1812; George W. Melvin, captain, 24th Aug. 1812; Thomas Kearney, 1st lieut. 6th July, 1812, captain brevet 15th May, 1813; Lewis Yancey, 1st lieut. 24th March, 1814; George B. McIsclayke, second lieut. 1st May, 1814; John L. Elbert, second lieut. 19th July, 1814.

For the 5th regiment Infantry. Wm. B. Adams, 1st lieut. 6th July, 1812, capt. brevet 12th May, 1813; Robert A. McCabe, second lieut. 31st Dec. 1812, 1st lieut. brevet. 1st May, 1814; O. Martin, second lieut. 8th Feb. 1814, 1st lieut. brevet. 25th September, 1814; R. H. Hammon, second lieut. 1st Oct., 1814.

For the 6th regiment Infantry. James V. Ball, major, 16th Sept. 1812, lieut. col. brevet 18th December, 1812; Thomas Hamilton, captain, 21st February, 1814.

For the 7th regiment Infantry. Jacob Tipton, second lieut. 1st Jan., 1814, 1st lieut. brevet 3d November, 1814.

For the 8th regiment Infantry. James McKeon, captain, 6th July, 1812; Robert Houston, 1st lieut. 29th March, 1813; George Kennerly, second lieut. 17th May, 1814, 1st lieut. brevet 17th May, 1814.

Propositions in the corps of Engineers.

Capt. Charles Gratiot, to be major, rank 9th Feb.

uary, 1815.

1st lieu. E. de Russey, to be captain, rank 9th Feb. 1815.

2d lieut. George Trescott, to be 1st lieut. rank 9th Feb. 1815.

The officers above selected will forthwith repair to the head-quarters of their several regiments.

The light artillery, Newport, R. I.

1st Infantry, Pasa Christiana, Louisiana.

2d Infantry, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

3d Infantry, Detroit, Michigan.

4th Infantry, Fort Hawkins, Georgia.

5th Infantry, Detroit, Michigan.

6th Infantry, Plattsburg, N. Y.

7th Infantry, Fort Hawkins, Georgia.

8th Infantry, St. Louis, Missouri territory.

Rifle regiment, St. Louis, Missouri territory.

Officers of the staff, engineers, ordnance, and the corps of artillery, will be disposed of in separate orders. Commanding officers will report the names of all who do not forthwith repair to their stations. The army is too small to tolerate idlers, and they will be dismissed the service.

By order of the secretary of war,

D. PARKER, adj. and insp. gen.

Law Case,

UNDER THE BRITISH TREATY.

The master and warden of the port of New York.

Philip Adridge, justice with way's opinion.

This is an action brought to recover from the defendant, as master of the British brig Idas, which entered at this port from Leghorn, and originally sailed from the British territories in Europe, the fees or charges allowed by a law of this state, for each and every survey on merchandise on board of or imported in any ship or vessel, not owned in whole or in part by a citizen or citizens of the United States, three dollars, double the amount of the fees or charges allowed for the same surveys on merchandise on board of or imported in vessels of the United States.

The plaintiffs allege that this being a foreign vessel, they are entitled to receive the sum of three dollars for each survey of merchandise imported in her, being double the amount payable by American vessels.

The defendant contends that under the commercial convention between the United States and Great Britain of the 3d July, 1815, British vessels and the merchandise imported in them, are placed on the same footing with vessels of the United States, in respect to duties and charges, and consequently that such vessels are no longer subject to the general liability of foreign vessels to this or any other discriminating duty or charge—Having already paid the fees or charges required to be paid by foreign vessels only, on entry and report at the office of the board of wardens, (Act 35, Sess. c. CCXCVI,) the defendant now pays into court the further sum necessary to make up the amount due for the three surveys, (Act 35, Sess. c. CCXXXIII,) supposing him not to be liable to double charges.

The words of the convention which affect this case are to be found in the following clauses of the second article.

"No higher or other duties or charges shall be imposed in any of the ports of the United States on British vessels, than those payable in the same ports by vessels of the United States; nor in the ports of any of his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe on the vessels of the United States than shall be payable in the same ports on British vessels.

"The same duties shall be paid on the importation into the United States of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe, or whether such importation shall be in vessels of the United States or in British vessels; and the same duties shall be paid on the importations into ports of any of his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States."

This reciprocation extends only to the trade between the United States and the European dominions of Great Britain; for the trade to British India is conceded under certain limitations, and the intercourse between the British possessions in the West Indies and North America is left unaffected by the convention, which declares that "each party shall remain in the complete possession of its rights with respect to such intercourse."

The first question that presents itself in this case is, whether, supposing the charges or fees for which the present suit is brought, to be ascertainable, the duties equalized by the convention of commerce, the ratification of that treaty has the effect of abrogating so much of the laws of the respective states as stands in the way of its several provisions?

On this question there can be no doubt.—Treaties form the conventional law of nations between the parties to them and are paramount to any municipal law whatever.—The municipal constitution of every particular country may indeed prescribe the mode in which they shall be concluded and ratified—But when this is done, they become obligatory on the respective parties, not only on the government of each nation, but on all its officers, courts of justice, and citizens or subjects. To this obligation, derived from the principles of public law, is superadded that of our own national constitution, which declares that "this constitution and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land: and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding." Art. 6 sec. 2.

To enforce this obligation, the judicial officers of each state are to be bound by oath to support this constitution. Sec. 3. Whether therefore the act of congress for carrying into effect the convention was a work of supererogation, or not, it is unnecessary for us to enquire; since that act is a mere transcript of the convention, and both treaties made under the authority of the United States and the acts of congress made in pursuance of this constitution, are the supreme law of the land, to which we owe a paramount obedience, any thing in the constitution or laws of this state to the contrary notwithstanding. If therefore the acts of the legislature, under which the fees or charges sued for are payable, stand in the way of and contravene the convention, the same shall be considered as abrogated and repealed so far as it extends.

This brings us to consider the question whether that convention extends to the present case. The provision in the 2d article, that "no higher or other duties or charges shall be imposed in any of the ports of the United States on British vessels than those payable in the same ports by vessels of the
United States" is general and unqualified; and therefore can only be restrained and limited by the spirit and object of the convention, or by its letter.—Its spirit and object was to establish an entire liberty and reciprocity of commerce and navigation between the United States and Great Britain, excepting the East and West Indian and North American dominions of his Britannic Majesty. Its letter is in conformity with that spirit and object, and imports no qualifications to the general liberty and reciprocity. The case of the vessel now under consideration does not fall within these exceptions, and must consequently be embraced in the general provision of the first clause in the 2nd article, unless that provision be narrowed so as to restrain and limit it to the direct trade between the United States and the British territories in Europe.

But such a construction would be contrary to every sound rule of interpretation. It would enlarge and extend by implication the exceptions expressed by the parties. It would imply that the acute and able negotiators of this treaty had left an ambiguous middle ground between the navigation and trade which was made free and reciprocal, and that which was limited and restrained; on which ground the two nations would find an ample field for contention and friction. The treaty extends to all navigation entering the ports of each country, except to and from the West-Indian and North American dominions of Great-Britain; and to all trade between the United States and the British territories in Europe, whether that trade be direct or indirect.

We say whether that trade be direct or indirect; not meaning, however, that it extends to an indirect voyage from the British territories in Europe, with a cargo, the produce or manufacture of some intermediate country. The reciprocity does extend to the duties or charges, on the ship in such a voyage, but not to the duties on the cargo. It extends to those of the ship because there is nothing in the letter or spirit of the treaty to control the generosity of the expressions in the first clause of the second article by which British vessels are to be subject to charges no higher or other duties or charges than American vessels in the ports of the United States, except the reservation as to the colonial dominions of Great-Britain. The voyage of this vessel is not embraced by that reservation. It is a voyage from London to the United States by the way of Leghorn, with a cargo, the produce of Italy. The reciprocity does not extend to the cargo, because the importation of such a cargo is not a trade between the European territories of Great Britain and the United States, either direct or indirect.

The only remaining question, therefore, is whether the fees demanded in the present suit be charges on the vessel, or the importation of the cargo, and there can be no question as to the fees payable on the entry and report at the office of the board of wardens is exclusively a charge on the vessel. Being a charge on foreign vessels only, which vessels of the United States do not pay, British vessels coming from any other places than the colonial possessions of Great Britain must be exempted from it, in order to place them on the same footing with American vessels, and to fulfill the obligations of the treaty. That the fees for surveys in the present case are a charge upon the vessel is evident, from the circumstances of the master being sued for them. They must therefore have been made at his request; and as they are doubly upon foreign vessels, not on ac-count of any superior merit or value in the services rendered, but because they are foreign vessels, under the circumstances above mentioned, must be held liable to pay only the same charges with American vessels for surveys made at the request of the master, and for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the cargo in reference to his contract with the freighters.

It has been suggested that this is a more liberal construction than the treaty has received in Great Britain, where it is said to have been determined that these small charges or fees levied for mere municipal and local purposes, are not within the provisions of the treaty. But supposing this to be the fact, we are to presume that these misconceived decisions of inferior British tribunals will be corrected by the superior courts; and even if they were confirmed by the highest tribunal in that country, it would form no ground for retaliation by the courts of justice in this. It is for the executive government alone in both countries to require diplomatically the due execution of the treaty, and if justice is refused in re minime dubia by the tribunal of the last resort in the other country, and the wrong thus done is adopted by its government, to determine whether redress shall be sought by retaliation or war.

Upon the whole, we are clearly of opinion that this vessel is liable to no higher or other duties and charges, of the nature of those now in question than are payable in this port by vessels of the United States—consequently there must be judgment for the defendant for his costs since the payment of the money into court.

British Practice under the Treaty.

In stating the following, the editor of the Register has no wish to be supposed as impeaching the British for a want of good faith in the observance of the provisions of the commercial convention concluded on the 3d of July, 1814, between the United States and Great-Britain—the occurrence, more probably, was owing to a want of information on the subject; and we hope will not be persisted in. But the matter is interesting.

With reference to the preceding judgment, one of the editor's friends, among the most intelligent and respectable ship-masters of Philadelphia, communicated these facts: That he had very recently arrived at Philadelphia from Ireland, with passengers. By the laws of Great-Britain, British ships are allowed to carry one person for every two tons of their burthen; but foreign [American] ships are not permitted to bring away more than one person (including the crew, or children) for every five tons. Hence it was, that while a British ship might make a good voyage by the passenger-trade, an American ship would lose money, though sailed with equal economy. That he and others had sent up a remonstrance to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, claiming under the convention the equality which it provides for; and which he saw nothing in the convention to do away an act of the British parliament, and that the act in that case would be enforced.

It is possible this may have occurred before the late proceedings in parliament respecting this convention. But, if the lord-lieutenant decided correctly, we must believe that the treaty-making power is not so extensive in England as is contended for by some in the United States.

Law Intelligence.

Paris, March 25.—The affair of Messrs. Bruce, Hutchinson and Wilson, will be definitely tried.
NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER—NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

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next month. It is thought that the cause will be brought before the Jury early in the month.

Several law books have been proposed by M. Dupin, the defender of Sir Robert Wilson, and Messrs. Bruce and Hutchinson, they have been officially transmitted to London, and answered by three English lawyers in the following letter addressed to Lord Castlereagh:

"My Lord,—We have had the honor of receiving the orders of your Lordship by a letter from Mr. Hamilton, dated the 7th, transmitting to us several papers from Sir Charles Stuart, his Majesty's ambassador at the court of France, relative to the course of proceeding which it is proposed to adopt against Sir Robert Wilson, Messrs. Bruce and Hutchinson, and to which our attention is chiefly called with relation to the questions which conclude the statement of M. Dupin. Your lordship calls upon us to furnish the official statement required in an answer to these questions. Eager to obey your lordship's orders, we have the honor of observing, that when a foreigner is accused of a crime or offence against the law of England, he is tried according to the rules of that law—his guilt or innocence is established according to the established maxims of the English law.

The right to the right of being tried by a jury, composed partly of English and partly of foreigners, this right is secured to the accused by the statute 20th Edward III. chap. 13, and formally recognized by the statute 8th Henry VI. chap. 29. When a foreigner under accusation is called upon to defend himself against the charges brought against him, he has the right of demanding that the jury by whom he is to be tried shall be composed half of foreigners, and half of English subjects. It is not necessary that the foreigners should be of the same country with the accused; if, however, a sufficient number of the same country are to be found within the bailiwick, or officer charged with returning the jury pannel, they are always chosen in preference. If it should happen that there are not a sufficient number of foreigners of the same country with the accused the number may be completed by means of English subjects.

"It is the sheriff, or the officer whose duty it is to return the jury pannels, who also returns the list of foreign jurors, and he ought to take care to select twelve of every description, in order that six of each twelve may be chosen by ballot to serve on juries. It is not necessary that the foreign jurymen should have the same qualification with regard to property as the English jurymen. This is provided for by the statute of Henry VI. to which we have alluded.

"If a foreigner and an Englishman are included in the same indictment and the foreigner demands a jury of half aliens, the persons accused may be tried separately, in order to secure to the foreigner the advantage of a jury of half aliens, and to the Englishmen of an English jury. Such is the general principle established by the statute of which mention has been made. The statutes, however, of 1st Philip and Mary, cap. 19, which enacts that all proceedings in treason should be prosecuted according to the common law, has repealed the statute of 25th Edward III. and taken away this privilege of a jury half aliens, in cases of high treason. It is so stated in Lord Hale's Pleas of the Crown, vol. 2, page 271, and in the cases there cited.

"In all the proceedings which take place in England, whatever may be their nature, if letters or written papers in a foreign language are produced, they are translated by an interpreter who is sworn to interpret and translate fairly and truly.

"We believe we have answered all the questions which have been proposed to us in the name of Sir Robert Wilson, Messrs. Bruce and Hutchinson; and we have the honor, &c.

(Signed) CHRIST. ROBINSON,
W. GARROW,
S. SHEPHERD.

Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

New Map of the United States.

The indefatigable Mr. Mellish is about to furnish us with a new and very interesting map of the United States and their territories, with the adjacent British and Spanish possessions—its length is about 5 feet 3 inches by 3 feet 2 inches. It takes in the West India Islands and the coast of the Pacific ocean, and is very minute in its details of all the foreign provinces touching our borders. The best authorities appear to have been consulted for drawing this map, and great expense incurred to make it as perfect as possible. A proof impression of the work was shown to the editor a few days ago, and there happened to be in his office an accomplished gentleman, who had travelled much in the western country. He mentioned a number of important errors which he had discovered in the old maps, that he was happy to observe did not exist in this. We think we may venture to recommend Mr. Mellish's map to the patronage of our friends in the most unqualified manner. The price of it, accompanied by a statistical account of the United States, &c. is only ten dollars, neatly mounted on rollers or put up in a portable form, as required by subscribers.

Naval Court Martial.

A naval court martial, consisting of five post-captains, was recently held, by order of the Secretary of the navy, at Philadelphia, on board the United States' ship Franklin, for the trial of Herman Thom, esq. a purser in the navy, upon a complaint by Com. Stephen Decatur, the commander of the U. States' late squadron in the Mediterranean, "for violating the 23d article of the act of congress, entitled "an act for the better government of the navy of the U. States," passed the 23d April, 1800," which article is in the following words, viz.:

"If any commander, or other officer, shall receive, or permit to be received, on board his vessel, any goods or merchandise, other than for the sole use of his vessel, except gold, silver or jewels, and except the goods and merchandise of vessels which may be in distress or shipwrecked, or in imminent danger of being shipwrecked, in order to preserve them for their owner, without orders from the president of the United States or the navy department, he shall, on conviction thereof, be cashiered, and be incapacitated forever afterwards for any place or office in the navy." Upon which the court pronounced the said purser Thom "not guilty of selling, and guilty of attempting to sell, and of authorizing to be sold," and sentenced him to be reprimanded by the secretary of the navy.

The sentence of the court after mature consideration, having been regularly approved, the following letter of reprimand was addressed to said Herman Thom:
of the society which I was able to carry with me. I think it necessary to give some account of the course I took. The regular intercourse of England with Smyrna, will enable you to procure as accurate intelligence of its present state as I can pretend to offer.

From the conversation I had with the Greek bishop and the clergy, as well as various well-informed individuals, I am led to suppose, that, if the population of Smyrna be estimated at 140,000 inhabitants, there are from 15 to 20,000 Greeks, 6,000 Armenians, 3,500 Catholics, 140 Protestants, and 11,000 Jews.

After Smyrna, the first place I visited was Ephesus, or rather (as the site is not quite the same) Asiadick, which consists of about 15 poor cottages. I found there but three Christians, two brothers who keep a small shop, and a gardener. They are all three Greeks, and their ignorance is lamentable indeed. In that place, which was blessed so long with an apostle's labors, and those of his zealous assistants, are Christians who have not so much as heard of that apostle, or seem only to recognize the name of Paul as one in the calendar of their saints. One of them I found able to read a little, and left with him the New Testament in ancient and modern Greek, which he expressed a strong desire to read, and promised me he would not only study it, but himself read it in the neighboring villages. My next object was to see Heliopolis; in the road to this, is Guzelislar, a large town, with one church and about 700 Christians.

In conversing with the priests here, I found them so little acquainted with the Bible, or even the New Testament, in an entire form, that they had no distinct knowledge of the books it contained, beyond the four gospels, but mentioned them indiscriminately with various idle legends and tales of saints.

I have sent thither three copies of the modern Greek Testament since my return. About three miles from Laodicea, is Denizli, which has been stilled, but I am inclined to think erroneously, the Ancient Colosse: it is a considerable town, with about 400 Christians, Greeks and Armenians, each of whom has a church. I regret, however, to say, that here, as in the most of the places I have named, miracles, and fabulous accounts of angels, saints and relics, had so usurped the place of the scriptures, as to render it very difficult to separate, in their minds, divine truths from human inventions. I felt that here that unhappy time was come, when men should "turn away their ears from the truth, and be turned unto fables." I had with me some copies of the gospels in ancient Greek, which I distributed here, as in some other places through which I had passed. Eskishiye, close to which are the remains of ancient Laodicea, contains about fifty poor inhabitants, in which number are but two Christians, who live together in a small mill; unhappily, neither could read at all, the copy I gave, therefore, of the New Testament, which I intended for this church, I left with that of Denizli, the offspring and poor remnant of Laodicea and Colosse; the prayers of the Mosque are the only prayers which are heard near the ruins of Laodicea, on which the threats seem to have been fully executed, in its utter rejection as a church. I left it for Philadelphia, now Akk-shehr. It was gratifying to find at last some surviving fruits of the early zeal; and here, at least, whatever may be lost of the ancient Christianity, there still is the form of a Christian church—this has been kept from the hour of temptation, which came upon all the Christian world. There are here about 1,000 Christians.
New-York Election.

ABSTRACTED FROM THE OFFICIAL RETURNS.

The governor, lieutenant governor and senate, are entirely republican.

The house of representatives, consists of 90 republicans and 36 federalists.

The representation of the next congress is composed of 22 republicans and 5 federalists.

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Southern District</th>
<th>Middle District</th>
<th>Western District</th>
<th>Eastern District</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Counties</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Unofficial</td>
<td></td>
<td>Unofficial</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gennesee</td>
<td>1877 878</td>
<td>Montgomery</td>
<td>1866 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cortland</td>
<td>703 408</td>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>93 151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>1137 1232</td>
<td>Clinton</td>
<td>384 227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chauncey</td>
<td>429 323</td>
<td>Saratoga</td>
<td>1470 1140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tioga</td>
<td>468 132</td>
<td>Rensselaer</td>
<td>1402 1084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oneida</td>
<td>1893 2327</td>
<td>Schenectady</td>
<td>348 447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seneca</td>
<td>1141 443</td>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>928 848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cayuga</td>
<td>2117 878</td>
<td>Warren</td>
<td>483 237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steuben</td>
<td>372 266</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>1613 1787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allegany</td>
<td>223 161</td>
<td>St. Lawrence</td>
<td>421 590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>2530 2503</td>
<td>Essex</td>
<td>522 244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broome</td>
<td>549 315</td>
<td>Herkimer</td>
<td>1072 903</td>
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<tr>
<td>Niagara</td>
<td>459 261</td>
<td>Lewis</td>
<td>326 226</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oongadna</td>
<td>1543 1176</td>
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<td>1110210471</td>
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RECAPITULATION

GOVERNOR. LIEUT. GOVERNOR.


Southern District 7888 6783 7668 6752
Middle do. 11241 6739 11205 9733
Eastern do. 11208 10471 11680 16403
Western do. 15175 11654 15184 11627

Total..............43412 38647 43356 38315

The votes for senators, nearly the same.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.


Suffolk, 1183 1568 365 443
Queens, 708 708 1117 1116
Kings, 521 522 447 448
1st & 2d wards of New-York, S 655 655 965 964
Richmond, 331 331 297 297

3798 3781 3191 3267

Thus, sir, I have left, at least one copy of the unadulterated word of God, at each of the seven Asiatic churches of the Apocalypse, and I trust they are not utterly thrown away: but whoever may plant, it is God only who can give the increase, and from his goodness, we may hope they will, in due time, bring forth fruit, "some thirty, some sixty, and some a hundred fold!"

Believe me, sir, ever your's most truly,

HENRY LINDSAY.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>Candidates</th>
<th>Votes</th>
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<tr>
<td>2d Dist.</td>
<td>New-York</td>
<td>William Peter H.</td>
<td>5295</td>
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<tr>
<td>3d Dist.</td>
<td>Rockland, Westchester</td>
<td>Caleb Tompkins, Abraham Odell</td>
<td>2445 1342</td>
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<tr>
<td>4th Dist.</td>
<td>Dutchess</td>
<td>Henry B. Lee, Henry A. Livingston; Putman</td>
<td>824 1270</td>
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<tr>
<td>5th Dist.</td>
<td>Columbia, Rhinebeck &amp; Clinton</td>
<td>James Van Alen, Philip J. Schuyler</td>
<td>1736 2590</td>
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<tr>
<td>6th Dist.</td>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>James W. Wilkin, James Burt</td>
<td>1613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th Dist.</td>
<td>Ulster</td>
<td>Josiah Hasbrouck, John Geddes</td>
<td>1374 452</td>
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<tr>
<td>8th Dist.</td>
<td>Greene, Delaware</td>
<td>Dorrance Kirkland, Samuel Sherwood</td>
<td>893 1359</td>
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<tr>
<td>9th Dist.</td>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>Rensselaer, Elisabeth John Westerlo, enkins, Lovett</td>
<td>2180 1418</td>
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<tr>
<td>10th Dist.</td>
<td>Rensselaer</td>
<td>John P. Cushman, Thomas Turner</td>
<td>2573</td>
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<tr>
<td>11th Dist.</td>
<td>Saratoga</td>
<td>John W. Taylor, Elizabell Powell</td>
<td>1804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13th Dist.</td>
<td>Schoharie, Schenectady</td>
<td>Thomas Lawyer, William Beekman</td>
<td>792 1353</td>
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<tr>
<td>14th Dist.</td>
<td>Montgomery</td>
<td>John Herkimer, Richard Van Horn</td>
<td>2379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th Dist.</td>
<td>Otsego, Chenango, Broome</td>
<td>Isaac, John R., James, James Williams, Drake, Hyde, Clapp.</td>
<td>2732 1609 686</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**20th District**

- Cayuga: 3233 3231 1053 1029
- Seneca: 51681 1704 649 626
- Tioga: 3472 3583 813 108
- Steuben: 6068 3937 628 98

**21st District**

- Ontario: 4511 4293 3747 3751 159
- Allegany: 329 319 210 226
- Genesee: 2474 2339 1393 1295 101
- Niagara: 984 696 448 298 295
- Chautauqua: 465 336 362 349 114

**22nd District**

- Otsego, Chenango, Broome: 5027 5519 4473 4417

Statement of votes given in the 21st congressional district, to supply the vacancy in the 14th congress, occasioned by the resignation of Peter B. Porter, esq.

Archibald S. Clarke, Daniel W. Lewis.

- Ontario: 4501 3837
- Allegany: 322 217
- Genesee: 2508 1328
- Niagara: 974 449
- Chautauqua: 433 349

8788 6171

The federalists elected, are—P. I. Schuyler in the 9th district; R. Westerlo, in the 9th district; T. P. Cushman, in the 10th district; H. Storrs, in the 16th district; and D. A. Ogden, in the 18th district.

Gov:Thomas Tompkins' majority at the last election (in 1813) was 3606; present majority 6763.

**American Antiquities.**

It has long been a subject of doubt, when, by whom, and for what purpose, the mounds so common in different parts of our country, were made. Most people have supposed they were erected by the Indians, and designed by them as receptacles...
NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER—FOREIGN ARTICLES.

For their dead. Mr. Jefferson, who favors this idea, gives an account of the opening of one in Virginia, which contained an immense number of bones that appeared to have been deposited at different periods, the lower strata being much more decayed than the upper. Some considered them the remains of a civilized people, who have wasted away and become extinct. Others, with more plausibility, believe they were erected, like pyramids in Egypt, to gratify some haughty tyrant, or to commemorate important events. Whatever may have been their origin, it is doubtless very ancient, the growth upon them, in many instances, being uncommonly large. The Opinion of Mr. Hawkins, (which we extract from his manuscript sketch of the Creek Nation,) as to the people by whom they were made and their object in erecting them, if not the right one, is as probable as any that has been advanced. He says, "they were intended as places of refuge during freshes, the Indians being formerly in the habit of settling on rich flats bordering streams subject to inundation." Further, the Mississippi, which river spreads out on the west side a great distance, where it is likely the creation of those mounds originated. Such is the tradition among the Creeks, who came originally from beyond the Mississippi. But why erect them in high places, inconsistently beyond the reach of floods?—From a supersitious veneration for ancient customs?—Georgia Journal.

Foreign Articles.

Prices of cotton, London, April 16—Sea-Island, 2s. 7d. bowes; 2d. 20s. sq. At Liverpool, April 1st, 20 to 21d; New-Orleans, 20s. to 24s; Sea-Islands, 2s. 8d. to 3s.

Tobacco at London, 13d. Virg.; rice 26s. in bond. Gold is at par with bank notes in England, owing to the scarcity of the latter.

Roger Duces has been killed on his way to Austria—said to be by the overturning of his carriage. A great many accidents have lately happened to distinguished Americans.

It is said that Pusche is about to write the memoirs of his own life.

The plague still existed at Smyrna on the 13th of January. Its continuance was supposed to be owing to the mild weather. The Empress of Austria is dead. She was in the 29th year of her age. She died at Verona on the 7th of April. Lord Byron, the poet, has separated from his wife. He was but lately married.

The North Star, of 20 guns, arrived at Plymouth, Eng. about the 15th of April, from Jamaica and Havanna, with 1,131,000 dollars—the greater part on account of government. Great quantities of "deteriorated silver coin" has reached England from France, by which the latter gains 20 or 30 per cent. as stated in parliament.—This sort of money had been "erected down" at some places.

Stocks—London, April 13. 5 per cent. red. 59s. 7s. 8s, 3 per cent. con. 61s. 3d.; 4 per cent. con. 74s. 3d.; Omnium 16 3s. 1d.

Much anxiety has been felt in Europe to know the object of a heavy squadron of British ships, under Admiral Exmouth, in the Mediterranean. Her force consists of six 74's, with a number of frigates and some smaller vessels. An opinion prevails that she is destined to negociate with the Algerines and other Barbary powers, on certain subjects agreed upon by the congress of Vienna—such as that they should hereafter regulate themselves in their wars by the rules of civilized nations, and give up the business of making slaves of their prisoners. So far so good—but we hardly expect that the report is true. England must have been strongly urged, indeed, to be made the agent of such severe measures against her dear allies: who have also been so useful to her in aiding her to monopolize the commerce of the Mediterranean sea. Perhaps, the humiliation that America, under the gallant Decatur, got these pirates, may have rounded the peace ofnumerous Europe, and have provoked an exertion to wipe off the shame that has so long rested upon the whole continent for its dastardly submission to those insignificant barbarians. Be the result as it may, it is the glory of our country to have first dictated a peace, without tribute in any shape whatsoever, to them.

British Seamen. The following is an extract from a hand-bill published at Liverpool for the purpose of giving relief to distressed seamen—

"A number of the above unfortunate men, many of whom have risked their lives in defence of our country, are at present wandering about the town in the most deplorable state of distress; being absolutely destitute of food and lodging, and nearly so of clothing—In the hope of finding a handful of bread or a purse for several weeks; they have spent the nights under carts, boats, &c. while not a few have taken refuge in a cavern in the stone quarry near St. James' Well, lying upon the cold rock, without any covering but their wretched clothing!—They have hitherto existed by the precarious aid of casual charity, chiefly bestowed by persons in humble life, who have witnessed their miserable condition."

French Caricatures. The windows of several shops in Baltimore have been set off by many recently imported caricatures from France, some of them rivaling the most ludicrous English productions of the kind. We have noticed the following:

1. "English Liberty of the Press"—representing a gang of sailors, with most uncouth and terrible countenances, knocking down and seizing upon afflicted citizens, and forcing the windows in the roughest manner possible, on board a ship.

2. "English amusements in London"—the principal figure in this, is a very fat man, with a vacant countenance, having a pipe in one hand and a pitcher of foaming porter at his elbow, laughing heartily at the scenes around him—which exhibit one man hanging by a rope, another firing a pistol into his own mouth, and a third wildly jumping from a bridge to drown himself in the water below.

3. "English amusements in Paris." The fat man is here again introduced, with a roasted turkey in his hands, which he is most greedily devouring, without the use of knife or fork—about him are a number of women with long, lank necks and lean faces, and otherwise miserably portrayed, with the their laps and hands filled with fruit, which they are cramming down their throats with all possible expedition.

British Caricature. From the Compaiter. It is entitled "The Interview, or Miss out of her terms"—turns upon the high-life scenes, which are now exhibiting for the amusement of poor John Bull.—The prince regent, his gouty foot wrapped in flannel, is pushing in with his crutch, his highness, or prince Leopold—"Courage, man! don't be bashful!—the prince, in a ludicrous uniform, and with a long sword, is addressing himself to his core epos with these emphatic words: "Madam, I have no money, but I am of the right breed, true German, and blood royal."

The princess Charlotte, like 4
true hoyden, appears with a skipping rope, and thus answers his salutation, "I had rather you were English! but a German husband is better than none"—while her grandmother, queen Charlotte of England, is pushing her forwards, saying "go along, scape-grace, speak kindly to him!" There is some humor in this royal caricature.

**Navy Estimates.** In the house of commons, on the 10th April, on the vote for the half pay and superannuation of officers, as compared with similar pensions in the navy estimates. He instanced the case of the widow of captain Harvey; she might complain that she had a pension of 125l. allowed her, being 100 for herself and 25 for her child, while the widow of gen. Ross had 900l. a year, and the brothers of gen. Proctor 200l a year each. These officers, it should be recollected, had only the pay of lieut. cols.—Passing to another instance, it appeared that the widow of capt. sir Peter Parker, who fell while accompanying gen. Ross, had only 200l. a year allowed.

"RESTORATION." Paris April 7—On the subject of the Lancastrian mode of education attempted to be introduced into France, the Moniteur of the 4th contains the following notice.

"By a letter of the 3d of February, the grand almoner has acquainted the prefect of the Seine, that having made known to the king the alarms of the Catholics, on the plans of Bell and Lancaster, the majesty charged him to communicate the same to the prefect, and at the same time to inform him, that without wishing to decide on the new method, his majesty was desirous, that it should be laid down as a principle, both for establishments already made, and future ones—1. That the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion shall be taught in the new schools, to the exclusion of every other. 2. That every teacher, who does not profess that religion, shall be excluded from these schools. 2. That regulations for these schools, shall be drawn up in concert with the diocesan authority. 4. That the rectors shall be authorized to visit the schools established in their parishes, and take care that the catholic religion shall be there carefully taught. 5. In fine, that the establishments of the new schools shall in no respect trench upon those of the brothers of the christian schools: and that in the places or parishes where the latter shall have been already established in sufficient number, new schools shall not be admitted to come into competition with them.

"Those articles were sanctioned by his majesty's signature; and in consequence of their communication, those of the clergy of Paris, who were members of the committee of primary instruction, have no longer refused to sign."

"What a glorious subject for "rejoicing" is this! "Legitimate" things now rule! It is abominable that such proceedings should be countenanced by a Christian people, much less by Protestant communities. If Bonaparte had attempted this—but he, being the chosen of the people, was an "usurper." Europe is rapidly "advancing backwards," as Paddy said—the dark ages seem about to be "restored," and they are "ancient and venerable."

**House of Peers—April 8.** Earl Bathurst moved the second reading of Bonaparte's detention bill. Lord Holland said he could not agree in the principle of the bill, and it was his intention to record his dissent from this bill on the journals of the house. It appeared that Napoleon Bonaparte had delivered himself up in a voluntary manner, about the end of July last, and then we contracted with the three allied powers to keep him in custody. Now, he wished to know why we tied our hands by such a treaty; if we had a right to detain him by the law of nations, or the municipal law of this country, and under what powers the ministers granted to the allies such a treaty; which was nervous on us, and no way advantageous to this country. His lordship moved that the judges should attend, to state how the present laws of England would apply to a person in his peculiar condition. The motion was overruled; but the lord chancellor consented to a revision of the preamble. Adjourned.

**April 9.** Upon the order of the day, for the commitment of the bill for the second secession of Bonaparte, lord Holland repeated his objections to the bill. As Bonaparte had surrendered to us, he could not see why right the allies were made to participate in the transaction. His lordship moved, that there be inserted in the bill a clause declarative of the civil rights of Bonaparte, in order to entitle him to the equitable privilege of suing at law, and might otherwise take advantage of the situation in which, by the bill, in its present state, he would stand, should any occasion ever occur.

The motion, after a few observations from the lord chancellor and lord Lauderdale, was, on a division, rejected by a majority of six, the contents being five, the non-contents eleven. The bill then passed through the committee, and was ordered to be reported tomorrow.

**London, April 5.** When sir Charles Tyler arrived at St. Helena, from his station at the Cape of Good Hope, on his return to Europe in the Medway, of 74 guns, he, accompanied by captain Farquhar, of the Liverpool, and captain Sotheby, of the Tamur frigate, went with sir G. Cockburn, to see Bonaparte at his residence. The latter sent in his name, as also those of the gallant officers who accompanied him. On being requested to appear, the Corsican flew into a violent rage, and it was some minutes before he could articulate the following words, "I will not be made a show of to British admirals and captains; tell them I am not well; I won't see them." He had previously refused to see sir G. Cockburn, who at last insisted that he would visit him twice a week, which the gallant admiral has regularly done, and the renegade has, per force, submitted to it.

**April 13.** The public are most impatient for accurate and correct information respecting the interference of our fleet under lord Exmouth, in the dispute between the emperor of Austria and the king of Naples. It is stated that the emperor of Austria has a demand on the king of Naples for 10,000,000 ducats, which he declared he would not be resolved to keep possession of a part of his territory. It is more easy to set up such a claim as this, than to satisfy it. The king of Naples cannot pay any such demand.—*Morn. Chron.*

The applications to become maids of honor to the princess Charlotte, already amount to 574.

The Paris papers, which arrived yesterday, contain a long report of the great proceedings in the chamber of deputies on Monday last. The session was a most violent one. The president was so brow-beaten that he left the chair and quitted the chamber and the assembly, under the strongest marks of agitation.

Mr. Laine, the chairman of the chamber of depu-
Miscellaneous Articles.

COLONEL BROOK.—From the Boston Packet.—It is to be regretted, that many individual acts of gallantry do not find their way into the annals of the recent war. Impartial history will, however, do justice to all; and many officers, who considered themselves neglected, will find their deeds blazoned in story.

Among the many acts of braving danger, performed by the gallant officers of the campaign on the Niagara, we record the following as highly honorable to the spirit of col. George M. Brooke, of Virginia. During the siege of Fort Erie, our little army displayed more obstinate devotion to the character it had won on the plains of Chippewa, the heights of Bridgewater, and the entrenchments of Fort Erie, than can be found in the military history of any other country. It was customary for the officers commanding regiments, battalions, or companies, to volunteer for what was then called "piquet fights." They always terminated in driving the picquets of the enemy.

The solicitations for permission to engage in this kind of partisan warfare became so frequent and oftentimes so fatal to the officers commanding, that the generals, who were successively in command, determined to check that useless ardor, and resolved on granting no further indulgencies of the kind. At that time colonel (then major) Brooke, being officer of the day, after visiting our advanced guards, came in, and applied for leave to beat up the enemy's picquet. It was peremptorily refused. He pleaded the indulgence granted to others, as being justly due to him, and the general commanding finally assented. Brooke then selecting about 100 men from his own command, dashed into the woods which skirted our entrenchments, met and drove the enemy with great slaughter, and discovered a new battery at an important point, which they were erecting under cover of the night. It became then an object of importance to annoy the besiegers, and tigue parties employed on this new work, but very difficult to effect, from the thick woods concealing all their movements from the eyes of our soldiers.

Col. Brooke, taking with him two dismounted dragoons, and carrying in his hand a lantern, covered with a watch coat, passed, during the night, their line of sentinels, ascended a tree which stood about six paces in front of the enemy's new battery, and fixed it there. A cord was attached to the watch-coat, with which, when he had descended and reached the ground, he drew the lantern from the lantern, and creeping round the line of sentinels, returned safe into camp. The American batteries, directed by the light of the lantern in the tree, opened their fire upon the unsuspecting workmen, who could not divine what secret spirit had betrayed the position of their labors, until they observed the light swinging in the air; nor then could form any conjecture, by what daring hand, it had been there suspended.

COLONEL BOONE.—Extract from a letter, addressed to the editors and published in the Columbian, dated "Fort Osage, Missouri territory," April 29, 1816.— "We have been honored by a visit from col. Boone, the first settler of Kentucky; he lately spent two weeks with us. This singular man could not live in Kentucky when it became settled. He has established a school for the Education of Indians on the Missouri, about one hundred miles below us, which has been nearly destroyed by the Indians during the late war. The colonel cannot live without being in the woods. He goes a hunting twice a year to the remotest wilderness he can reach; and hires a man to go with him, whom he binds in written articles to take care of him, and bring him home, dead or alive. He left this for the river Platt, some distance above. Col. Boone is eighty-five years of age, five feet seven inches high, stately made, and active for one of his years; is still of vigorous mind, and is pretty well informed. He has taken part in all the wars of America, from before Braddock's war to the present hour. He has held respectable state appointments, both civil and military; has been a colonel, a legislator, and a magistrate; he might have been a member of the legislature: but he is now in Kentucky; but he prefers the woods, where you see him in the dress of the roughest, poorest hunter.

"I intend, by next autumn, if I can obtain permission, to take two or three whites and a party of Osage Indians, and visit the salt mountains, lakes and ponds, and see the natural curiosities of the country along the mountains. The salt-mountain is but 5 or 600 miles west of this place."

PEACH TREES.—From the Cincinnati Gazette.—As the delicious fruit of this tree has become of late years very scarce in some of the eastern states, by means of the peach tree decaying and finally dying, and as I have for some years (in New-Jersey and this state) been anxious to find out the cause; and having ascertained to my satisfaction that it was not owing to a worm it the root, as some have affirmed. I have examined the peach tree at almost all times in the year, and having found a certain insect on the first growth or putting out of the leaves in April, 1815, I was led to enquire if this insect had been noticed before; and not being able to find any person that had ever seen the like, I concluded to wait the return of another spring, to make further discoveries; and about the same time this April last past, I found the same insect make its appearance again. I observed these insects for some time, in which they increased very fast. I then called on a friend in Cincinnati to make it public, and at the
same time exhibited to him a sample of the above insect; but this being delayed, I have thought proper, at this late hour, to make the following statement, which, accordingly as I have with much sorrow, perceived the peach trees in this state are becoming subject to decay.—

These insects appear as the first growth begins to put out in April. They increase till they become very numerous. They are very small at first, remain for the most part of the time on the under side of the leaf, and cause it to twist, form a pale yellow color over the whole district; about the time they turn to a small fly and disappear, there are none to be seen after the tenth or fifteenth of May. They somewhat resemble the lice on cabbage or broom-corn. I have not observed that any thing preys on them except a small worm, which eventually turns to a large fly, somewhat resembling a yellow-jacket or hornet. My conjecture is, that the eggs are deposited in the bud in the fall, and produced by the warm rays of the sun in the spring of the year. Query—do not these insects poison our peach trees, and bring on this decay? If so, men of leisure would do well to find out some remedy.

JAMES WOOD.

Columbia township, May 16, 1816.

Nautical. From a London paper. The Galton, whose tonnage is about equal to a 64, sailed from Portsmouth, 21st September, 1802, for Botany Bay, found convicts there, and returned to Portsmouth 22d September, 1803—having returned by Cape Horn and circumnavigated the globe in 364 days, of which she was only 277 at sea. The time occupied in the first circumnavigation of the globe (A. D. 1516—1522) by the expedition under Magalhães, (Magellan,) was three years within 14 days—and the distance sailed, in different directions, during that period, amounted, according to the ship's reckoning, to 14,160 leagues.

New method of extinguishing fire. From the same. The method of immediately subduing fire, was, on Friday, tried in the presence of admirals sir T. Dackworth, sir Wm. Young, Frank, Plimpin, Scott, Young, and captains Pellev, Wm. and G. Waldслerage, who examined the apparatus, process, and effect. It is most scrutinizing its attention to its application on board ships, and places that produce the most rapid destruction when in combustion. It received their warmest approbation for its portability, immediate use, and expelling force; but the powers of extinction on a bundle of lighted porthees, (that no quantity of water thrown on them could have abated their fury) being instaniously extinguished, and with one quarter of a pint of fluid impregnated with antipathologic ingredients, by this method of impulse, drew from the numerous persons present, the fullest declaration of its importance to preserve valuable property from the flames.

Ingenious labor-saving machine for distilleries. I have recently examined Mr. Beatty's steam and mashing machine, in this city, which affords greater advantages than any yet invented. Mr. T. has a mash-tub large enough to mash at once a sufficient quantity for a day's use. It is filled with cold water, and he sets the machinery in motion either by a horse or any other power; then adds the meal; when this is thoroughly mixed with the cold water, he admits steam from any steam boiler into the body of the mash, and raises the temperature to any degree required. By this easy process, the saccharine substance is completely extracted from the grain. One man is sufficient to attend the mashing of 260 bushels a day, and to clear all the tubs for next day; which make a saving of more than eight men's daily labor. Besides this gain, it saves the expen-

Niles' Weekly Register—Saturday, June 13, 1815.

ANNUAL CENSUS

Of the Humane and Criminal institutions in the city of New-York, collected by the attending minister, John Stanford, 13th, May 1816.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Boys

31 | Girls

46 — 93

City Alms House.

Including 169 children out at work.

White men 249 | Black men 21

White women 267 | Black women 46

White boys 227 | Black boys 13

White girls 192 | Black girls 6 — 1043

City Hospital.

Patients 224 | Maniacs 77 — 301

DEBTORS' PRISON.

in confinement, including the Liberties 95

Bridewell.

White men 105 | Black men 60

White women 30 — 215

STATE PRISONS.

White men 481 | Black men 98

White women 19 | Black women 56 — 654

Total 2401

COMMERCIAL OF NORFOLK.—From the Norfolk Herald.

The annexed statement exhibits the amount of duties on imports and tonnage, paid or secured at the custom house at this port, from the 1st January, 1815, to the 31st May, 1816.

1815.

IMPORTS.

Tonnage.

1st quarter, $23,413 06, 2,618 84

2nd do. 98,560 55, 2,540 72

3rd do. 279,198 18, 11,672 04

4th do. 154,007 17, 12,206 06

1816.

1st quarter, 160,213 68, 5,399 68

April, 78,587 47, 4,500 00

May, 122,200 00

Total, 914,180 21, 41,929 34

Amount of duties on imports and tonnage for 17 months, $356,109 85

Average $356,411 73 per month. But if we exclude the two first quarters (during which but little was done owing to the unsettled state of commerce) and take the eleven following months, it will be $751,116 21 per month.

Naval architecture in the interior.—From the Intelligence, printed at Columbus, Ohio, May 30. — Sailed from Sunbury township, Delaware county, on Friday last, the Adventer of Little Walloa, capt. in Sturdivant, bound for the Missouri. The Adventer is seventy-five feet keel and sixteen tons lowneth; was built on Little Walloa one mile from its mouth—passed down Biggley and entered the Scioto on Saturday in perfect safety, loaded principally with families migrating to that country. We speak of this as being the first ever built on this stream.

CHRONICLE.

Fire.—On Monday morning, 3d inst, between 1 and 2 o'clock, the warehouse of the Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland, adjacent to the bank of Baltimore, was discovered to be on fire. The building, in which it originated (used as a store house for raw cotton,) together with the front warehouse, or store, with several adjacent buildings, were destroyed before the progress of the devouring element was stopped. The property lost was pretty fully insured. It appears undoubted that this was the work of an incendiary; but whether by a little or a great villain, we know not. It may have been the doing of the gangs of pick-pockets and thieves that have recently reached this city from the eastward, or of that ever-watchful influence of a certain government which, we know, employs very singular means to extirpate the manufactures of all countries but its own.

The Washington 74 sailed from Annapolis on the 7th inst. for Naples, with Mr. Pinkney and his suite on board. The very polite and gentlemanly conduct of all the officers of this beautiful ship, will long be remembered by the numerous persons who visited her while in our waters. Indeed, their courtesy went beyond what any one had reason to expect—for, on the arrival of the steam boats from Baltimore, frequently with more than 200 passengers, they put out their boats and conveyed them to and from the ship; and while on board spared no pains to make the visit agreeable. The editor had the pleasure of partaking of their hospitality, and feels it an act of justice thus publicly to express and record his thanks.

A new Episcopal church, the first in Louisiana, was opened for public worship on the 14th of April last, at New-Orleans. It contains 72 pews—61 of which were sold for $1,500,—the pews, also, will produce an annual revenue of 2000 dollars.

Spanish aggressions. By an arrival at Charleston from St. Augustine, we learn that a certain Mr. J. Prendergast, an American citizen, had just been released from five months imprisonment as a spy, nothing appearing against him—but that Mr. James Gray, of Greene county, Geo., who had been confined for 2 years and 10 months, still remained immured; and that the authorities of the place had declared he should remain there until the Americans came to liberate him.

The seasons in Canada. Quebec, May 16.—"Masses of snow still lie in the fields, and very little wheat has yet been sown in this district."

Butter.—It is said to be intended to import into New-York a full cargo of butter from Ireland, for the fall supply of that city. Barley, hops and pork, it is also expected, will be received in great quantities.

Impressed American seamen. The Trenton True American of the 10th inst. contains an abstract of an official report made by the secretary of state and transmitted to congress on the 29th of April, by the president; from which it appears that the number of our impressed seamen confined at Dartmouth, &c. (who in the report are divided into three classes) were not under one hundred and ninety-nine. This number is liberator.

[The editor of the Register has not yet seen the report alluded to above, or it would have been published at length in this work.]

More yet! We have noticed the arrival, we believe, of seven or eight cartel ships from England, with impressed American seamen, "given up" from British ships long since the war. It appears that even yet, all have not been disgraced from these "slaving hells"—for on the 10th inst. there arrived at New-York the British cartel ship Maida, with "100 American seamen released from British ships of war."

The business of impressment was bad enough—but the idea of making prisoners of war of those who
had been impressed, really transcends in barbarity any thing of the kind that we have heard of. We would forgive, if it be possible—but never should forget it.

Washington City, June 10. There has been in this city, for some days past, a delegation from the Chickasaw nation of Indians, consisting of General Colbert, interpreter of the Chickasaws; major James Colbert, interpreter of the United States; Et-tis-sue, Minor, the great orator; Jop-pana-tub-bee, a chief; Chas-tam-ty, and Col-lec-ches, warriors—conducted by Mr. Wigton King.—These chiefs and warriors, with the rest of their nation, took an active part in the late war, against our combined white and red foes in the South, and can boast they never spilled the blood of a white man, except in war, and then have always taken part with the U. States. General Colbert has particularly distinguished himself. He, with seven others of his nation, fought with us as long ago as at St. Clair's defeat; and, in the late war, before his nation was ready for the fight, he singly joined the 3d regt. of the U. S. infantry; after remaining with them nine months, he returned to his nation, collected his warriors, and marched to Fort Montgomery on the Alabama,from thence against Pensacola, crossed the Escambia, and pursued the hostile Creeks near to Apalachea, killing many of the enemy, and returning to Fort Montgomery with 83 Creek prisoners. The business of the delegation to this city was to obtain a permanent adjustment of boundaries between them and the Creeks, for which purpose commissioners have been appointed. They have been satisfactorily paid, also, at the war department, for their military services during the late war, and return home, to use their own expression, "with gratitude and thanks to the president, and their white brothers, as well as glad hearts to their wives and children." It is but just to add, their appearance and deportment is such as to entitle them to respect and attention.

Washington's birth place—Mr. Curtis of Arlington, with a party of gentlemen, has deposited a stone on the remains of the old mansion house, in Westmoreland county, Va. where Gen. Washington was born, with the following simple inscription:—

HERE,

On the 11th of February, 1732,
WASHINGTON
WAS BORN.

New-Orleans.—Extract of a letter from New-Orleans received at New-York, dated May 14—

The water, I believe, has ceased to rise in the city, it having found a vent into Lake Borgne. The breach in the levee above town is not yet closed; we are very sanguine, however, in our hopes that it will be done speedily. The operation has commenced, and is so far successful. They have moored two large ships across its mouth, and have begun to throw in bags filled with earth. The water with which they are yet charged and the levee begins to throw out a horrid smell, produced, no doubt, by its communication with the prives and with the burning ground. Imagine what our situation will be during the heaps of August! There is something odd in seeing boats row through the streets of a populous city. On Saturday last, a sloop from across Lake Pontchartrain sailed on the bayou road, as far as the house formerly owned by Genl. Clark, and then struck across the fields to the bay of this city, without once touching bottom. Yesterday (Sun-
day) all the world sailed on parties of pleasure to the bayou St. John; this is usually a pleasant afternoon's ride—what is still more droll, several sailed on dry land up to the crevasse.

New-Orleans, May 17. We are sorry to learn that all hopes of stopping the crevasse are at an end; it was entirely abandoned yesterday evening, and its dimensions increase, and that the water in the back part of the city and Faulhoure rises.

Letters of the 18th are received in Baltimore confirming the above—they had no hope of stopping the breach until the water of the river fell! Great will be the destruction of property, indeed! but to this calamity is added well-grounded fears of a pestilence more dreadful. It is stated that many are preparing to leave the city, we have only to console ourselves with the hope, that this adversity may induce the people of Louisiana to adopt measures to guard against such devastations in future.

Epidemic. Extract of a letter to the editor of the Weekly Register, dated Windsor, (N. C.) May 30: "The epidemic which has been so fatal with us, and which has existed throughout the state, has, in a measure, disappeared; but the penalties upon many of our constitutions will, I fear, be attended with consequences eventually fatal. Some of our most robust constitutions melted before it like wax before fire. This particular section of the county of Bertie has become almost depopulated."

Dreadful accident. Extract of a letter received in Washington city, dated Marietta, June 6: "An accident, the most distressing nature, took place yesterday. The large steam-boat built at Wheeling, came to anchor here the day before yesterday, at evening. She had set our without being prepared for the purpose, and was detained during the night for some iron work. They raised the steam too high before she started, and while the bands were all called together in the act of raising the anchor, the boiler exploded at the end next to them. It was terrible beyond conception; almost all were carried overboard and dreadfully burnt—1 was drowned and 15 or 16 much injured: 6 died last night, and 2 or 3 more must die."

Chili. By a late arrival, we are informed that the whole coast of Chili was in possession of the royalists. Information had been received at Valparaiso, that the patriots were about marching to attack to St. Jago, the capital, which was fortifying.

From the London Gazette.—War office, April 16:—His royal highness the prince regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, to approve of the regiment being permitted to bear on its colors and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have been hereafter granted to the regiment, the words—"Detroit," Queenstown" and "Miami," in consideration of the distinguished gallantry displayed by that regiment in the capture of Fort Detroit, on the 16th of August, 1812; in the defeat of the Americans at Queenstown, on the 18th, of October, 1812, and in the action near the mouth of Miami river, on the 5th of May, 1813!" [Why not add—

New-Orleans.]

Montreal, May 27. We understand that the Canadian inflexible regiment, the Nova Scotia fencibles, the royal Newfoundland regiment, the Glengary light infantry, and part of De Watterst's and De Meuron's regiments, all excepting the royal Newfoundland, that part of Meuron's, and Meuron's men are to be disbanded immediately. Both officers and men are to have land given to them, on condition of actual settlement.
Legislature of Massachusetts.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the senate, and

Passed by the house of representatives.

As we review the events which the sufferages of our fellow-citizens have destined us to sustain, for the present year, I avail myself of this customary interview to congratulate you on the return of this interesting season, and that our country is enjoying a state of peace and domestic tranquility.

The institution of civil government is essential to human happiness—without government existence would cease to be a blessing. If men can discern no ground in nature for the assumption of a right in one individual to control the actions of another, we conclude that all men are originally equal; and therefore that legitimate government must be derived from the will of the people. However little the existing governments of the world generally correspond with these positions, we have the satisfaction to reflect that Massachusetts, and her sister states, separately and conjunctly, have realized, and are now enjoying the right of self-government.

That a numerous population should assemble and legislate upon the multifarious concerns incident to the social state, is obviously impracticable. Deficiency of experience however, suggested a convention, and a representative authority was the result of compromise. Every conceivable compact is preferable to anarchy. But if men duly estimate their own interests, in comming their natural rights, each individual for the portion of liberty he surrenders, must receive in benefits from society far more than an equivalent.

The people of this state have been favored by an indulgent Providence, with an opportunity spontaneously of framing for themselves, a constitution of government upon the broad basis of equal rights. And we may be permitted to exult in the reflection, that the great questions involved in forming a system of rules that must last indefinitely for ages and influence the conditions of millions, were discussed with a degree of intelligence, and a spirit of candor and mutual concession, which mark the period as an age of wisdom and virtue. In that interesting discussion, facts and principles were investigated; the most distinguished forms of civil polity, of which ancient and modern times furnished examples, were analyzed, and the effects of each upon the character of man, and upon social happiness, were explored and elucidated, as might have been expected among men thus informed, men, whose ancestors had suffered under the yoke of tyranny, and who were themselves menaced with similar evils; power was imparted to public agents with caution, and in every practicable instance limited with precision. Such concessions, however, were made in favor of delegated authority as promised to ensure tranquility and a due execution of the laws. It is obviously one of the leading objects of our constitution efficaciously to counteract the tendency of office to accumulate power, and so guard against an abuse of delegated trust.

Frequent elections are deemed necessary for preserving the original principles of the government in their purity, and it is no less requisite to that end that rulers should thoroughly understand and duly appreciate their importance, and be accountable—and our system is so framed as to leave as little as possible for construction. A popular government instituted of a system of rules and principles, expressly distributing and modifying the delegated authority, and prescribing, as well to the legislators as to the magistrates the conditions upon which it is to be exercised, must be fluctuating and transitory. The ancient republics afford a striking illustration of this remark. A division of the powers of sovereignty into several departments, the idea of vesting the legislative power into two deliberate assemblies each having a negative upon the other of separating the executive from the legislative, with a perfect or qualified negative upon the latter; and of establishing a judiciary independent of both, were designed for the ancient republics, when time and experience have since disclosed. And it is an happiness, gentlemen, to have our lot cast under a system of government constructed upon these principles: This system, being the ordinance of the people, and enacted by them in the exercise of their natural and derived right of self-control, justly and imperatively claims to be the supreme law of the state. Since it has been in operation nearly thirty-seven years— it commenced in the midst of the war of revolution, under circumstances peculiarly trying to its infant strength, and has successfully resisted the shocks to which it has since, from a variety of causes, been exposed.

To estimate the blessings derived to this people from our constitution, would be difficult—we can scarcely point to a source of enjoyment, that is not deduced from, or enriched by, its benign influence.

I only notice further, among the civil provisions of the constitution for the preservation of liberty, property and characters, trials by jury, and the independence of the judges of the supreme judicial court. These provisions were ordained by the people, and they operate for, and are essential to, their safety. What otherwise could protect the weak from the powerful, the poor from the opulent, the simple and uninformed from the crafty and intelligent? This branch of the social compact constitutes one of its most precious attributes. An independent judiciary not only directly guarantees an impartial interpretation and administration of the laws, but has a most auspicious though remote influence upon science and literature, upon character and the embellishments of taste, and more especially upon the science of jurisprudence. The closure of wealth, the love of fame, the hope of distinction, and every motive that can operate upon an ingenious mind, and give elasticity and force to the human faculties, conspire to ensure to the people a succession of learned jurists.

It is foreign to my intention, as it would be to the occasion, to attempt an analysis of the constitution. But such provisions of that instrument as are vitally important to the public happiness cannot be too frequently brought to view and impressed upon the public mind.

VOL. X.
A knowledge of the value of first principles ought to be cultivated. Avarice and ambition wage eternal war with equal rights and public liberty. This was the doctrine of our fathers, founded in the nature of man; it is the doctrine of the constitution, illustrated by the unceasing testimony of experience.

Virtue is the great conservative of republics; and can be maintained only by the fullest developmen in the constitution, and as auxiliary to their attainment, that instrument assigns an elevated rank to moral and religious principles. The happiness of the people, the good order and preservation of civil government are declared essentially to depend on piety, religion and morality; and wisdom and knowledge as well as virtue, are considered as necessary for the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people. To give the fullest effect to those principles, the constitution makes it the duty of legislators and magistrates in all future periods of the commonwealth to cherish the interest of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries of them; to encourage private societies and public institutions; rewards and immunities, for the promotion of agricultural, literary, arts, sciences, commerce, manufactures and manufactures. Free and equal access to the privileges and the principles of humanity and beneficence, public and private charity, industry and frugality, honesty and punctuality in their dealings, sincerity, good humor, and all social affections and generous sentiments among the people.

To what extent the legislature, has, from time to time, fulfilled these benevolent injunctions, your journals and statutes book can honorably attest. The establishment of numerous public institutions to countenance the principles of piety, of charity and benevolence; for the encouragement of literature and the sciences of agriculture and the mechanical arts, evinces a copious transmutation of the same enlightened spirit into our legislatures that originated and perfected the constitution. And the various aids in money, in lands, and in valuable immunities, which have been granted, from time to time, to the university at Cambridge, the colleges at Williams-town and Brunswick, and the numerous academies and other literary and scientific institutions, bear honorable testimony to the fidelity with which the constitution has been administered.

In framing our constitution, provision was wisely made for transferring a larger portion of sovereignty to the United States, than had been conferred by the confederation, and the ruinous effects flowing from the impotence of merely a federative compact, soon imperiously exacted a fulfillment of that provision. In the mean time, commerce and credit, both public and private, were nearly extinct; agriculture, trades and manufactures languished; and the whole country, that had recently and illustriously effected a separation from a longDirectoryName war, was overwhelmed with gloomy apprehensions of anarchy and ruin. At length a new frame of government was announced, and after long and rigorous discussion in the several states, was happily adopted.

The constitution of the United States is without precedent and without parallel. In its composition and effects, it is the production of the most fertile and active mind in the world. It originated from the extent of its fi-cal, executive and other powers, possesses the essential prerogatives of an integral government. The confederation was a government of courtesy. The national interests demanded one of efficiency and coöperation. Regulating commerce, maintaining customary intercourse with other nations, forming treaties, exercising the rights of war and peace, and providing for the national defense, were large concessions made to the government of the United States; but they were then, and are still, believed to be necessary to maintain the stability of government, to command the confidence of our own citizens and the respect of other nations, as well as to preserve the union of the states. The just mean between a too limited and an indefinite grant of power, was assiduously sought, and the result cheerfully united by the test of publick opinion.

In whatever degree the American systems of government have been derived in their exterior forms from pre-existing models, their origin is essentially dissimilar. The British constitution, for example, was the product of feudal times, and the people of England were supposed to receive privileges from the hands of the king, as though power was primitively and inherently an attribute of royalty. Our constitution originated from a different source, and is strictly a compromise among equals; a compromise among individuals, who, arrogating no exclusive pre-eminent rights, acknowledge no superiors. And those compacts being completed, their administration was entrusted to agents to exercise that degree of power only, which their constituents had sought to impart. The national compact, like the constitution of the state, was formed from the same pure and legitimate source; and the spirit of freedom that pervades and animates the state constitutions, is carried into the national pact; and all powers not expressly given, are declared to be retained by the people or the states. This distinct reservation of rights, besides being a condition without the introduction of which the constitution would never have been adopted, forms a check upon the powers vested in the general government. The sovereignty of the states, though reduced from its original amplitude, has been viewed by the most illustrious statesmen of our country, as forming a most safe and effectual counterpoise to that mass of power inherent in the United States' constitution, and which is indispensably necessary for the general welfare.

From the experience we have had of the operations of the national government, we may infer its efficiency, and that its continuance may be protract ed for ages. The machinery, it is true, is complicated, but the several parts we trust are so well proportioned and adapted to each other as to render the mighty movements of the whole equable, elastic and lovely. We believe that the government will be administered in the true spirit of it, and that a great and united nation may be rendered happy under its auspicious influence. Whatever apprehensions may have been at any former period entertained of the operations of the national government, the people of this commonwealth have but one sentiment as to its continuance. Massachusetts will be among the last to impair the union of the states, as she would be the last silently to abandon her own just rights.

Regulating commerce and encouraging manufactures fall within the province of the national government. The rights and benefits of the former are, probably, as extensive as consists with the rights and interests of other nations. The distress which some of our manufacturing citizens have suffered from a confining system of duties, and the large advantages taken place in Europe and America, are undoubtedly great and excite our sympathy. Congress may probably in adjusting their new tariff of duties have done as much for their relief as a due regard to justice and the good of the community at large would allow.

While the renewal of the scenes of war must be deplored by every benevolent and patriotic heart, it must be highly satisfactory to you, gentlemen, to
observe that the interests of naval and military establishments are consulted and patronized; and that the formation of respectable military depots is taking place in various parts of the United States, and particularly in the vicinity of this ancient seat of government.

Having received sundry letters from the several governments of the states of Rhode-Island, Virginia, Ohio, Connecticut and Louisiana, the secretary will lay them before you; as likewise a copy of a law of the United States, passed the 20th day of April last, providing for the appointment of a colonel, lieutenant-colonel and one major in each regiment of militia, instead of one lieutenant-colonel to each regiment, and one major to each battalion. Considerations of some weight as it regards the officers who are to be affected by the operation of this law, may perhaps lead you to make some provision for carrying it into effect the present session.

Should any thing of sufficient importance to require your immediate attention occur, I shall communicate the same by special message; and I shall be happy to co-operate with you, gentlemen, in all your efforts to promote the public good.

John Brooks.

June 5, 1816.

Property lost, captured, &c.

Office of claims for property lost, captured or destroyed, whilst in the military service of the United States, during the late war.

Washington, June 3, 1816.

Norris is hereby given, pursuant to the act of the United States, passed the 9th day of April last, entitled "An act to authorize the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," that all claims provided for by the said act, must be presented at this office on or before the ninth day of April, in the year 1816; and if not presented within that period, they cannot be received, examined and decided on at this office.

First class of cases.

The claims provided for by the said act are, first, "Any volunteer or drafted militiaman, whether of cavalry, mounted riflemen, or infantry, who in the late war between the United States and Great Britain, has sustained damage by the loss of any horse which was killed in battle, or which has died in consequence of a wound therein received, or in consequence of failure on the part of the United States to furnish such horse with sufficient forage while in the service of the United States, shall be allowed and paid the value of such horse."

This provision comprehends three descriptions of cases.

1st. An horse killed in battle.

2d. An horse dying in consequence of a wound received in battle.

3d. An horse dying in consequence of not being furnished with sufficient forage by the United States.

To substantiate a claim of either description,

1st. The order of the government, authorizing the employment of the corps to which the original claimant belonged, or the subsequent acceptance of such corps, or approbation of its employment, must be produced.

2d. The certificate of the officers or surviving officers, commanding the claimant at the time of the accident on which the claim is founded, which certificate, if not given while the officer was in the service of the United States, must be sworn to; and in every case it must, if practicable, state the

then value of the horse so killed or dying. Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified; and that the evidence which he shall produce in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain. In every case the evidence must be on oath, and the value of the horse so killed or dying ascertained. All evidence offered must be taken and authenticated in the manner hereinafter directed, and in all these cases the claimant must declare on oath, that he has not received another horse from any officer or agent of the government in lieu of the one lost.

Second class of cases.

"Any person, whether of cavalry or mounted riflemen, or volunteers, who in the late war aforesaid, has sustained damage by the loss of an horse in consequence of the owner thereof being dismounted, or separated and detached from the same by order of the commanding officer, or in consequence of the rider being killed or wounded in battle, shall be allowed and paid the value of such horse at the time he was received into the public service."

This class comprehends two descriptions of cases.

1st. When the owner has been dismounted or separated from and detached from such horse by order of the commanding officer.

2d. When the rider has been killed or wounded in battle, and the horse lost in consequence thereof.

The same evidence, in all respects, which is required in the first class of cases will be required in this.

Third class of cases.

"Any person who, in the late war aforesaid, has sustained damage by the loss, capture or destruction by an enemy of any horse, mule, or waggon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, excepting articles of ordinary value which were employed in the military service of the United States, either by impetration or by contract, except in cases where the risk to which the property would be exposed, was agreed to be incurred by the owner, if it shall appear that such loss, capture or destruction was without any fault or negligence of the owner; and any person during the time aforesaid, who has suffered damage by the property of such horse, mule, or in consequence of failure on the part of the United States to furnish sufficient forage while in the service aforesaid shall be allowed and paid the value thereof."

This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss or destruction of property by an enemy, taken by impetration, or engaged by contract, in the military service of the United States, being either an horse, a mule, an ox, waggon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness excepting articles for which the owners had agreed to run all risks, or which were lost or destroyed by the fault or negligence of the owners.

2d. When an horse, mule or ox, so taken or employed, has died from the failure of the United States to furnish sufficient forage.

In the first of these cases, the claimant must produce the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States who impregnated or contracted for the property above mentioned, and of the officer, or surviving officer, under whose immediate command it was taken or destroyed by an enemy. Such certificates, if such officers or agents at the time of giving them be not in the military service of the United States, must be sworn to, and must positively state, that the property was not lost or destroyed through the fault or negligence of the owner, and that the owner did not agree to run all risks. Furthermore, the usual hire of the articles so impressed
or contracted for in the country in which they were employed must be stated.

In the second case, the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States under whose command such horse, mule or ox, was employed at the time of his death must be produced.

Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to produce that which is above specified, and further, that the evidence which he offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain. In every case the evidence must state distinctly the time, place and manner of the loss, and the value thereof.

FOURTH CLASS OF CASES.

"Any person who, during the late war, has acted in the military service of the United States, as a volunteer or drafted militia, and who has furnished himself with arms or accoutrements, and has sustained loss by the capture or destruction of them without any fault or negligence on his part, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof."

This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss of such arms or accoutrements by the enemy.

2d. The loss of the same articles in any other way, without the fault or negligence of the owner.

This provision does not include the clothing of soldiers, or the clothing and arms of officers who, in all services, furnish at their own risk their own arms. The same evidence, in all respects, is required in this as in the first class, and, moreover, that the loss did not happen from the fault or negligence of the owner.

"When any property has been impressed or taken by public authority, for the use or subsistence of the army, during the late war, and the same shall have been destroyed, lost or consumed, the owner of such property shall be paid the value thereof, deducting therefrom the amount which has been paid, or may be claimed, for the use and risk of the same, while in the service aforesaid."

This provision relates to every species of property taken or impressed for the use and subsistence of the army, not comprehended in any of the preceding classes, and which shall have been in any manner, destroyed, lost or consumed by the army, including in its scope all kinds of provisions, forage, fuel, articles for clothing, blankets, arms and ammunitions, in fact, everything for the use and equipment of an army.

In all these cases, the certificates of the officers or agents of the United States, taking or impressing any of the aforesaid articles, authenticated by the officer commanding the corps for whose use they were taken or impressed—and, furthermore, of the officers and agents under whose command the same were destroyed, lost or consumed, specifying the value of the articles so taken or impressed and destroyed, lost or consumed, and if any payment has been made, the certificate must state that none has been made.

Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified, and further, that the evidence which he offers in lieu thereof is the best which he is able to obtain.

Under this provision, no claim can be admitted for any article which has not been taken by the orders of the commandant of the corps for whose use it may be stated to have been taken. For any taken not so authorized, the party's redress is against the person committing it.

SIXTH AND LAST CLASS OF CASES.

"When any person, during the late war, has sustained damage by the destruction of his house or building by the enemy, while the same was occupied as a military deposit, under the authority of an officer or agent of the United States, he shall be allowed or paid the amount of such damage; provided it shall appear that such occupation was the cause of such destruction."

In the case, the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States, under whose authority any such house or building was occupied, must be furnished. Before any other evidence as to this fact will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure such certificate, and that the evidence which he shall offer in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

Furthermore, in all the cases submitted to this office, every claim must be accompanied by a statement, on oath, by every claimant, of all sums which he may have received, on account of such claim, from any officer, agent or department, of the government of the United States, and where he has received nothing, that fact also must be stated on oath by him.

It will be particularly noted by claimants, that the preceding rules of evidence generally, and more especially apply to claims which shall not exceed in amount two hundred dollars, and that in all cases in which the claims in amount shall exceed two hundred dollars, a special commissioner will be employed to take testimony; but in these cases, as far as it shall be practicable, the same rules of evidence will be observed.

In all cases in which the officers or agents of the United States, shall have taken or impressed property for the military service of the United States, which property, so taken or impressed, shall have been paid for by them, out of their private funds, or the value thereof recovered from them in due course of law, such officers or agents are entitled to the same remuneration to which the original owners of such property would be entitled, if such property had not been impressed, and can settle their claims at this office, producing authentic vouchers for such payment or recovery. Nor will any original claimants be paid through this office, till they release all claims against such officers or agents of the United States, on account of such taking or impressment.

In every case, no claim will be paid but to the persons originally entitled to receive the same; or, in case of his death, to his legal representative, or in either event, attorney, duly appointed. When attorneys shall be employed, it is recommended to the parties interested, to have their powers executed in due form.

All evidence offered must be sworn to, except the certificates of officers, who, at the time of giving them, lived in the States, Territories, or the District of Columbia, or the city of Washington, before some judge of the United States, or of the states or territories of the United States, or mayor or chief magistrate of any city, town or borough within the same, or a justice of the peace of any state or territory of the United States duly authorized to administer oaths, of which authority, proof must be furnished either by a certificate under the seal of such judge, territorial, or the clerk of the probate notary of any court within the same. But the seal of any city, town or borough, or the attestation of any judge of the United States will require no further authentication.

An office is opened on Capitol Hill in the city of Washington, in the building occupied by congress.
during its last session, for the reception of the foregoing claims.

The printers in the United States or territories thereof, who are employed to print the laws of the United States are requested to publish this notice for eight weeks successively, once a week, and send their bills to this office for payment.

All persons interested in this office are requested to address their letters to the subscriber as commissioner, which will be transmitted free of postage.

**RICHARD BLAND LEE, Commissioner of Claims**

### Statistical and other scraps.

**Prices current—Cincinnati, May 13, 1816.**

- Bacon, 8 a 10 cts.; butter 18.; corn meal, bush, 57. to 59; flour, best, per bbl. 4.50; gin, country, gal. 1.00; wool, common, lb. 50; half blood merino, 7.5; full do. 1.00; wood per cord, 2.00; whiskey, old, gal. 6.00; wheat, bush. 62. Then we have—castings [Cincinnati founder] at 8 to 10 cts. per lb. Oil [Cincinnati oil mill] 1.67 per gal. Windows glass, all sizes [Cincinnati manufacturers] 8 by 10, for example, at 14 dolls. per hundred sq. feet; loaf sugar, [Cincinnati refiner] at 40 cts. per lb. Porter, [Cincinnati breweries] 9.00 per cask; lumber, [Cincinnati steam saw mill] various prices, &c. &c. The price of fresh meat in the market was, for beef, from 4 to 5 cts. per lb. pork, veal, mutton and lamb from 5 to 6.

**Lexington, (K.y.) May 8.—The manufacturing establishments in this town, have reached an eminence which ensures their permanent prosperity and usefulness. The Lexington Woollen Manufactory, ended by Messrs. Prentice & Co. and Mr. Sanders's Cotton and Woolen Manufactory, are in successful operation, besides numerous other establishments, on a smaller scale, of cotton, hemp, &c. We understand that at Mr. Sanders's about 150 hands are employed, who produce in manufactured articles the value of 175 dollars per day, or 1050 dollars per week, consisting of cotton wools, sheeting, shirting, bed ticking, counterpanes, table cloths, chambrays, cushionets, satinettes and woolen cloths, &c.

- At the Lexington Woollen Factory are manufactured broad cloths, cassimere, flannels and blankets—130 hands are employed, and it has also a steam paper mill connected with it, which produces that article of very superior quality; a general supply, both of writing and printing, is always on hand. Another steam paper mill in the vicinity, owned by Messrs. Stephens, Dallam & Co. is also under good management, and rivals the best establishments of the kind in the United States. The three steam mills for the manufacture of flour and corn meal are so extensive as to ensure a constant supply of those articles for our own and other markets.

- The people at large will be much benefited by these institutions; and the citizens of this town and neighbourhood have reason to be proud of them. We rejoice at their success—and hope they will be supported by our fellow citizens generally, as they require the manufacture of flour and corn meal.

- The patriotic gentlemen concerned in erecting them, deserve the highest praise for the enterprise and perseverance which they have displayed in surmounting the numerous difficulties they have had to contend with.

We expect soon to be enabled to present the public with a more complete view of the manufacturing establishments of this town, which, we are persuaded, will shew that we progress in works conducting to the general prosperity and real independence of our country as fast as any other town in the United States.

**WILMINGTON, N. C.—A statement of produce the growth and manufacture of the U. States, transported from Wilmington, N. C. to other ports in the United States, from the 1st of October, 1815, to the 31st March, 1816.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23,650 bbls. tar; 1,100 do. turpentine; 2,500 do. rosin; 400 do. pitch; 100 do. varnish; 250 casks spirits turpentine; 2,900 bales cotton; 250 hds. tobacco; 220 casks flaxseed; 1,320 tiers rice; 3,850 bushels rough rice; 5,750 bbls. flour; 9,650 bushels wheat; 62 casks bees-wax; 11 hds. tallow; 130 M feet flooring boards; 13,000 W. O. staves.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value of produce transported coastwise, within the above period, $380,000.

**STATEMENT OF EXPORTS**

From the port of Wilmington, N. C. for six months, commencing the 1st of October, 1815, and ending the 31st March, 1816—the produce and manufacture of the U. States.

**Product of wood—Lumber, (boards and hewn)**

- 8,518 bushels; 1,500 staves; 1,320 tiers rice; 5,750 bbls. flour; 9,650 bushels wheat; 62 casks bees-wax; 11 hds. tallow; 130 M feet flooring boards; 13,000 W. O. staves.

### Value of produce transported coastwise, within the same period, $360,000.

**CABEZ. Imports from the United States at Cadiz from the 1st January to the 14th March, of the present year:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Goods</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From Philadelphia—</td>
<td>6,637 bbls. flour; 17,500 pipe staves; 2,000 bbl. do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York—</td>
<td>6,015 bbls. flour; 990 bushels corn; 37,000 pipe staves; 6,000 hhd. do.</td>
<td>8000 bbl. do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore—</td>
<td>16,222 bbls. flour; 100 bushels corn; 8,500 bbl. staves.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havannah—</td>
<td>8,518 barrels of flour; 65 tiers of rice.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk—</td>
<td>3,000 bbls. of flour; 399 hhd. tobacco; 14,600 pipe staves; 37,000 hhd. do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina—</td>
<td>115,000 pipe staves; 1,200 bbl. staves.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gloucester—</td>
<td>124 bbls. flour; 89 tiers of rice.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleston, S. C.—</td>
<td>1,510 tiers of rice; 300 pipe staves; 1,500 hhd. do. 5,650 bbl. do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New London—</td>
<td>4,242 bbls. flour; 1,400 pipe staves; 3,560 bbl. do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teneriff—</td>
<td>35,000 pipe staves.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gibraltar—</td>
<td>3,000 pipe staves; 1,000 hhd. do.; 700 bbl. do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augusta, Georgia—</td>
<td>In one day, in November last, there were counted in one street of Augusta, 139 waggons, which had brought into that city from 1000 to 1200 bales of cotton. 2,629 bales of cotton arrived at Savannah, from Augusta in one day, viz. the 22d Nov. 1815, valued at $118,100.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**A WHALE.** A vessel arrived at Boston, on the 22d or the 21st of April. Lat. 41. long. 71. fell in with the whale of the brig Philp. Chazal from Charleston for Bordeaux, and picked up the crew.
in the long boat, 15 souls in all—a French lady and five children who were passengers in the Philip. Capt. Charal has given us the following particulars. Sailed from Charleston, April 13, with a cargo of cotton and rice, bound to Bordeaux. On the 24th, lat 41 long. 45, was struck by a whale across the stern, which was a foot above water: took in all sail, set both pumps at work, but the leak increased so fast, that in half an hour the water was above the cabin floor—hove everything off deck—cut away the mainmast, and tried experiments with blankets, &c. to stop the leak, but all in vain—got out the long boat and threw in some clothing and provisions—the officers, passengers and crew got into her. Next day, fell in with the Contest and were received on board. 26th, fell in with the brig again—found her full of water, dead-lights out; sent a boat on board, but was not able to save any thing but 4 bales of cotton, the sea breaking over her; took in the boat and abandoned her; supposed the cotton on board was all that kept her from sinking.

NEW-YORK MARKETS.

Account of meat exposed for sale in the New-York markets in the months January, February, March, and April last:

**Return of Washington market, Richard Smith, deputy clerk.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Beefs</th>
<th>Calves</th>
<th>Hogs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>858</td>
<td>491</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>1710</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1973 1644 3165 867

**Return of Fly-market, John Mineuse, deputy clerk.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Beefs</th>
<th>Calves</th>
<th>Hogs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>1441</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>1066</td>
<td>572</td>
<td>485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>554</td>
<td>569</td>
<td>1164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>463</td>
<td>1948</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3665 2275 3932 669

**Return of Catharine market, Nathan Eisenhart, deputy clerk.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Beefs</th>
<th>Calves</th>
<th>Hogs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>1114</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1955 1099 1781 93

**TOTAL AMOUNT—**

5,018 bevos
8,763 calves
7,333 sheep and lambs
1,629 hogs.

The above produced a revenue to the city of $2000.

**The Mississippi.** A gentleman in Louisiana, we are informed, by a correspondent in that country, has written a work, the object of which is to prove, that the Mississippi may be rendered dry and habitable; which the author conceived he has completely established. He has also formed an estimate of the quantity of labor necessary for the above purposes, and computes that part of it which will fall within the state of Louisiana at less than has been expended on the levees. The most practical means of accomplishing the above purposes, are laid down, as he conceives, with clearness and precision. The necessary work for this purpose, he further contends, ought to be immediately commenced; because, in case of delay, the country will sustain an annual deterioration.—**Nat. Int.**

**RIGHT SIDE OF THE ROAD AT SEA.**

From a London paper. On the 9th November last, a trial came on in the admiralty court, Doctor's Commons, London, wherein the owners of a vessel from one of the Yorkshire ports, were the appellants, and Mr. John Moun, of the Angel Inn, Boston, and others, were the respondents. The cause arose out of the circumstance of Mr. Mount's vessel, the Johns of that port, and a vessel of the appellants, the Engineer, being obliged by adverse weather, in prosecuting their voyage to London, to ply to windward; and in one of their courses, it became evident that the vessels would come in contact, unless one of them bore up and put about on a different tack.—Neither of them being disposed to haul to wind, the vessels, as had been foresen, ran foul of each other, and the Engineer was overwhelmed in the shock, and immediately sunk; allowing just time enough to crew to save themselves on board the Johns.

When the surviving vessel reached London she was seized by the court of admiralty on the complaint of the master of the Engineer, to abate a trial of the case, which trial came on the day we mentioned—nearly a year after the accident. The case resolved into an inquiry as to the tacks on which the vessels were sailing; and judgment was pronounced in favor of the Johns; the court of admiralty declaring, that the vessel on the starboard tack has right to keep her wind, and the vessel on the larboard tack is bound to bear up or have about to avoid danger, or must be answerable for any injury the vessel on the starboard tack may sustain by their coming in contact. We understand that the decision is important, and requires to be promulgated for the information of masters of vessels generally. The expenses attending the trial have been more than 300l. to the parties, besides the loss of one of the vessels, and the long detention of the other.

**ELECTION STATISTICS.**

County aggregate of votes for governor and lieutenant governor of Massachusetts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Brook's</th>
<th>Dexter's Scattering</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suffolk</td>
<td>3361</td>
<td>2076 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essex</td>
<td>5469</td>
<td>4251 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middlesex</td>
<td>5775</td>
<td>4950 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hampshire</td>
<td>3222</td>
<td>802 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hampden</td>
<td>1883</td>
<td>1735 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristol</td>
<td>2517</td>
<td>2016 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dukes' co.</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>168 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nantucket</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>296 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plymouth</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>2497 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnstable</td>
<td>618</td>
<td>229 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worcester</td>
<td>6768</td>
<td>4388 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berkshire</td>
<td>2495</td>
<td>2575 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>2754 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>York</td>
<td>1883</td>
<td>3273 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumberland</td>
<td>2565</td>
<td>2720 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>2194</td>
<td>2785 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hancock</td>
<td>1068</td>
<td>1738 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennebec</td>
<td>1755</td>
<td>1020 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxford</td>
<td>1020</td>
<td>1916 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>754</td>
<td>1010 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>223 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>2953</td>
<td>1372 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 49578 47384 122

[The whole number of votes for lieutenant-governor is 39,991; hon. William Phillips 42,399; honorable King, 46,118; and 474 scattering.]
The "Plantation votes" rejected were—113 for
Brooks; 463 for Dexter.
The official votes in towns rejected were—317
for Brooks; 252 for Dexter.

**SEPARATION OF MAINE.**

The question as to the separation of the district of Maine from Massachusetts proper, was recently submitted to the people—and the votes for and against a separation, were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>For.</th>
<th>Against.</th>
<th>Legal voters.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>York</td>
<td>1363</td>
<td>899</td>
<td>6917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumberland</td>
<td>2065</td>
<td>1487</td>
<td>7509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>1428</td>
<td>1772</td>
<td>6032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennebec</td>
<td>2316</td>
<td>667</td>
<td>6034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxford</td>
<td>1446</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>3324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>758</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>2238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hancock and Penobscot</td>
<td>908</td>
<td>684</td>
<td>3994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>670</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10393 6501 37328

By which it appears, that considerably less than one half of the legal voters, voted on the important occasion. The subject is now before the legislature of Massachusetts.

**Inland carriage.**—It is estimated, that in the eight months, from April 1 to December 1, 1815, no less than $550,000 dollars were paid at Pittsburgh alone, for the carriage of goods brought to and unloaded at that town, by wagons, from the seaports of the Atlantic. The value of the goods so brought was supposed to be from three millions and a half to four millions of dollars.

**London, February 11.**—The following is a general bill of all the christenings and burials in the metropolis, from Dec. 13, 1814, to Dec. 12, 1815.

**CHRISTENED.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Males, 12,731</th>
<th>In all</th>
<th>Males, 9882</th>
<th>In all</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Females, 11,133</td>
<td>23,364</td>
<td>Females 9678</td>
<td>19,560</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Whereof have died,*

Under 2 years of age 3220
Between 2 and 5 1961
Five and 10 879
Ten and 20 677
Twenty and 40 153
Thirty and 40 182
Forty and 50 507
Fifty and 60 188

Decreased in the burials this year, 223.

**Arithmetical machine.**—A Polish Jew, named Abraham Stern, has invented an arithmetical machine, and has submitted his invention to examination, and had obtained a favorable report. It executes all the four rules in whole numbers and fractions, quicker than can be done upon paper. To use it, nothing more is required, than to know the figures. When the machine is set, it performs the operations, and gives notice when it is done, by a bell. The inventor is busy in preparing a machine to find the primary numbers.

**Steam Engines.**—Mr. William Willis, of New- Bedford, Massachusetts, we are informed, has discovered a new mode of constructing steam engines by having the steam cylinders and steam cocks worked by wires, which lead out of the boiler through small brass joints. He has also discovered a mode of placing the steam cylinders horizontally, and working racks and rack wheels either with steam altogether, or by making use of the pressure of the atmosphere in the common mode. He has also discovered a new mode of communicating the rotary motion direct, by racks fitting with spring teeth, which act in the teeth of the rack wheel on one side, and trail easy on the other.

**New mode for drawing a wagon.**—It is curious to observe how some of the simple improvements which have remained undiscovered. The public attention was attracted on Saturday, to one which might very reasonably have been looked for as soon as carts and wagons were invented. All the world knows that one horse, fastened close to a carriage, will draw a load that ten horses could not move, if attached to it at a certain distance; and yet, no one ever thought of placing any portion of the animal power, behind a wagon, to push it; till Saturday, when one of the water-side heavy coal wagons, with two of the horses shafted behind and only two before, drew it up the greater part of the steep towards the Strand, and before it reached the summit, a fifth horse was put to in order to shew how very completely five could do the work of seven. The load was afterwards drawn through the streets with two before and two behind, exciting the admiration of the people, who, from the great simplicity of the invention, were enabled to see in a moment the intention as well as the obvious utility of the invention.—*London pap.*

**Shad in a pond.**—*Sunbury, Pa., April 19.—*A strange story is told by some respectable men from Mahanoy—the story is this: that in the neighborhood of Georgetown, lower Mahanoy, 2 miles from the river, there is a pond of spring water, from which several shad had been taken during the last winter. The shad having been caught in this way, are accounted for as follows: During the last spring, shad were cleaned, and the roes or eggs thrown into the pond, from which those shad generated.

**Boston "notions."—**A writer upon theatricals, in a late Boston Gazette, after noticing "a violent up roar," which "disgraced" the theatre, makes the following very sage and liberal remarks: "This disastrous congress was the making of the "Boston theatre" has been so long and so justly celebrated for the decorum of its visitors. We therefore have every reason to hope that the Boston theatre will continue to sustain that reputation for decency which is so unusual, not only in European theatres but even in those of our southern neighbors, where debauchery, drunkenness and democracy, to tax themselves, or for the performance of a public duty, retire to the theatre to unbind their minds in a new mode of disturbance and a more unrestrained celebration of their orgies.

**Roanoke Navigation Company.**—It is now certain that this company will be organized, and the work of improving the navigation of one of the first rivers in the Atlantic states will be soon commenced. Already have the prices of lands on the many branches of the Roanoke risen from fifteen to twenty per cent. Commercial enterprise is turning its attention to the towns on this river, and in a few years many millions of additional capital will be employed at Norfolk, Plymouth, Halifax and Danville. And extensive and fertile country, which now sends its produce to Lynchburg and Petersburg, will find a market on the Dan, and give impetus and importance to the town which shall draw its trade. It is astonishing how much the prospect of improving the navigation of Cape Fear and the Roanoke has enhanced the price of town lots. We
are informed that unimproved lots in the town of Fayetteville, remote from the present seat of business, have been lately sold, at prices varying from one to eleven thousand dollars. How would the wealth of North Carolina be increased under the fostering protection of a liberal policy in the legislature?—Raleigh Register.

Provisions. It is stated that in some parts of Connaught (Ireland) 1 cwt. of pork, 1 cwt. of oat meal, and 1 cwt. of potatoes may all be bought for one guinea. At these rates, it would be a good business to import such articles into the United States—common fresh beef has lately sold as high as 20 cents per lb. in the Baltimore market, and the general price now is 6 lb. for a dollar, or at that rate—the best flour is 102 per bbl. of 196 lbs. and potatoes are from 125 to 150 cents per bushel.

The Literary and Philosophical Society of Charleston recently made a respectful application to the British government for liberty to copy from the old colonial records whatever might illustrate the ancient condition and history of South Carolina. After frequent evasions, the request was refused. We should not have expected this.

Arrived at the falls of the Ohio, the 4th ultimo, bound to Cincinnati, the barge Triton, 90 tons, J. Winters, master, from New-Orleans, to Baum, Sloo & Co. owners, of this place, full cargo, viz. 75,000 lbs. Louisiana sugar, 1000 galls. molasses, 40 bbls. copperas, 10 do. shad, 10 do. mackerel, 40 boxes codfish, 66 crates queensware, assorted; logwood and Swedish iron.

CHRONICLE.

Two veteran editors of newspapers have recently died. Mr. Abijah Adams, late senior proprietor of that ancient and respectable print, the Boston Chronicle, aged 62 years; and Mr. Anthony Haswell, proprietor of the Green Mountain Farmer, published at Burlington, Vt. in the 61st year of his age—They were both excellent men; true to their country and just to their fellows.

Meteorological remark. Rain having fallen on Monday, a series of thirty-one years has elapsed in which it has invariably rained on the 19th or 20th day of May. Some time since, we heard the remark made on this occurrence, and recollected it on Monday last. The remark, some thirty-one years ago, was in the habit of passing the election week with his friends in Connecticut, and for seven years sat off on this journey on the 19th or 20th May, and found that in all those years, in succession, he was compelled to ride in the rain or stop. This occasioned him to note annually the state of the weather on those days, and he has found that, for thirty-one years, it has invariably rained on the 19th or 20th of May.

The weatherwise may account for the fact, if they can—we have full confidence on the veracity of our informant.—Boston Centinel.

Fishermen—The British recently captured several fishing vessels in the Bay of Fundy, and sent them to Newfoundland, where they were released with a caution against fishing there in future.

Died, a few days since, at his residence in Dorchester county, Maryland, Mr. John Mitchell, aged 105 years and 9 months.

Washington, June 6.—The president and his family left this city yesterday for Montpelier, where it is expected he will spend the summer months; there being called upon from the State, at the time requiring his attendance at the seat of government.

From Europe hardly a vessel reaches the United States without several passengers. There would be an immense precipitation of people on our shores, if the means were furnished to bring them hither. Millions would come. In the Hope, arrived at Charleston from Nantz, were 28 passengers, chiefly laborers and country people, flying from the "deliverance" which delivered "three-fourths of every bushel of wheat they raised, to the government."

A friend of the editor, lately returned from Ireland, has brought home practised upon him by some of his friends. They gave out that he was authorized to give free passages to 2 or 3,000 men to America, and advised that those who wished to embrace the offer should make immediate application and not be put off, for that he would publicly deny that he had any such object in view. The consequence was, that the house he lived in was instantly, as it were, surrounded by a vast crowd of people; day and night were they there, to beset him in his private walks, after he had declared most solemnly to them that they were deceived. He got no rest, and was actually compelled to leave the neighborhood, secretly, for some time, to get clear of the importunities of suffering humanity. He says, it appeared to him, as if he could have depopulated the country, except of officers of the crown and the household.

Ignorance. In the letters of an American in Paris, published in the Boston Daily Advertiser, the writer remarks—"The ignorance of our country, is remarkable. A French cure, though a man of considerable education and science, inquired what language we spoke in America, and if it was the language which burned Washington. The priest, doubtless, reflected on this "ignorance," to express his detestation of an act without parallel in the history of modern times, furious and destructive as have been its terrible wars.

Gen. Lallemand, who lately arrived at Philadelphia, is not the gentleman who accompanied Bonaparte on board the Bellorvicon, and was sent to Malta. The latter is yet held, we believe, as a prisoner of war.

Look to us. From a London paper.—There seems to have been a considerable falling-off in matters of love as well as affairs in trade; a diminution having taken place this pairing season, of no less than 17,000 valentines, compared with the twopenny office returns of the preceding year.

Mad. Garnier travelled thirty-six leagues, in a right line, from Paris, in a balloon, in three hours, on the 24th of April last.

Massena says, in his memoirs, that he had been in five hundred combats. Marshal Davoust and Martin of (Dunay) are expected soon to arrive in the United States.

West Indies. The following article is from a Jamaica paper. We do not know to what it particularly alludes; but there has been much discontent in that colony:

Kingston, (Jan,) April 8. A correspondent suggests, that as our mother country considers her West India colonies a disgrace to her, it would be more generous to sell them to America than to destroy them. He has no doubt that the United States would undertake to pay off many millions of the national debt for such a transfer.

This island is at present in the state of a conquered colony; all transfers and improvements of property stand, all confidence destroyed, under a known which we shall be delivered into the hands of the enemy.