

National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1849.

Vol. XX.

No. 2906.

PUBLISHED BY GALES & SEATON,
THREE TIMES A WEEK DURING THE SESSIONS OF CONGRESS,
AND TWICE A WEEK IN THE INTERVALS.

At Six Dollars per ann. payable in advance.
No subscription received for a shorter term than one year.
Those who do not, either at the time of subscribing, or subse-
quently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discon-
tinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desir-
ing its continuance until countermanded, and it will be con-
tinued accordingly, at the option of the editors.

WASHINGTON.

Tuesday, May 11.

The time which we allotted to the publication of the National Intelligencer three times a week having now expired, we shall, agreeably to the arrangement which we announced on the 20th of March, use our paper twice a week, only, from the 10th of November, unless Congress continue before that day.

SIXTEENTH CONGRESS.

The elections in Virginia for Representatives to the 16th Congress, are completed. There are but two changes, except where the late members declined a re-election. The following list gives the result distinctly in each district.

16th CONGRESS.	15th CONGRESS.
Mark Alexander	T. M. Nelson, (declined)
William Lee Bill	William Lee Ball
Philip P. Barbour	Philip P. Barbour
William A. Burwell	William A. Burwell
John Floyd	John Floyd
Robert S. Garnett	Robert S. Garnett
James Johnston	James Johnston
James Jones	John Peggam
William M'Goy	William M'Goy
Char. F. Mercer	Charles F. Mercer
Edw. Nelson	Edw. Nelson
Thomas Newton	Thomas Newton
Severn E. Parker	Burwell Bassett, (declined)
James Pindall	James Pindall
James P. Smith	James Pleasants
John Randolph	Archibald Austin, (declined)
Ballard Smith	Ballard Smith
Alexander Smyth	Alexander Smyth
George F. Stricker	George F. Stricker
T. Van Weatingen	Edward Colston
George Tucker	William J. Lewis, (declined)
John Tyler	John Tyler
Jared Williams	H. St. G. Tucker, (declined)

Mr. Bull's total majority in the district, over Gen. Hunter, his opponent, is 81 votes. Mr. Randolph's whole majority over Mr. Austin, (who declined, but was voted for) is about 490.

The United States frigate Congress, capt. J. B. Smith, sailed from Annapolis, on the 10th inst., for Rio Janeiro, with Mr. GRAHAM, our Minister to the Portuguese and Brazilian government, and his family, on board. From Rio the Congress will proceed on her extensive cruise in the Asiatic seas.

On Tuesday last Mr. BAGOT, the Minister of England and his family, departed from Annapolis, in the British frigate Forth, on their return home.

The Ontario, capt. Biddle, left Annapolis, for Norfolk, on Wednesday.

The President left Charleston on the 4th inst. for Beaufort, S. C. on his way to Savannah. He was escorted by capt. K. Hardt's troop of cavalry, Capt. Payne's corps of mounted riflemen, the artillery, and uniformed infantry of the 7th brigade, under command of Brigadier General Rutledge, and a large number of citizens on horseback, to Charleston Bridge Ferry. In the vicinity of the Ferry the troops were halted, formed in two lines, and saluted the President as he passed through. He was accompanied to the water's edge by the mounted escort, all the field officers and citizens, and crossed the river in the elegant barge which first landed him at Charleston, rowed by 21 steamen. He was to lodge that night at the country seat of the Hon. Henry Middleton, about 12 miles from town. The Secretary at War, and Col. Condy, one of the aids of the Governor of South Carolina, were to accompany the President as far as Savannah.

Governor Geddes, accompanied by General Earle, (Adjutant and Inspector General,) and Colonel Ford, also left Charleston in company with the President and suite; the Governor being on a military tour through the state.

In speaking of the President's visit to Charleston, and the attentions which were shewn to him, the Gazette of that city remarks:—"The Chief Magistrate of the Union has been greeted by his fellow-citizens as a man—as a man he has received their civilities. Every decent member of society has lived, (or could have had) access to him. The rich and the poor alike proffered their congratulations, and all were received with the unaffected simplicity and republicanism of manner. He has departed—and if he entertains the same sentiments towards us that are manifested by this portion of his constituents for him, no ruler and people can be better satisfied with each other."

The Sloop of War Hornet.—Capt. Brewster, of the sloop White Owl, arrived at Duxbury (Mass.) from Figuera, spoke, April 5th, lat. 40° 21' long. 30°. The United States sloop of War Hornet, Capt. Reid. The Hornet sailed from Boston on the 28th March, with Mr. Forsyth for Spain.

TO THE EDITORS.

I have read the productions of Homo, and also those of others in reply, and have marked many things which to me appeared absurd, and particularly in Homo. I shall not attempt at present to expose them. My present object is to ask of Homo to explain the causes of high and low interest in a state, in plain and intelligible terms. I find in his production, published this day, the following: "Great Britain has about 60 millions sterling of a circulating medium to a population of 12 millions: this quantity makes money worth between 4 and 5 per cent. We have only about 30 millions of dollars to a population of nearly ten millions, and money is worth about 20 per cent." By this statement it appears that the circulating medium of the two countries was equally divided between their inhabitants; those of the former would have \$22 20 each, and the latter only \$5 a piece. The conclusion, he obviously intends, should be drawn from this statement, that the greater proportional quantity of circulating medium in the two countries, occasions in one low interest, and in the other high interest. I wish Homo to state distinctly whether my inference is correct; and, if not, what is the cause of the interest. It is a subject well worth the attention of statesmen and politicians.

May 6th.

TO THE EDITORS.

"If Cato, (says your correspondent B. C.) would satisfactorily demonstrate that, but for the brokers, however extravagant we have been, not an hundredth part of the evils would exist, which we at present endure, I should be ready to acknowledge that even the punishment inflicted on the incendiaries Arbutnot and Ambriester, would not be disproportioned to their guilt." Now it strikes me, Messrs. Editors, that the only chance which B. C. will have of avoiding this terrible judgment against his friends, the Brokers, (which I confess, with all my abhorrence of their practices, is too Draconic for me,) will be not in my inability to satisfy every candid mind, that such an evil is caused by them, but in my inability to demonstrate it numerically. This I will not promise to do—it involves too much detail to be undertaken in this way: And yet, I think it capable of demonst. ration.

I find I shall have to differ with B. C. in most of his conclusions on the Broker subject; I might, as well, therefore, express my dissent from what appears to be his ideas of just or suitable punishment. Without pretending to determine upon the propriety or impropriety of the execution of those unfortunate men, (who were certainly very bad men) yet I should be unwilling to have those speculating gentry hung and shot, as they are, by the law. I should be glad to see a "satisfactorily demonstrated" that they add a hundred fold to our distresses. My notion of punishment is, that it should be proportioned to crime; and that neither the petty thief nor the speculating broker, should be made to succumb beneath the terrors, and suffer the extreme penalty which law can inflict.

"When no more
Pays the bold murderer crimson'd o'er with guilt."
I should not be for hanging and shooting these brokers, as much suffering as they create in a pecuniary way, even though it were "satisfactorily demonstrated" that they increase it two hundred fold. My policy would lead me to put off the infliction of this extreme penalty till they should venture a little further, and obtrude themselves upon the lives as well as upon the property of their fellow-citizens. But I am decidedly for having something done with them; and should be for making them feel pretty sorely for the evil of their doings. But to proceed.

B. C. contends that the brokers do more good than harm. This, I think, is the substance of his vindication; as, without their aid, there would be no way by which these notes, (the notes of the banks) circulated abroad, could be returned home with facility. They would necessarily, (he proceeds) become so uncurrent as to confine their circulation to very narrow limits." This is, doubtless, a very important discovery, and it is only wonderful that we have been all this while without the advantage which results to banks in having their notes returned upon them, by way of assisting their currency, and keeping their circulation from being "confined to very narrow limits."

But this is not what B. C. means. He supposes a case where notes, get into some outlandish place; where nobody will have them; where, to use his own language, they become "uncurrent." The Brokers, then, very kindly, receive them; and by the "facility" which their generous agency affords, these want notes are brought home to their proper places, not only to the neighborhood where they are known and respected, but into the very place of their birth. Now all this, it should seem, is very obliging in these Brokers, especially as the distant banks refuse to treat these want notes with as much respect as formerly. Now, I have no wish to quarrel with the Brokers for doing this much, especially if they did not require to be so well paid for their kindness. But I shall be glad to know, what excuse can he get up for them, when they take the pounds, and organize agencies all over the districts of country where the bank notes are known and respected; and where they pass and repass current; and where every man greets their appearance with a hearty welcome; and where, before those kind gentlemen, the brokers, in order to get their fingers on them at all, have to tempt their holders by their offers of one, two and three, per cent; and who, having thus possessed themselves of them, gallop full speed to the banks whence they were issued, and handing them in, very modestly ask to have specie in return for them, by way of compensation, doubtless, for the "facility" they have afforded them in getting home. Now, either this must be prejudicial or beneficial to the banks—if prejudicial, the amount of this prejudice is transferred by the banks, from their own necessities, to their cus-

tomers—if beneficial, they get their share of that also, in the way of advantage. But will B. C. although the advocate of such a state of things, prove that it benefits a bank for its notes to be hunted up, and returned upon it, in demand for specie? And yet, he must do this before any body is going to believe it, or believe in the doctrine of which he has become the advocate. Will he tell us that the brokers are not engaged in this sort of speculation? Surely not—especially when every body sees them at work like ants in a mole-hill; and, after he has himself held them forth, as benefactors, for these very acts of kindness.

I admit that the merchants in the country, who may receive for their tobacco and flour the notes of this District, for example, will find difficulty in applying them in Philadelphia, or in Baltimore, in the purchase of goods, unless, indeed, it be upon broker's terms. They must be put into the hands of some every reliance may be placed to get them home again with the greatest facility. And all this B. C. properly enough remarks, as being to the banks mying reasons for interchanging with one another." But does this acquit the brokers from the charges which, in my opinion, ought to lie against them? Does the fact of their having assumed to do that now which was formerly done by banks, "for one another," acquit them of the charge of having contributed to produce that very state of things; or of going outside of such a passive sort of agency, into the surrounding country—buying up and exchanging, in all sorts of forms, the notes of this bank for that, with a view to speculate upon the specie which those notes represent? Who does not see that the general alarm amongst banks, was, in a great measure, originally produced by the speculation which was, and is yet, carried on by the brokers in their specie? Is it any wonder, then, that the banks should refuse to become responsible for each other; seeing that every deposit in no matter what paper, if it be once admitted to a corresponding amount in specie? And yet it is proposed to acquit the brokers, on the grounds of their being the "channels" of communication, and even of "circulation," for the notes of banks, which channels it might never have been necessary to have resorted to, had not the old, and more liberal ones, been choked up by those who now lay claim, through their advocate B. C. to the public thanks, for having opened new ones!

B. C. therefore, omitted to mention how much of the former confidence which existed between banks, had been destroyed by the speculation carried on by the brokers in their specie. Had he not forgotten this, even he might have found some additional grounds for censure rather than praise. It is bad enough when, by our own agency, we make sheep out of ourselves, to be eaten up by wolves; but it is worse when wolves assume the power, and make sheep of us, whether we choose to be sheep or not, and then they devour us. And I would be glad to see, thus, reluctantly forced out of the nature into another, very much to our mortification, we were to read a testimony of thanks to these wolves who had thus violently changed our natures, and then destroyed us.

I shall expect B. C. before he can make good his cause, to prove that the interests of both the banks and the people are promoted in proportion to the quantity of bank notes which can be hunted up and brought home, in demand for specie. Until this is done, I shall rest the question upon the assertion that, in the same degree that the notes of any bank are returned upon it, in such demands is the bank enabled; and that its legitimate strength must be restored by a resort to its debtors; that this resort will be oppressive, or otherwise, in the exact proportion as this resort shall be great or limited, and as circumstances may enable the debtors to comply with such calls. Whatever the pressure may be, therefore, arising out of this speculation in specie by the brokers, is attributable to the brokers, and they ought to be held accountable for it by the people.

Let us not be told of the China commerce, of the necessities of the tea dealers; of the rich remuneration which these China returns promise, and all that sort of thing. It is too poor a consolation to offer a suffering and oppressed people, one half of whom must be sacrificed before the promised restorative arrives—if indeed it shall ever arrive.

Neither let us be told of the innocence of these brokers, who modestly call themselves agents; and who, under that passive title, would persuade us they are the very best doves in the land. As well might the ruffian preach up his innocence, because he had done no more than undertake for the benefit of a tyrant, to force that from me which, when once gone, involved me in ruin, and my helpless and innocent family in want and beggary. What consolation would it be to me, to be told that what had been forced from me, would either be returned to me, or that the instrument employed in wresting it from me was but an agent? This whole business of brokerage, as it is now carried on—I refer especially to the speculation carried on by them in specie—but another name for oppression—free people, therefore, should not tolerate it.

CATO.

AMERICAN HISTORY.—An essay in the last Richmond Compiler, on the subject of the history and the historians of America, reminds us of a work about which we felt much interest at the time that its existence was announced. We allude to a manuscript of history of Virginia, by the late Edward Rastox, of that state, which was offered to the American publishers some three or four years ago, by his executor. We then copied into our paper, from the Enquirer, some extracts from the work, which impressed us with a high opinion of its historical merit and general interest—but no other opinion could be formed of a laboured production from the disciplined genius and polished pen of the venerable and distinguished author. A revolutionary patriot, and contemporary with the interesting events and prominent men of that day, he was well qualified, by personal observation, to present the scenes and actors of the time in correct and striking view. We should be glad to learn what disposition was made of this interesting MSS.

TO THE EDITORS.

Gentlemen: The "Missouri Slave Question" has given rise, in one way or another, to such a confusion of ideas, that any fair attempt to clear it of incongruity, will, I presume, be received with attention by the public. Allow me, then, to make a brief effort to place it on proper grounds. Those who are opposed to slavery, in general, have followed their feelings upon that broad principle; and, instead of allowing slavery where it is sanctioned by law, and opposing it where the law rejects it, they will not allow it any where. This class of reasoners are very numerous; but they are evidently more of philanthropists than statesmen. They resemble political enthusiasts, who, to put down tyranny, are willing to pull a government entirely to pieces; or who, from fear of anarchy, are disposed to give to rulers unlimited power.

Another description of reasoners have drawn their conclusions from the laws of the U. States, admitting Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois into the Union. These, however, have only approved the product of the argument without arriving at the truth of the question.

Our code of constitutional law, presents three points with respect to slavery, which, when distinctly considered, will render the subject perfectly plain.

1. The constitution of the United States recognizes slavery as it existed in the states in the year 1788, and regulates the political value of it in the government.

2. The ordinance of Congress of the 13th of July, 1787, for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, disclaims slavery so far as it respects that territory, which, at the time, included the present states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and the territory of Michigan.

3. The doctrine of slavery, as established by the Louisiana convention.

As to the principle of slavery in the old states, there can be no doubt. It is recognized, by the constitution. Neither can there be a doubt as to slavery in the new states northwest of the river Ohio. It is prohibited by the ordinance of 1787. The only possible doubt is with regard to Louisiana.

Now, Louisiana, as it was ceded to the United States, included the present state of Louisiana, and the Missouri and Arkansas territories. There is no stipulation in the treaty of cession in favor of slavery in the state called Louisiana; and yet slavery exists there. There is no provision in that treaty against slavery in the Missouri territory. Why should it not, therefore, continue in Missouri?

In fine, the words in the treaty of cession, "according to the principles of the federal constitution," cannot be understood as abolishing slavery, because the very principles of the constitution are in favor of it.

NEW-YORK, MAY 7.
European news.—By the arrival last evening of the ship Thames, Capt. Peck, in 28 days from the Downs, we have received our regular files of London papers to the evening of the 3d of April inclusive, and General Shipping and Commercial Lists to the 2d.

Our readers will recollect the account published last winter, that the French General Gourgard had been seized at his lodgings in London, by order of Lord Sidmouth, and sent out of the Kingdom. A memorial on the subject from Gen. G. was introduced into Parliament on the 2d of April, which gave rise to an interesting debate.

In the House of Commons on the 3d April, the Ministers were asked whether the vessels that had been chartered by the Spanish government, for the conveyance of troops to South America, acted with the privacy or consent of his Majesty's government. Lord Castlereagh replied, that the transactions in question were purely commercial, and that the parties who engaged in them acted upon their own discretion, and at their own peril as to the consequences that might ensue.

An article from Cadiz, of March 9th, says that the expedition for Lima, is to be augmented by 2 ships of the line, from the grand armament destined for Buenos Ayres. The troops who go out in this expedition are to consist of 16,000 men.

Spanish agents have purchased in the French ports, particularly at Bordeaux, a light squadron, consisting of two corvettes, two brigs, and four goelettes, which, it is said, are to form part of the expedition to Buenos Ayres.

Ten Mayors in the Department of Gard have been superseded.

An article from Cadiz, dated the 8th March, says, that within a few days preceding, several transports, in excellent condition, had entered that port. A great addition was expected from England, France, and Catalonia. A complete printing-press will be embarked with the expedition. The number of officers who have offered to serve under count D'Albissal was so great, that he was compelled to make a selection among them.

The sailing of his Majesty's ships Hecla and Griper is understood to be fixed for the 14th inst. from Deptford, on the voyage of discovery to the Arctic Circle. The curiosity of the public being greatly excited on this occasion, numbers are daily visiting them, as in the case of the late expedition.

Richard Varck, Esq. Treasurer of the American Bible Society, acknowledges the receipt of \$3,667 26 cents, donation, to the institution during the month of April.

NOTICE.
THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Citrus county, Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Charles Sewall, sen. late of Charles county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of December next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of May, A. D. 1849.

CHARLES SEWALL, Jr. ex'or.

FROM THE WILLIAMSON J. C. ARCHBOLD.

THE TABLES TURNED:
Or a new way of obtaining credit.

The Bank of vs. Superior Court of Law for the County of

This suit originated in the county court, upon a promissory note, drawn in the usual way, for the sum of \$2 dollars. The execution, protest, &c. was proven in due bank form. The defendant failing to establish his plea of contest, as usual, the bank obtained judgment. The defendant, much to the astonishment of the gentlemen learned in the law, craved an appeal to the Superior Court, for which, the sum being small, he easily obtained the necessary security. He was told by the attorney for the bank that it was ridiculous to appeal; that the action was brought upon a plain note of hand; that the bank must recover; and that it would certainly demand the damages that the law gave, as well as the interest. However, the defendant said he was the best judge of his own business; and that, if he must follow the advice of a lawyer, he preferred one who was not employed against him. So the appeal was regularly brought up; and, as the banks always have their own notary and witnesses, of course the plaintiff was ready; and as the defendant could make no defence to a plain note of hand, payable and negotiable at bank, he could have no legal excuse to continue the cause—so both parties were, or compelled to be ready.

The bank's attorney informed the jury that it was an action upon a plain note of hand, brought against the defendant, the maker, and which the bank had discounted for his profit—I mean, gentlemen of the jury, accommodation—and which he had most ungratefully neglected to take up, pay, and discharge; and that the bank was compelled to bring three separate suits on this small note, (holding it up to the jury,) one against himself, and one against each of the endorsers—and that these suits were brought in the county court, and judgment obtained; and the defendant was not allowed to appeal to this court, where he must inevitably be cast; and the costs in the three suits will amount to more than the debt: but, gentlemen, it is not the bank's fault—the defendant has brought it upon himself. The note was proved, in due form, by one of the clerks of the bank, who swore to the defendant's hand writing; and the jury was informed by Mr. Attorney that it was unnecessary to prove the protest and notice to the endorsers, as the action was brought against the maker. The calculation was made, and the jury told that the bank expected their verdict for \$62 principal, \$2 for protest, and \$5 89 interest—making the aggregate sum of sixty-nine dollars and eighty-nine cents.

The defendant stated, with a mournful countenance, that it was true the bank had accommodated him by lending him the money; that the time was hard; that he thought the bank for their kindness, yet to do nothing in the way of accommodation to be subjected to the costs of three suits, when the act of assembly authorized both the drawer and endorsers to be included in one writ; and he hoped to make it appear, that, in this case, the bankers had not even accommodated their own selves. He admitted that it was a plain note of hand; that he justly owed the bank \$69 89—but that the bank was indebted to him in a larger sum; and that, as he had entered the plea of set off, he asked the jury to find the issues in his favor. He then took out of his breeches pocket an old leather bag, and proceeded deliberately to untie the string. The eyes of all the audience were upon him. At length he hauled out two small pieces of paper—first opened one, and then the other. Here gentlemen, is the bank's note for fifty dollars; here is another for twenty dollars—fifty dollars and twenty dollars make seventy dollars—and as seventy dollars is more than sixty-nine dollars and eighty-nine cents; it will follow, of course, that the bank owes me eleven cents.

It was objected, on behalf of the bank, that the defendant ought not to be allowed this offset; and not, at any rate, unless he proved that he had the identical notes in his possession at the time of the commencement of the suit. That if defendants could, at any time, offset the notes of banks against suits brought by the banks, that any defendant, after putting off a suit for twelve or eighteen months, might always, by procuring one dollar more than the debt, subject the bank to the costs of two distinct courts.

His honor, after inspecting the notes, observed to the jury, that it appeared from their dates, that the notes had been issued previous to the commencement of the suit; and as they were made payable on demand, consequently they must have been due at the time the action was brought; and as the notes of the corporation must be viewed in the same light as the notes of individuals, that the defendant, upon proving the hand writing of the president and cashier, would be entitled to a set-off; and consequently the bank being indebted eleven cents to the defendant, they must find a verdict for him. The hand-writing was proved; and the jury, without leaving the box, gave a verdict for the defendant, amidst the applause of a crowded court.

N. B. The other two suits were dismissed, and the defendant marched out of court calculating the costs of the three suits in both courts.

PENNSHIP
THE subscriber respectfully informs his patrons and the public, that he has commenced teaching the art of Penmanship on a new, plain and easy system, by which means the pupil will get a perfect knowledge of the principles of writing, and be able, in a very short time, to write with ease and elegance, and the great saving of time, stationery and money, a great portion of which is consumed in the old laborious and tedious method. Pupils will attend on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 8 to 7, and on Saturdays from 8 to 5 o'clock, or at his residence. Terms of tuition, 10 dollars per quarter.
Terms of tuition in the academy—for reading \$5 per quarter; writing (in the common way) and arithmetic \$5; English grammar, in addition to the former, \$1; Geography with the use of maps and globes, \$1.50; the method branches \$1.50; quills, ink and blotting paper as usual. It is hoped that unassuming, and if possible, increased attention to the improvement of the people, both in learning and morals, will ensure a continuance, if not an increase of the respectable patronage hitherto bestowed on the institution.
Navy Yard, May 10-49.

National Intelligencer.

TO THE EDITORS.

I now submit my proposition, which to me appears one of the most important propelling powers for society; in short, after years of mature deliberation, I present it as the main spring of every financial system.

1. Let a Board be appointed by Congress, to consist of any number approved of, the Secretary of the Treasury always to be President.

2. Let this Board be authorized to form a national currency, all above one dollar to be in paper, one dollar tokens, & portions of a dollar to be in mixed metals; the mode to prevent forgeries shall be afterwards given.

3. Let this Board lend these coins in perpetuity, at 4, 3 or 2 per cent, as Congress shall resolve, to the several states according to their population, on condition that the state governments lend the same to associations or individuals, or income yielding securities at five per cent the interest to be paid quarterly or annually, as may be determined upon, and the principal not to be required whilst the interest shall be punctually paid; the income yielding securities to be conveyed as the state shall direct, in a deed of trust, and the property immediately to be sold on failure of punctuality.

4. The amount to be loaned to the state governments to be limited by the rate of interest which the national currency obtains, or by an act of Congress. The Board to cease lending, when it falls below five per cent. In truth, individuals will not apply to state governments when they can borrow of others below five per cent. but on the contrary will rather repay the loans from the state governments, by borrowing on lower terms; and the state governments will do the same.

5. The Board to subscribe to incorporated societies for roads, canals, and bridges, as Congress shall direct.

6. The Board to purchase government stocks and other stocks, as Congress shall direct.

7. The currency to be received in all payments by the government. These are the outlines of my plan, and the principal object I have in view is for the community to have a sufficiency of the circulating medium, without fluctuations in value by excess or scarcity, and that the interest of money may be low.

The manual labor of this country, I believe to be greater than that of Great Britain; for here almost every man is productively occupied, and it is difficult in the United States to point out a single man of pleasure; at any rate the frugal consumers are very few; whereas, in England, the state creditors, the church establishment, the civil list, the servant, employed, &c. and their large army and navy, make up about one half of its population.

Machinery supplies the place of hands, and we send our cotton and wool, &c. to be manufactured, and purchase it in its improved state, enhanced in value by freight out and home, by import duties on the raw material, and export duties on the manufactured.

The question arises, how has England been enabled to maintain all this machinery, and money to purchase raw materials from all the world? I answer—first, by a good constitution, securing property, and, secondly, by a sufficiency of currency. We have a constitution as good, and by our opinion, better; but we have not a sufficiency of currency, and the interest of money is much higher.

When a manufacture is set up, the enterprising individual must have a sufficiency of capital to build a factory, and to purchase raw materials, and to pay workmen. This he can obtain in England, on good security, and the lender is content with the annual interest; and, instead of demanding the principal, regrets when he is paid off. The manufacturer thus is adding to the wealth of the nation annually, pays the farmer for wool, &c. and the circulating medium is vivifying industry throughout the nation.

Here banks at first encourage improvements, and promise what they term accommodations, but soon begin curtailing, and ruin the borrower.

In explaining my plan, I shall touch upon every feature of it, and particularly show, that durable loans, on low interest, are essential to increase the productive capital, and to stimulate the industry of a nation.

I will conclude this, by endeavoring to impart through the eye to the understanding, what I submit to superior judgments for adoption, with any amendments.

Suppose a large tube in a centre, and twenty or more small tubes around it, with a connection from the central tube to each, and suppose a liquid let off from the central tube to each, will not the liquid rise in all the small tubes, according to the supply or quantity admitted? Is not an immutable law of Providence, that an article will rise in value as it becomes scarce, and that it will fall in value as it becomes plentiful, and that the rise and fall is in exact proportion to diminution or augmentation? And does not this law regulate the value of the circulating medium? If attention be paid to the rise and fall of property, the quantity of currency will be found to effect it.

On this immutable principle I found all my conclusions—a specie currency and the banking system have been proved destructive.

Finance has been termed a modern Elysian mystery; and, under this idea, many are deterred from investigating the subject; but I persuade myself that I can demonstrate it to be most simple and comprehensible by a little attention.

My proposition is now given, and I request Pateris Homo to forbear a little, till I explain its modus operandi.

HOMO.

THE SUBJECT CONTINUED.

The following contrast of the present system with the one I have proposed, will, I hope, place each in a proper point of view:

Bank of the U. States & National Currency & Branches, and National Currency Boards.

1st. The banks issue notes, professing to pay in specie, which they do not command at all times, and commence to government with engagements which they cannot perform.

1st. The Board will issue notes on the promise of the nation, and cannot command at all times, and commence to government with engagements which they cannot perform.

14th. Numerous banks by the variety of their

2d. The notes of the several banks and branches not being receivable by all, exchange & discount become inevitable, which the parent bank has the power to regulate; for merchants will generally demand the fixed rate of the bank, unless a very great balance of trade forces bills into the market.

3d. The bank may, whenever they please, call in notes, and depreciate the value of property; they are obliged to do so when specie diminishes, and thereby cause incalculable embarrassments and losses to individuals and to the government.

4th. Banks are compelled to regulate their amount of notes exactly by the quantity of specie, which may be withdrawn for exportation, or buried by alarmists.

5th. During war, banks are particularly liable to great drains of specie, and consequently curtail the amount of their notes when an additional quantity is much required; and after all, they suspend specie payments.

6th. A drain of specie during war, prevents the collection of increased taxes, most burthen some and most difficult, as the banks are then diminishing the circulating medium.

7th. During war, banks may compel a government to borrow on the most ruinous terms. It is unnecessary to refer to instances abroad, as our own country supplies them.

8th. Banks are unobnoxious to the people, as they obtain great profits from the industrious, without exertion. The Bank of England annually divides 50 per cent. more than legal interest, and has given extra dividends to the amount of twenty-nine millions sterling.

9th. The lands of government cannot be paid for, as there is not a sufficiency of bank notes.

10th. Since specie payments have been resumed, manufactures have declined, and property has fallen in value. Usury has increased.

11th. Banks, by making loans to individuals, on their mere signatures, make mushroom merchants, and hazardous speculators.

12th. The banks deduct the discount from sums loaned every sixty days; and thereby receive about 6 1/2 per cent.

13th. Banks, by calling in their debts at 60 days, cause protests, prosecutions, and the distresses now complained of throughout the U. States.

14th. If there be only one national currency,

notes, encourage for the Board may compose the notes of any materials they please, and may use a particular colour, which may be prohibited to be used by other persons, under severe penalties. Thus forgers would be put to great difficulties. The small coins may be made of mixed metals, and the stamp may be so deep that expensive machinery could only make it. Images and portraits cause great difficulty to imitate; no faces are exactly alike, even when made by the same painter. All governments, I think, should be applied to, to consent to treaties that forgers should never be protected in their opinions.

15th. If a national currency government will receive interest on one hundred or two hundred million of Dollars, say 3 per cent. This national currency will go to pay for land; and if the government throws it again into circulation, by making roads, canals, and bridges, the 400,000,000 of acres, at two dollars per acre, may be converted into canal, road, and bridge stock, yielding 3 per cent. and in time producing annually \$24,000,000. A country with a population doubling every 23 years has incalculable resources with a good financial system. I will not indulge my inclination to enlarge on this subject, but lest my ideas should be deemed Utopian, I only request attention to the little island, not larger than Virginia, which, since 1797, when she was brought to the threatening extreme of bankruptcy, anarchy, and ruin, discarded the specie basis, as it is ridiculously termed, and rose the wonder of the world.

16th. Banks have a dangerous anti-republican power, by favoritism or hostility, as I have demonstrated in my essays.

16th. The Board cannot have any political influence, as it cannot withhold loans ordered, or call in its currency.

16th. Banks have a dangerous anti-republican power, by favoritism or hostility, as I have demonstrated in my essays.

16th. Banks have a dangerous anti-republican power, by favoritism or hostility, as I have demonstrated in my essays.

16th. Banks have a dangerous anti-republican power, by favoritism or hostility, as I have demonstrated in my essays.

16th. Banks have a dangerous anti-republican power, by favoritism or hostility, as I have demonstrated in my essays.

16th. Banks have a dangerous anti-republican power, by favoritism or hostility, as I have demonstrated in my essays.

16th. Banks have a dangerous anti-republican power, by favoritism or hostility, as I have demonstrated in my essays.

16th. Banks have a dangerous anti-republican power, by favoritism or hostility, as I have demonstrated in my essays.

16th. Banks have a dangerous anti-republican power, by favoritism or hostility, as I have demonstrated in my essays.

16th. Banks have a dangerous anti-republican power, by favoritism or hostility, as I have demonstrated in my essays.

16th. Banks have a dangerous anti-republican power, by favoritism or hostility, as I have demonstrated in my essays.

16th. Banks have a dangerous anti-republican power, by favoritism or hostility, as I have demonstrated in my essays.

16th. Banks have a dangerous anti-republican power, by favoritism or hostility, as I have demonstrated in my essays.

16th. Banks have a dangerous anti-republican power, by favoritism or hostility, as I have demonstrated in my essays.

16th. Banks have a dangerous anti-republican power, by favoritism or hostility, as I have demonstrated in my essays.

16th. Banks have a dangerous anti-republican power, by favoritism or hostility, as I have demonstrated in my essays.

16th. Banks have a dangerous anti-republican power, by favoritism or hostility, as I have demonstrated in my essays.

16th. Banks have a dangerous anti-republican power, by favoritism or hostility, as I have demonstrated in my essays.

16th. Banks have a dangerous anti-republican power, by favoritism or hostility, as I have demonstrated in my essays.

16th. Banks have a dangerous anti-republican power, by favoritism or hostility, as I have demonstrated in my essays.

16th. Banks have a dangerous anti-republican power, by favoritism or hostility, as I have demonstrated in my essays.

16th. Banks have a dangerous anti-republican power, by favoritism or hostility, as I have demonstrated in my essays.

16th. Banks have a dangerous anti-republican power, by favoritism or hostility, as I have demonstrated in my essays.

16th. Banks have a dangerous anti-republican power, by favoritism or hostility, as I have demonstrated in my essays.

16th. Banks have a dangerous anti-republican power, by favoritism or hostility, as I have demonstrated in my essays.

16th. Banks have a dangerous anti-republican power, by favoritism or hostility, as I have demonstrated in my essays.

16th. Banks have a dangerous anti-republican power, by favoritism or hostility, as I have demonstrated in my essays.

conversation upon the subject of importing my effects from Holland and France free of duty, which Mr. Frazier himself introduced, Lord Carmarthen invited me to go with him in his coach to court. When we arrived in the antichamber, the Earl de Beaufort, the master of the ceremonies, met me, and attended me, while the Secretary of State went to take the commands of the King.

While I stood in this place, where it seems all ministers stand upon such occasions, always attended by the master of ceremonies, the room very full of ministers, state, bishops, and all other sorts of courtiers, as well as the next room, is the king's bed chamber, you may well suppose that I was the focus of all eyes. I was relieved, however, from the embarrassment of it, by the Swedish and Dutch ministers, who came to me and entertained me in a very agreeable conversation during the whole time. Some other gentlemen whom I had seen before, came to make their compliments too—until the Marquis of Carmarthen returned, and desired me to go with him to his majesty! I went with his lordship through the levee room into the king's closet—the door was shut, and I was left with his majesty and the Secretary of State alone. I made the three reverences, and one at the door, another about half way, and the third before the presence, according to the usage established at this and all the northern courts of Europe, and then addressed myself to his majesty in the following words:

"Sir: The United States of America have appointed me their Minister Plenipotentiary to your Majesty, and have directed me to deliver to your Majesty this letter, which contains the evidence of it. It is in obedience to their express commands, that I have the honor to desire your Majesty of their unanimous disposition and desire to cultivate the most friendly and liberal intercourse between your Majesty's subjects and their citizens, and of their best wishes for your Majesty's health and happiness, and for that of your family.

"The appointment of a Minister from the United States to your Majesty's court, will form an epocha in the history of England and America. I think myself more fortunate than all my fellow-citizens, in having the distinguished honor to be the first to stand in your Majesty's royal presence in a diplomatic character, and I shall esteem myself the happiest of men if I can be instrumental in recommending my country more and more to your Majesty's royal benevolence, and of restoring an entire esteem, confidence and affection, or in better words, 'the old good nature, and the old good humor' between people, who, though separated by an ocean and under different governments, have the same language, a similar religion, and kindred blood. I beg your Majesty's permission to add, that although I have sometimes been entranced by my country, it was never in my whole life in a manner so agreeable to myself."

The King listened to every word I said, with dignity it is true, but with an apparent emotion. Whether it was the nature of the interview, or whether it was my visible agitation, for I felt more than I did or could express, that touched him, I cannot say, but he was much affected, and answered me with more tremor than I had spoken with, and said—

"Sir: The circumstances of this audience are so extraordinary, the language you have now held is so extremely proper, and the feelings you have discovered, so justly adapted to the occasion, that I must say, that I not only receive with pleasure the assurances of the friendly disposition of the United States, but that I am very glad the choice has fallen upon you to be their Minister. I wish you, Sir, to believe, and that it may be understood in America, that I have done nothing in the late contest, but what I thought myself indispensably bound to do, by the duty which I owed to my people. I will be very frank with you. I was the last to conform to the separation, but the separation having been made, and having become inevitable, I have always said, as I now say, that I would be the first to meet the friendship of the United States, as an independent power. The moment that such sentiments and language as yours prevail, and a disposition to give this country the preference, that moment shall I see, let the circumstances of language, religion, and blood, have their natural and full effect."

I dare not say that these were the King's precise words, and it is even possible that I may have in some particular mistaken his meaning, for although his pronunciation is as distinct as I ever heard, he hesitated sometimes between his periods, and between the members of the same period. He was indeed much affected, and I was not less so, and therefore I cannot be certain that I was so attentive, heard so clearly, and understood so perfectly, as to be confident of all his words or sense, and I think that all which he said to me should at present be kept secret in America, unless his majesty, or his Secretary of State, should judge proper to report it. This I do say, that the foregoing is his majesty's meaning, as then understood, and his own words, as nearly as I can recollect them.

The King then asked me, whether I came last from France! and, upon my answering in the affirmative, he put on an air of familiarity, and smiling, among some people that you are not the most attached of all your countrymen, to the manners of France? I was surprised at this, because I thought it an indiscretion, and a descent from his dignity, if not to deny the truth on one hand, nor leave him to infer from it any attachment to England on the other. I threw off as much gravity as I could, and assumed an air of gaiety and a tone of decision, as far as was decent, and said, "That opinion, Sir, is not mistaken: I must avow to your Majesty, I have no attachment but to my own country." The King replied, as quick as lightning, "An honest man will never have any other."

The King then said a word or two to the Secretary of State, which, being between them, I did not hear, and then turned round and bowed to me, as is customary with all kings and princes, when they give the signal to retire. I retreated, stepping backwards, as is the etiquette, and, making my last reverance at the door of the chamber, I went my way; the master of the ceremonies joined me the moment of my coming out of the king's closet, and accompanied me through all the apartments, down to my carriage, several stages of servants, gentlemen porters, and under porters, roaring out like thunder, as I went along, "Mr. Adams's servants, Mr. Adams's carriage, &c."

I have been thus minute in these details, because they may be useful to others hereafter to know. The conversation with the King I should not dare to withhold from Congress, who will form their own judgment of it. I may possibly expect from it a residence here less painful than I once expected, because so marked an attention from the king will silence many grumblers; but we can infer nothing from all this concerning the success of my mission. There is a train of other ceremonies to go through in presentations to the queen, and visits to and from ministers, and ambassadors, which will take up much time, and interrupt me in my endeavors to obtain all that I have at heart, the objects of my instructions. This it is that the essence of things is lost in ceremony, in every country of Europe! We must submit to what we cannot alter. Patience is the only remedy.

HOMO.

Letter from Mr. Adams to Mr. Jay.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

We are not aware that the following letter from Mr. Adams, then our Ambassador in England, to Mr. Jay Secretary of State, under the old confederation, has ever been published. It is valuable from the elevated character of the actors, and from the interest of the scene described.

Some of our Patriots, who think there is a national repulsion between independence and good breeding, may be horrified at the courtier-like address of Mr. Adams, and feel quite indignant that republicanism should have observed a proper decorum before royalty. We admire in Mr. Adams' conduct that good sense and dexterity that has distinguished most of our foreign ministers in their intercourse with European courts. The style is simple, and, we think, more republican than the inflated bombast that characterizes most of our present productions. It is what we seldom meet, the plain language of a sensible man.

Dear Sir:—During my interview with the Marquis of Carmarthen, he told me that it was customary for every foreign minister, at his first presentation to the king, to make his majesty some compliments conformable to the spirit of his credentials; and when Sir Clement Cottrell, Domestic Master of the ceremonies, came to inform me that he should accompany me to the Secretary of State, and to court, he said that every foreign minister whom he had attended to the queen, had always made a harangue to her majesty; and he understood, though he had not been present, that they always harangued the king. On Tuesday evening the Baron de Nolkin (Dutch ambassador) called upon me, and said he came from the Baron de Nolkin (Swedish envoy), and had been conversing upon the singular situation I was in, and they agreed in opinion that it was indispensable that I should make a speech, and that it should be as complimentary as possible: All this was parallel to the advice lately given by the Comte de Vergennes to Mr. Jefferson. So that finding that it was a custom established at both these great courts, and that this court and the foreign ministers expected it, I thought I could not avoid it, although, my first thought and inclination had been to deliver my credentials silently and retire. At one, on Wednesday the 1st of June, the master of ceremonies called at my house, and went with me to the Secretary of State's office, in Cleveland Row, where the Marquis of Carmarthen received me, and introduced me to Mr. Frazier, his under secretary, who had been, as his lordship said, interrupted in that office, through all the changes in administration, for thirty years, having first been appointed by the Earl of Holderness. After a short

With great and sincere esteem, I have the honor to be, dear Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

JOHN ADAMS.

His Excellency John Jay, Esq. Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs.

FROM THE NASHVILLE CLARION.

RED RIVER.

A gentleman immediately from exploring the lands on the waters of Red River, gives the following sketch, extracted from a letter wrote to a friend, who requested information of him:

"I regret that I cannot comply generally with your request. From the curiosity, which I have been able to take of the country, I have satisfied myself that too much cannot be said of the soil, climate, situation, and natural advantages of the district on Red River, and its tributary streams, between the latitude of 33 and 35. It affords a soil and climate that embraces all the staples of the Union (except sugar) to the greatest perfection. It contains more real first rate cultivable land than any one of the western states: the bottoms, and what may be termed low grounds for 500 miles above the great raft on Red River are on an average 10 miles wide, and I have seen few spots with any traces of an overflow. This tract of land is in places covered with valuable timber of very little undergrowth, and other places the most beautiful prairies. As far as I have seen, the prairies are surrounded with the best kind of timber I saw, in fact, better than any prairie country I have seen, either on the Ohio or Mississippi. The land back from these bottoms affords a variety of soil for many miles, a great proportion very good and interspersed with beautiful rich prairies, and especially on the west of the main river; and on the south of Sulphur Fork. The branch empties in a short distance above the great raft, and has for about 500 miles, as good land as there is in the United States.

No section of the Union of an equal extent can boast so many advantages. As to the grand raft, it is more a bug-bear than a reality, as it is fact that large vessels passed it every month last year, and with a very small expense it can be rendered navigable at all times. The country is settling fast, as the prospect of gain is such that emigration cannot be stopped. Last year there were only about 100 families on Red River above the raft; now there are more than 800, and from the best information I can obtain, there are ten thousand acres planted in corn, which will, in all probability produce four hundred thousand bushels of grain: this of itself will ensure an abundant supply of emigrants, and pork to any amount may be engaged at five dollars a hundred. Persons emigrating who can conveniently drive horses and cattle, are advised to do so, as most of the emigrants come by water and have to supply themselves from the stock in the country. A better stock country there is not in the universe, I expect. It is generally well watered, and in many places are valuable mill seats: the general course of Red River is a little south of east; that of Sulphur Fork east; Little River; about 250 miles above the raft, about 300 miles navigable, course south of west, heads in the Arkansas mountains.

I have no doubt that Red River and its branches will be capable of affording, in ten years, more strength and wealth than all the Mississippi and Missouri country above the 33d degree of latitude. Very valuable mines and beds of iron ore are found in abundance, and I have no doubt but copper and the precious metals will be found. As to the inhabitants, they are not such as generally settle new countries—they are more industrious, and mostly belong to the Methodist church, the preachers of which society (six in number) are of unimpeachable character. No section of the Union can boast of more order.

In a commercial point of view, this country will have more advantages than any other west of the Mississippi; as there will be a trade with the Spaniards in the neighborhood of the mines of Santa Fe, &c. the distance is much less than is generally imagined, and the country a level dry plain—down Red River will at all times be a good market, and if the supply be greater than the demand on that stream, New Orleans may be furnished at a season of the year when the Ohio and Mississippi are frozen up, and that is the season too when produce generally bears the best price, being the most favorable to ship to the islands. There can be no doubt but the government unauthorised & the settlers without title, but it is understood that the Indian title will be extinguished this fall by Governor Clark, and the land, as soon as it can be brought into market. Interest and policy require this to be done; the settlement is on an exposed frontier, where the United States are as vulnerable as any where else, and where supplies, &c. in case of war, will be very much needed, and even in case an enemy should invade New Orleans in the winter season, when no assistance could be obtained from the Ohio or Mississippi settlements, because of these streams being frozen up, an efficient force could be moved from Red River for its support.

The last war was near proving this argument. It was a providential and unlooked for rise in the waters of Cumberland and Ohio rivers, and the pleasant weather, that enabled General Carroll and General Thomas to reach New Orleans in time to save it.

Planters' Bank of Prince George's county, April 29, 1819.

THE holders of stock in this institution are hereby notified, that the third instalment of five dollars on each share, is required to be paid at the Banking House, in Upper Marlborough, on the first day of July next.

Under the charter if any stockholder shall fail to make regular payment free from interest, his money in Bank shall remain free from interest, and not entitled to dividend, until such instalment shall have been paid; and the dividend thereafter to be made to such stockholder, as well upon the money regularly paid, as upon that which after default, shall be computed off from the time that such instalment was made good.

By order of the Board, THURMAN TYLER, Cashier.

Planters' Bank of Prince George's county, May 6, 1819.

THE stockholders in this institution are hereby notified, that an election for twelve Directors will be held at the Banking House, in Upper Marlborough, on Monday the 21st day of June next, to commence at 3 o'clock in the morning, and close at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. All votes to be given, to be by ballot, delivered in person, or by proxy.

Agreeably to the charter of the Bank, two of the present Directors are not eligible.

By order of the Board, THURMAN TYLER, Cashier.

May 12—w36

WASHINGTON

Wednesday, May 12.

An attempt is making to produce an impression on the public mind, of an intention to convene Congress at a day earlier than that established by the Constitution.

At the state elections of the present year, the people of Ohio are to give their votes on the expediency of calling a convention for the revision of their constitution.

The miscarriage of the Missouri State Bill, at the last session of Congress, and the question which caused its failure, have naturally produced much excitement in the Territory concerned.

Though a large majority of the writers advocate the admission of slavery into their territory, or at least oppose any restriction upon the will of the people of Missouri, in that respect.

Some of those who oppose the restriction, we are sorry to see, have indulged themselves in language rather inflammatory, and perhaps unauthorized by the political condition of the territory.

It is unnecessary to appeal to the passions of the people of the territory, and language such as this, being useless, is misplaced.

It is sufficient to know the wishes of the people of the respectable territory interested, and Congress will make its decision without being at all influenced by the language of violence or menace.

As a measure of sound policy, and perhaps the only practicable one, consistently with the principles of humanity for ridding the white population of the Southern States of one of the greatest evils they begin to hail this society as their deliverer.

But there is another and more important point of view in which the probable benefits of this Society should be considered—it is the facilities which will be afforded for spreading the Gospel and for Christianizing the heathen of the African continent.

Influenced by these views and reasons, the Synod of North Carolina, at their last annual meeting, appointed a committee to express by letter their approbation of the Society over which you preside, and their willingness to cooperate with you in the laudable object of your undertaking.

While we as a committee make this pledge for the Synod, we feel confident that we express their sentiments by assuring you, that the ability and zeal with which the business of the Society has been managed, have inspired them with confidence in the result.

In such hands, indeed, guided and supported by an all-wise and gracious Providence, the Society must, by a patient continuance, meet with abundant success.

And that this may be the case, is our fervent desire and prayer to God.

To you we shall be under lasting obligations for devoting so much of your time and talents to this common cause.

My useful life be spared for many years—May you find in the discharge of duty the reward of a good conscience—and may you experience in this world the rich consolations and blessings of the Gospel, and in the world to come, life everlasting!

The appointment of the committee appears in the subjoined extract: In behalf of the committee, I have the honor to be, your respectful and obedient servant.

METEOROLOGICAL.

J. J. Astor, Esq. has kindly permitted an examination of a journal kept at Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia river, by an officer of his ship, the Beaver.

Table with 2 columns: Weather condition and corresponding number. Cloudy 116, Rain 122, Clear 164, Fresh gales and squally 18, Snow 4, Hail 5, Thunder and lightning 3, Frost, hail, ice 8.

The winds were principally from the W. and S. W. In May, 1811, they planted a garden with a variety of seeds, and sowed clover, timothy, and other grass seeds.

We are requested, (says the Southern Patriot) to mention that the statement made by Sailing-Master JATRAS Loomis, to the Secretary of the Navy, respecting the destruction of the Negro Fort, in East Florida, in July, 1815, by the land and naval forces of the United States, as appeared in the National Intelligencer of the 24th ult.

By the Rev. Mr. Addison, at Peter Grove, on Thursday evening last, JAMES B. BENVENUE, Esq. to Miss JANE PETER, daughter of the late David Peter, Esq.

On the 10th ult. at his residence, in Saratoga county, N. Y. Col. ADAM COMSTOCK, in the 80th year of his age. In his death he beheld another of the few surviving patriots of the revolution descending to the tomb.

By the Rev. Mr. Addison, at Peter Grove, on Thursday evening last, JAMES B. BENVENUE, Esq. to Miss JANE PETER, daughter of the late David Peter, Esq.

By the Rev. Mr. Addison, at Peter Grove, on Thursday evening last, JAMES B. BENVENUE, Esq. to Miss JANE PETER, daughter of the late David Peter, Esq.

By the Rev. Mr. Addison, at Peter Grove, on Thursday evening last, JAMES B. BENVENUE, Esq. to Miss JANE PETER, daughter of the late David Peter, Esq.

By the Rev. Mr. Addison, at Peter Grove, on Thursday evening last, JAMES B. BENVENUE, Esq. to Miss JANE PETER, daughter of the late David Peter, Esq.

By the Rev. Mr. Addison, at Peter Grove, on Thursday evening last, JAMES B. BENVENUE, Esq. to Miss JANE PETER, daughter of the late David Peter, Esq.

By the Rev. Mr. Addison, at Peter Grove, on Thursday evening last, JAMES B. BENVENUE, Esq. to Miss JANE PETER, daughter of the late David Peter, Esq.

By the Rev. Mr. Addison, at Peter Grove, on Thursday evening last, JAMES B. BENVENUE, Esq. to Miss JANE PETER, daughter of the late David Peter, Esq.

By the Rev. Mr. Addison, at Peter Grove, on Thursday evening last, JAMES B. BENVENUE, Esq. to Miss JANE PETER, daughter of the late David Peter, Esq.

By the Rev. Mr. Addison, at Peter Grove, on Thursday evening last, JAMES B. BENVENUE, Esq. to Miss JANE PETER, daughter of the late David Peter, Esq.

By the Rev. Mr. Addison, at Peter Grove, on Thursday evening last, JAMES B. BENVENUE, Esq. to Miss JANE PETER, daughter of the late David Peter, Esq.

By the Rev. Mr. Addison, at Peter Grove, on Thursday evening last, JAMES B. BENVENUE, Esq. to Miss JANE PETER, daughter of the late David Peter, Esq.

By the Rev. Mr. Addison, at Peter Grove, on Thursday evening last, JAMES B. BENVENUE, Esq. to Miss JANE PETER, daughter of the late David Peter, Esq.

By the Rev. Mr. Addison, at Peter Grove, on Thursday evening last, JAMES B. BENVENUE, Esq. to Miss JANE PETER, daughter of the late David Peter, Esq.

By the Rev. Mr. Addison, at Peter Grove, on Thursday evening last, JAMES B. BENVENUE, Esq. to Miss JANE PETER, daughter of the late David Peter, Esq.

A correspondent informs us, that the Fisheries on the Potomack were generally broken up between the 4th and 8th instant, when there was a considerable fresh in the river, from rains above, and while there was a considerable abundance of fish. The take of shad, and herrings, although generally abundant, has not been so beneficial as in former years, from the back country wagons not visiting, as heretofore, the upper landings, in their usual number; the very low price of flour, bacon, &c. may perhaps account for this.

By a report made to the assembly of New York, it appears that the whole number of Indians within it is 4,976. Oneidas 1,031. The land possessed by all the Indians is 271,323 acres—by the Oneidas, 20,000. All the land is estimated \$ 1,626,000.

We are requested, (says the Southern Patriot) to mention that the statement made by Sailing-Master JATRAS Loomis, to the Secretary of the Navy, respecting the destruction of the Negro Fort, in East Florida, in July, 1815, by the land and naval forces of the United States, as appeared in the National Intelligencer of the 24th ult.

By the Rev. Mr. Addison, at Peter Grove, on Thursday evening last, JAMES B. BENVENUE, Esq. to Miss JANE PETER, daughter of the late David Peter, Esq.

On the 10th ult. at his residence, in Saratoga county, N. Y. Col. ADAM COMSTOCK, in the 80th year of his age. In his death he beheld another of the few surviving patriots of the revolution descending to the tomb.

By the Rev. Mr. Addison, at Peter Grove, on Thursday evening last, JAMES B. BENVENUE, Esq. to Miss JANE PETER, daughter of the late David Peter, Esq.

By the Rev. Mr. Addison, at Peter Grove, on Thursday evening last, JAMES B. BENVENUE, Esq. to Miss JANE PETER, daughter of the late David Peter, Esq.

By the Rev. Mr. Addison, at Peter Grove, on Thursday evening last, JAMES B. BENVENUE, Esq. to Miss JANE PETER, daughter of the late David Peter, Esq.

By the Rev. Mr. Addison, at Peter Grove, on Thursday evening last, JAMES B. BENVENUE, Esq. to Miss JANE PETER, daughter of the late David Peter, Esq.

By the Rev. Mr. Addison, at Peter Grove, on Thursday evening last, JAMES B. BENVENUE, Esq. to Miss JANE PETER, daughter of the late David Peter, Esq.

By the Rev. Mr. Addison, at Peter Grove, on Thursday evening last, JAMES B. BENVENUE, Esq. to Miss JANE PETER, daughter of the late David Peter, Esq.

By the Rev. Mr. Addison, at Peter Grove, on Thursday evening last, JAMES B. BENVENUE, Esq. to Miss JANE PETER, daughter of the late David Peter, Esq.

By the Rev. Mr. Addison, at Peter Grove, on Thursday evening last, JAMES B. BENVENUE, Esq. to Miss JANE PETER, daughter of the late David Peter, Esq.

By the Rev. Mr. Addison, at Peter Grove, on Thursday evening last, JAMES B. BENVENUE, Esq. to Miss JANE PETER, daughter of the late David Peter, Esq.

By the Rev. Mr. Addison, at Peter Grove, on Thursday evening last, JAMES B. BENVENUE, Esq. to Miss JANE PETER, daughter of the late David Peter, Esq.

By the Rev. Mr. Addison, at Peter Grove, on Thursday evening last, JAMES B. BENVENUE, Esq. to Miss JANE PETER, daughter of the late David Peter, Esq.

By the Rev. Mr. Addison, at Peter Grove, on Thursday evening last, JAMES B. BENVENUE, Esq. to Miss JANE PETER, daughter of the late David Peter, Esq.

By the Rev. Mr. Addison, at Peter Grove, on Thursday evening last, JAMES B. BENVENUE, Esq. to Miss JANE PETER, daughter of the late David Peter, Esq.

By the Rev. Mr. Addison, at Peter Grove, on Thursday evening last, JAMES B. BENVENUE, Esq. to Miss JANE PETER, daughter of the late David Peter, Esq.

By the Rev. Mr. Addison, at Peter Grove, on Thursday evening last, JAMES B. BENVENUE, Esq. to Miss JANE PETER, daughter of the late David Peter, Esq.

CITY ORDINANCE.

AN ACT to prevent Goats from running at large within the city of Washington.

Enacted by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the City of Washington, That from and after the publication of this act, it shall be the duty of the police constables, and lawful for any other person to kill and destroy any animal of the goat kind, that shall be found running at large within the city of Washington.

Approved, May 11, 1819. BENJ. G. ORR, Mayor.

British Consulate General, Washington, May 13, 1819. In consequence of the presence of Mr. James Patton, who has returned to England on his private affairs, Mr. John Crawford is appointed to act as interim; and all masters of British ships, and others having business with the Vice Consulate, are requested to address themselves to him accordingly.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 10, 1819. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the proprietors of Stock, issued under the conversion with France, of the 30th of April, 1808, commonly called Louisiana Stock, that on the 21st of October, next ensuing the date hereof, a further payment on account of the principal of said stock, will be made, at the rate of fifty four per centum on the remaining moiety, or unredeemed portion thereof; and that the same will be paid to the respective proprietors, or to their attorneys duly authorized, on the day before mentioned, at the Treasury in Washington, or at such Loan Office, on the books whereof any portion of said stock may stand.

Information is further given, that the interest due, at the time of redemption, on such part of said stock as is held in Europe, will be paid as heretofore in London and Amsterdam, and that the interest on such part of said stock as has been domesticated, will be paid at the same time with the principal, either at the Treasury, or at the Loan Offices, as before mentioned. And it is also hereby made known, that interest on that portion of said Louisiana Stock, intended to be redeemed as aforesaid, will cease and determine on the 21st day of October, 1819.

WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasury. The printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States at Portsmouth, N. H. Boston, Providence, Hartford, New York, Trenton, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Doi. Baltimore, Richmond, Raleigh, Charleston, and Savannah, are requested to insert the foregoing notice, once a week in their respective papers, until the 30th of September next, and to transmit their accounts to the Treasury for payment.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber will attend at his office in Brownsville, in the state of Pennsylvania, on the second Monday in June next, for the purpose of receiving proposals, in writing, for constructing the whole or any part of the UNITED STATES' CANAL between Philadelphia and Washington, in the state of Pennsylvania. A description of the location of the road has been deposited at Uniontown, Brownsville and Washington. Proposals must embrace the entire expense of completing the road in the same manner that the road has been made between Cumberland and Uniontown, with the addition of four feet width. Contractors are to furnish the materials, and finish the work they respectively undertake, before the first day of October, 1820; but in all cases where the owners of the land upon which the road is located, have granted to the Superintendent the right of taking materials, such grant shall enure to the benefit of the Contractor. The proposals will state the price of the work, payable in drafts upon the bank of Steubenville, and also payable at the Treasury of the United States; or they may state the price, one half payable at the Treasury, and the remainder at Steubenville. In neither case will the drafts of the Superintendent be paid in the commercial cities to the east of the city of Washington. DAVID SHRIVER, Superintendent of the U. S. Road, east of Washington, Pennsylvania.

The Editors of the City Gazette, Georgetown Messenger, the Gazette of Baltimore and Philadelphia, in the laws of the United States are published, and the Brownsville, Washington, Fredericktown and Uniontown Gazettes, will insert the foregoing four notices, and forward their accounts to the Superintendent for payment. May 12—wjtun6

New Fountains for making Mineral Waters. We have established, at our Drug, Medicine and Fancy Store, fountains for making So. A Water. The apparatus is in complete order for preparing water of the best quality. Also, in addition to our former stock, we have received per the ship Franklin from Liverpool, and now offer for sale, the following assortment of fancy Soaps, viz. violet, jessamine, almond, otto of roses, orange, Brussels, hilly, cowslip, palm, Ceylon, transparent, palmyra, jonquil, platif, vegetable, lavender, Windsor, bananas for making the skin transparent, and shaving cakes, also, best sweet oil, linseed and lamp oil, paints, glass, glue, vanishes, brushes, &c. EDWARD W. CLARK & CO. Apothecaries and Druggists, Capitol Hill. May 12—eodt

VAN ZANDT & ROCKWELL have removed their Military, Land and General Agency Office to the white house near, and west of the War Office. They continue to pay a high price for the Missouri military lands. May 12—wjt

1,000 DOLLARS. Will be awarded to the first drawn No. this day, in the GRAND NATIONAL GOLFERY. And the floating prize of \$10,000 it is more than probable will also come out. Capital prizes in the wheel, 30,000 DOLLARS. 10,000 DOLLARS. 5,000 DOLLARS. 2 of 1,000 DOLLARS. Only four days more to draw—Present price of tickets only twenty-seven dollars. TICKETS AND SHARES, FOR SALE AT G. DAVIS'S True's Fortunate Lottery Office, Near Dr. Ott's, Pennsylvania Avenue. Where all the high prizes sold in this lottery have been obtained. May 12—

Agency for Patent and Copy Rights. SALES of rights of useful inventions, and copy-right books, may be effected through the medium of this agency. Those who wish to sell, are invited to forward (free of postage) their descriptions and terms, and those inclined to purchase may of the numerous patents in the United States, may address their letters to the subscriber, who will transact the whole business at a moderate charge. WILLIAM BLAGROVE, Office of Agency for Patent and Copy Rights. Washington, May 12—wjt

As the time is fast approaching when the good people of this city will use in their power to make some wholesale alterations in the government of its affairs, by electing such persons to represent them in the next Council as are disposed to act independently, and who will devote their attention to the general good of the city, and not to their own doors and streets—would it not be well, therefore, to hold ward meetings, nominate men of judgment and discretion, and such as are really interested in the faithful administration of our city affairs, and determined to support them? If some such plan, gentlemen, could be adopted, I am induced to believe we should soon find a complete remedy for the many, and I say say, just complaints we have heard of late.

PUBLIC SALES.

PUBLIC SALE. On Saturday the 12th day of June next will be held at public auction, on the premises at 12 o'clock a. m. the following very valuable property in the city of Washington, viz. an excellent brick dwelling house, with every necessary convenient, out house, and well improved and enclosed garden; all in good repair, at the corner of north Water and 18th street west, comprising the lots numbered 1, 2, 28, 29 and 30, in square 105, and now occupied by Tappan Webster. The situation is high, and offers a very desirable residence for a private family.

Also, that well known establishment called the Washington Hotel, on the Pennsylvania avenue, consisting of a very large principal brick building, containing 200 stables well calculated for providing public entertainment on the most extensive scale, and comprising the lots numbered 4 and 5, and part of lot number 15, in square 237.

The terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale. The property is to be sold under the authority of certain deeds of trust, made by the subscriber by Tappan Webster, to secure certain debts due the Bank of Columbia. Abstracts of the titles, which are believed to be unquestionable, will be exhibited at the sale. W. SMITH, Trustee. Georgetown, May 12—18

FURNITURE, &c. WILL be sold at public sale, on Wednesday, the 12th inst. at 4 o'clock p. m. some furniture, to-wit: a pair first rate card tables, a trunk horse comb, and many other articles. D. BATES, auct. May 11—

30,000 lbs. BACON AT AUCTION. WILL be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 18th inst. without reserve, at Smallwood's upper wharf, Eastern Branch, near the Navy Yard, 30,000 lbs. well cured Bacon, the long train, &c. Terms of sale—A credit of 60 days will be given purchasers giving notes with approved sureties. A reasonable discount will be made for the cash. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. GEO. ADAMS, auct. May 12—18

200 lbs. HERRINGS AT AUCTION. WILL be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 15th inst. at Walter Cox's wharf, Eastern Branch, west of the Navy Yard, 200 barrels HERRINGS, neat and gross. They are in good order, being put up this season by experienced persons. Terms of sale—60 days credit, purchasers giving notes with approved sureties. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. GEO. ADAMS, auct. May 12—18

MARSHAL'S SALE. BY virtue of five several writs of Reft facts, from the Hon. Circuit Court of Washington County, to be directed, will be exposed to auction, for cash, on Wednesday the 12th inst. at the bookstore of Joseph Milligan, High Street, Georgetown, the Books and Stationery of said Milligan; seized and taken to satisfy the debts and costs due Messrs. Simpkins & Uphor, Charles Williams, Samuel Smith, and John Holtzman. TENCH RINGGOLD, Marshal. May 8—18

SUMMER HATS. ONE case fashionable straw, cinnamon and black chip hats, just received by JOHN PRADDOY, and Georgetown, May 12—18

District of Columbia. Washington County, to-wit: I hereby certify that James White, of said county, brought before me (as a stray trespassing on his enclosures) a parcel of gold, about fifteen years old; fifteen shanks high; a white lace; one white foot; shod all round; sides much worn; switch tail; trols and canters; has been worked in gear; has manifest signs of having been treated no perceptible brand. Given under hand of me, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, this 8th day of May, 1819. WILLIAM WATERS.

The owner of the above described horse is requested to come forward and claim the same. JAMES WHITE, Living near the Washington Race Ground. May 12—St

NOTICE. ANDREW SPRATT having declined business, requests all those who may be indebted to him to call at his lodgings, at Gibson's hotel, and settle their respective accounts; those who do not speedily attend to this notification, may expect to be called in a way less agreeable to them. N. B. He has about 500 gallons of good Vinegar, which he would be glad to dispose of, on very moderate terms. May 11—6t

PUBLIC SALE. BY virtue and in pursuance of a deed of trust to the subscriber, by Wm. H. Hamer, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises, on Friday the 9th of July next, at 5 o'clock p. m. the following valuable property: 1st. Part of lots 3 and 4, in square 460, fronting on the Pennsylvania avenue, and running through to a rich C street; the improvements are, a three story brick house, a large dry good store, now occupied by Mr. F. Wayne, merchant, a large cellar, and other two story buildings fronting on C street. 2d. Part of lot 1 and 2, in square 460, fronting on the Pennsylvania avenue, next door east of D's hotel, and running through to north C street, with a two story brick house, now occupied by Mr. Handy, hatter. 3d. Part of lot 3, in square 459, fronting on north C street, running through to an avenue with a new two story brick house, newly finished, and a brick building fronting on the avenue, lately used as a hat factory. The terms will be a credit, payable on the day of sale. SAMUEL ELLIOT, Jr. Assignee.

At the same time and place, the subscriber, trustee of Wm. H. Hamer, an insolvent debtor, will proceed to sell at public sale, on a credit, all the right, title and interest of said Hamer, in law and equity, to the above mentioned property. Possession of the lot and 3d. will be given on the purchaser's closing the sales; possession of the 2d will be given after the 1st September next. D. BATES, Trustee. May 10—eodt

STEWARDS TO HIRE. A servant boy about 14 years of age; and a servant girl, aged about 15 years, will be hired for a few months. For Sale, a sweet toned Piano Forte. Apply to D. BATES, auct. May 10—18

TO BE LET. A new house on the Pennsylvania avenue, for one or more years, if lies between Walter Jones, Esq. and Mr. William Wood, (formerly in the front and back rooms below being intended for business, will be let separately, if required; or the residue of the tenement, with the back buildings, will be separately let for a private family. THOMAS THURSTON, May 10—eodw

HORSE FOR SALE. A Handsome young saddle horse, upwards of 15 hands high, for sale. Enquire at Mr. Tweedy's livery stable, on 8th street west. A credit of 90 days will be given, if desirable, on an approved negotiable note. May 10—3t

FOR BOSTON. The regular packet schooner Midge, Capt. Bears, will take freight or passengers, to Boston, to the captain on board, or to ROBERT KIRBY & CO. They have received, per said schooner, 50 hhd second quality Sugar. 30 bags green Coffee. 10 do. old Java do. What they will sell for cash, or good paper. Georgetown, May 11—eodt

A PAW IN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH FOR SALE. A Paw in St. John's Church, is offered for sale. Application to be made within eight days. For terms apply to D. BATES, auct. May 10—6t

FROM A BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENT.

That specie is merchandise has been proved; it is thought, incontestably, yet it is still viewed as being the soundest test for the circulating medium. This may be proved by accounts from Philadelphia. Bills there, on Europe, are at 2 per cent. advance; specie from the banks at par. If this is continued, to be paid; Homo is wrong.

Suppose I have a friend in England, and have here at my disposal \$20,000. This sum I draw from the bank, and send to Europe, in specie, \$20,000 800

I draw, at 4 per cent. And get all the charges deducted for my specie in Europe, 5 per cent. advance, \$21,800

I repeat this operation every month, for a year only, and make on \$20,000, \$21,800

Is there any impediment to my performing this operation weekly? And, if I can, cannot many more do so? Is it not done? And can specie payments continue?

