THE LATE ANNIVERSARY has been celebrated with enthusiasm in all parts of the United States, and though many of the sentiments uttered on the occasion are strongly marked by the prejudices and passions of party, they generally breathe a spirit of devotion to our free institutions that shame the clamors of the disaffected. To many places the day was celebrated by Sabbath schools. The number of scholars that attended the celebration at Richmond, Virginia, amounted to upwards of 830; they marched in procession to Trinity church, attended by the civil, judicial, and military officers, where an appropriate address was delivered; at White Plains, N. Y., 500 children, attached to similar institutions, joined in the ceremonies of the day; and at Hartford, Conn. 1300 were present.

At the celebration in Providence R. I., forty veterans of the revolution (whose names and ages are given in the Providence American) attended the dinner given them by the young men of that town.—Capt. Watterman, the oldest, was 83 in August; the youngest, who enlisted as a drummer, is over 90 years of age. Four colored persons also attended, one of whom Watson, was a captain in the black regiment raised in Rhode Island, which did excellent service in the revolutionary war. Whole number present, 44. Two years ago at the jubilee 111 attended. The worthy old soldiers were highly pleased with the hospitality extended to them. One of them had a drum with him which he carried in the revolutionary war.

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

The officers present, it is said, were Col. Pickering, now eighty-three—col. Trimblebell, of New York, col. Rice, of Vermont, and Gen. Smith, of Port-Louis, who attended the meeting, who had not been present many years before.

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

Mr. McDuffee's Speech. We now give the substance of Mr. McDuffee's late speech at Columbia, S. C., published in the "Telescope," and probably revised by himself, in preference to making out a report of what he said at full length; and we now insert it, that it may follow the proceedings at Baltimore and Washington, published in the last "Register," having for their object the promotion of those good feelings, through mutual benefits conferred and received, which Mr. M'D. seems so intent on destroying—if it be possible to work upon his southern friends to "calculate the value of the union," and to those who opposed it by some other calculations which, perhaps, have never entered into the consideration of these bold politicians. They, and their fellow dependents may cause a great excitement, but the thought of a state of affairs in South Carolina to allay it, by simply turning the "backs of their backs" towards them, or by saying "Oho!"—and these thinking men, ever since the age of eighty-nine, and the treaty of 1824 yet remain as the visions of night mare ridden men; and they will feel some of the oppression that is talked of, before they shall stand prepared to resist the operation of the laws and produce a civil war, that a few in individuals may be put into the enjoyment of power not to be expected in a sober and sedate order of things. We wish Mr. McDuffee had seen our procession on the 4th inst. that he might have asked himself—who will these hard-handed mechanics and manufacturers, consent that their workshops shall be rendered desolate—or, will these farmers, men who labor with their own hands, agree to consume British wheat in the shape of British goods, while their own wheat is prohibited to the consumption of the British people? We think that Mr. McDuffee would have answered these questions in the negative! The creations of value in Baltimore, (city and county), because of manufactures, is not less than $500,000 a year, and the value of lands and houses are advanced at least 25 per cent., because of the existence of these manufactures—and the people know it. Destroy the weavers alone, (and they appear to be the direct object of his sedate and withering denunciation), and the population of our city would be instantly diminished to the amount of 10,000 souls—wearers and their families and others connected with or dependent upon them, in business.

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

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

Charles Carroll. The mayor of New York received, on the fourth of July, a letter from the rev. Dr. Rawson, accompanied by a copy of the Declaration of Independence, engraved on copper, to be used on the successive anniversaries of the great national festival. What gives peculiar value to this document is the signature of Charles Carroll, for some other calculations which, perhaps, have never entered into the consideration of these bold politicians. They, and their fellow dependents may cause a great excitement, but the thought of a state of affairs in South Carolina to allay it, by simply turning the backs of their hands towards them, or by saying "Oho!"—and these thinking men, ever since the age of eighty-nine, and the treaty of 1824 yet remain as the visions of night mare ridden men; and they will feel some of the oppression that is talked of, before they shall stand prepared to resist the

The following is a copy:

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

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—THE FUTURE.

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Hamilton College Library
Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

August, 1826.

Stephen N. Rowan, pastor of the eighth
Presbyterian church, New York.

John Gibson, pastor of the reformed
Presbyterian church, Baltimore,

Mr. Adams and the Weavers of Baltimore. In the account of the proceedings on the late anniversary, in Baltimore, it was stated that the weavers, during the procession, wore a piece of shambrey, from which a coat was made by the tailors for the venerable Carroll—it was, subsequently resolved to transmit another portion of the same piece to Mr. Adams, which caused the following correspondence:

Baltimore, July 11, 1828.

To his excellency John Quincy Adams, president, etc., etc.—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th of July, with the handsome specimen of domestic goods manufactured in the streets of this city, and in the ranks of the civic procession which took place here on the fourth of July. As that day was signalized by the commencement of a work which deeply concerns the fortunes of our city, it is with great gratification that we observe the wishes with which, on a late occasion, you expressed for the success of the enterprise. Having presented a part of the same specimen of domestic industry to the venerable Carroll, the surviving signer of the instrument which declared our independence, we thought the remainder would be a suitable compliment to one who had on so many occasions sustained our public rights with such consummate knowledge and ability.

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

Your very obedient servants,

JONATHAN NESBIT, sec'y.
WILLIAM KNOLL,
On behalf of the weavers of Baltimore.

Washington, 12th July, 1828.

Messrs. Jonathan Nesbit, sec'y, and Wm. Knoll.

Baltimore, June 27th.

Your very obliging letter, with the handsome specimen of domestic goods manufactured in the streets of your city, and in the ranks of the civic procession, on the fourth instant, for which I tender you our grateful acknowledgments.

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

Independence and union are the ends of internal improvement, and domestic industry, the means of the American patriot; and so inseparably are they connected together, that it is impossible, but by the pursuit and promotion of the one, to secure and perpetuate the other. My good wishes, and my earnest prayers, are, therefore, for the success of the great undertaking, upon which you have commenced with so much spirit and enthusiasm. I have read with great interest the account of the proceedings in Lexington. By the declaration, that first opened the ground for your link of lasting union between the Atlantic and the west. With the thanks, accept and tender to the weavers of Baltimore, the salutation of your, and their friend and fellow-citizen,

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

The citizens of the first congressional district. Patriotism as well as respect for the safety and perpetuity of the state, of course, the legislators of the state, at its ensuing session, will have to elect two United States senators.

Gilbert Stuart, the celebrated historical portrait painter, died at Boston on the 11th inst. His fame is associated with the progress of the arts in America, and by competent judges he has been pronounced the best painter, in his line, of the age. As a man he was beloved for his virtues, and carried with him to the grave the esteem of a numerous body of friends. The Boston Gazette in its last issue says: "It is not by those who are proud of the genius of Mr. Stuart, alone, that regret will outlive the name he has left, and the works he has achieved, the reputation which he has associated with the image of Washington, and rendered co-existent with the recollection of many of the most distinguished advocates of our independence, will console them when the first burst of their grief shall pass, and soften, after a time, the anguish of bereavement.

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

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company have issued proposals for the excavation, embankment, and walling, of the 11 miles of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, as announced in the last page of the head of the Little Falls to the head of the Great Falls of the Potomac river.

Piracy and murder! The Norfolk Beacon of Tuesday, contains the following letter, dated:

"We have here the account of a piratical vessel having captured a French ship from Vera Cruz bound to Bordeaux, and after having murdered the passengers and crew, amounted to eighty three souls, plundered the vessel of goods, of the value of $350,000; they sank her off Cape Antonio. They afterwards captured an American schooner, from Xagua bound to New York, with several young ladies on board, who were going there for their education, and cut all their throats. This latter vessel having been found, a man was apprehended in Granville, who proved to have been the pilot of the pirate, and he was taken to New York. This story is current here, and I am much inclined to believe it to be true."

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

The south. The most bitter things are still said of, and done in opposition to the tariff in South Carolina, and among other violent proceedings had at Columbia, on the night of the 20th ult. the tariff bill, together with the effigies of Messrs. Clay, Webster, Everett, Mathew Carey, Taylor of New-York, and Mallary, were burnt amid a large concourse of spectators.

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

Mr. Jefferson's death. The Nat. Intelligencer says—At the time of Mr. Jefferson's death, his debts amounted to $107,000. This we know, from having seen a list, accompanied by a bill, giving its correctness. From the sales of personal estate, in January, 1827, and the funds which came into his hands, his executor has paid the sum of $12,940 on account of the interest accruing on that debt, and the sum of $35,000 in part discharge of it. There is, therefore, at this time, the sum of $72,000, remaining unpaid, to pay which, the lands of Mr. Jefferson are now offered for sale.

Valuable lands for sale.

The lands of the estate of Thomas Jefferson, deceased, lying in the counties of Campbell and Bedford, will be offered on the premises, if not previously sold privately, on Monday, the 29th of September next.

Likewise, Monticello, in the county of Albemarle, with the lands of the said estate adjacent thereto, the offices of judge of the supreme court of the state. The lands included in the estate of Joseph W. Randolph, of Monticello, will join in the conveyance, and will make the titles perfect.

Thomas Jefferson Randolph, exec. of Thomas Jefferson, deceased, July 12, 1828.

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

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

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

Coal in Pennsylvania. This great state abounds in valuable mineral productions, which being "dug from the bowels of the harmless earth," daily add to its wealth. The iron mines are extensive, but coal is supposed to be the most productive of all. It is found in various parts of the quantity of that article in Luzerne county is taken.
from the Easton Sentinel, and contains some interesting calculations relating to that production.

Of the valley of the Wyoming is eighteen miles. The average breadth of the coal 3 miles, making an area of 63 square miles, of coal, or 195,415,800 cubic yards. Each cubic yard in the strata is computed to weigh one ton. Fifteen yards is the average thickness of several strata, as has been ascertained. Multiply the above area by 15, and the produce will be 2,927,252,000 cubic yards or tons in the valley of Wyoming. Above the valley and adjoining it, is the Lackawanna section which is about 26 miles long, and on an average, one-third of a mile in width. Pursuing the computation as above, this section would yield 606,484,008 tons of coal.

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

To exhaust the formation of coal in 1,000 years there must be taken away on an average 4,033,280 tons per annum. Allow 4 tons to a family, this quantity would supply 1,003,300 families during ten centuries, which at the average number of ten to a family, would be a population of 10,033,000, which is more than the population of the United States was in 1830. To pursue the calculation, suppose coal be removed at the rate of 1,000,000 tons per annum. This feature of coal would not be exhausted in less than 6,003 years. The rate of consumption at New York, in 12 days from 1813 to 1818, would require that twenty-seven boats or thereabout, be employed, to transport 40 tons each, and making two trips per month during 8 months in the year, would convey 250,000 tons to market. This work requires, that twenty-seven boats or thereabout, be loaded and pass on daily.

AMERICAN NAVY. The American navy consists of fifty vessels: of which there are seven 74's, or ships of the line; seven 44's, or frigates of the first class; four of the line of 36, including the Fulton steam ship; thirteen sloops of war; seven schooners, and other vessels. The 74's are the Independence, Franklin, Washington, Columbus, Ohio, North Carolina, and Delaware—the frigate Susquehanna, the Constitution, United States, Macedonian, Brandywine and Hudson, Congress, Constellation, Macedonian, and Fulton—the sloops of war are the John Adams, Cygnet, Hornet, Erie, Ontario, Peacock, Boston, Lexington, Vinegeme, Warren, Natchez, Falmouth and Fairfield; the schooners are, among others, the Dolphin, Grampus, Pursuer, Shark, Fox, Alert, and Sea Gull. At the present time, nineteen of the above are in ordinary and twenty-one are in commission. In addition, five ships of the line, six frigates, and three sloops of war are now building, and in a state of forwardness. The Constitution, United States, and Constellation frigates were launched, in 1797 and are the oldest vessels in the navy; the age of the Constitution and United States, 1798; the Hawaii, 1803, from which time till 1813, an interval of ten years, no public vessel was built. The Macedonian frigate and Alert were on war, captured in that year, have ever since remained in the navy.

Of the vessels at sea, the Delaware 74, Jara 44, Ontario, Lexington, Wasp 18, and Esopus 14, form a squadron, in the Mediterranean, of which the former is the flag ship. The Brandywine 44, Vinegeme 18, and Dolphin 12, are in the Pacific; the Macedonian 36, and Boston 18, on the coast of Brazil; the Constitution 86, the Hornet 18, Erie 18, Natchez 18, Falmouth 18, Grampus 12, and Shark 12, are in the West Indies.

NAVAL. The U. S. schooner Shark, captain McKee- veey and the U. S. ship Hornet, captain Claxton, have arrived at Pensacola, with officers and crew of second rate health. The former arrived on the 18th, the latter on the 20th of June.

The U. S. ship Erie, captain Turner, has arrived below at New York, in 19 days from Havana—all well.

An elegant sloop of war called the Fairfield, was launched from the navy yard at New York, on the 29th ult.

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

THE FRIGATE CONSTITUTION. A friend has recently furnished the editors of the Boston Commercial Gazette, with the following interesting article relating to "Old Ironsides."—On the 4th inst. this favorite and fortunate ship came up and anchored off the navy yard. When off India-wharf, she fired a national salute in honor of the day.

The return of this noble frigate to the place of her nativity, and on the 4th of July too, may be reckoned among the most auspicious events the country has ever attended either. She was launched from Hart's ship yard at the North End, in October, 1779, and is consequently nearly thirty years old. She joined the French fleet, which was constructing her birth, which was only effected at the third trial, was seized upon by the enemies of a navy as prophetic of ill luck! With how little reason, her brilliant career has fully demonstrated. We may safely challenge the annals of naval history to name the ship that has done so much to fill the measure of her country's glory—She sailed on her first cruise, on Sunday the 5th of July, 1798, under the command of capt. Samuel Nicholson, and returned about the middle of November. This was during the brief war with the French republic. We note the appointment of Isaac Hull as her 4th lieutenant. In May, 1803, com. Ed. Preble was appointed to her command, and in June he sailed with the squadron for the Mediterranean, destined to act against Tripoli. As to all connected with this scene of war, it is well known the Constitution acted a conspicuous part, in fact bore the brunt of the battle. After the death of the President of Phila- delphia of 44 guns, she was for a long time the only frigate on the station, and being ably seconded by the smaller vessels with the gallant Decatur, did more to stem the tide of enemy's ships than the most brilliant event of a naval career, was, of course, a national salute.

In short, such a variety of service and perilous adventure have ever been denied her that always attended her. She was launched on the 18th of July from the ship yard at New York, and on the 17th discovered and was chased by a British squadron consisting of the Africa 64, and four frigates, for three days and three nights. She escaped at last by skilful management, and arrived in Bos- ton harbor on the 20th of July.—This was one of the most brilliant exploits of the war.—After remaining a few days in port she sailed again, and on the 19th of August fell in with, and after an engagement of thirty minutes, captured the British Guerriques of 40 guns, and 362 men. After burning her, capt. Hull re- turned again to Boston, on the 30th August, and soon gave up the command to capt. William Bainbridge, who, with the same crew, shortly after sailed on another cruise to South America, where on the 29th of December of the same year, after no engagement of about two hours, she captured H. M. ship Java of 34 guns, and 362 men, and wards of 400 men. This was one of the severest con- tests of the war. The Java was likewise burned as the Constitution returned again to Boston.
In June, 1813, Capt. Charles Stewart was appointed to be in command of the last ship of the squadron that proceeded to sea, notwithstanding Boston was then blockaded by seven ships of war. She returned on the 4th of April, 1814, having accomplished the object of her cruise in four months. She captured H. B. M. ship Cyane of 34 guns, and Levant of 21 guns, and upwards of 300 men. The Cyane arrived safe and now forms a part of our navy, but the Levant was recaptured. The Constitution herself was chased by a squadron under Sir George Collier, consisting of the Leander and Newcastle of 50 guns each, and the Ilcas of 44. Her usual good fortune however attended her, and she arrived safe in the United States. Peace had now been proclaimed, and she remained unemployed again we believe, with a single exception, until the cruise from which she has just returned, after an absence of more than three years, the details of which have not yet transpired.

She is now to undergo all necessary repairs, and on the first emergency will, forthwith, be ready to answer some emergency for which she has been so long prepared. Her officers are examined at the navy yard in Charlestown, where they imbibe, we suppose, as much worth while as the worst listener can gather. The ship has been examined in the Navy Yard at Charlestown, and the crew have received their wages and theirPay for the last cruise.

The Java's loss, killed, wounded and missing, was 103; the Java's, 15; Cyane's 33; Levant's, 72—total, 312. The Guerriere's loss, killed, wounded and missing, was 103; the Java's, 16; Cyane's, 33; Levant's, 39—total, 341; or in a proportion of two and a half to one. The prisoners were nearly one thousand.

DISTURBANCE WITH THE INDIANS. From the (Little Rock). Arkansas Gazette, June 11. We are sorry to learn, by several gentlemen from the post of Arkansas, that a serious disturbance has recently arisen between some of the citizens of that place and a party of Indians who were encamped in that vicinity, which unfortunately resulted in the death of two Choctaws, who of the other objects committed to the commissioners will be examined by the citizens of that place, that the Choctaws will attempt to avenge the death of the two Indians; and guards have been kept out every night for some time.

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

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

*The post rider on the route to Monroe C. H. informs, that a gentleman, a few days ago, who was direct from the Choctaw village in the Bayou Bartholomew; and
This disturbance, we hope, will have the effect of causing the whites or the numerous strolling parties of Indians, who are constantly prowling through the territory, killing up the game, and committing petty depredations on the property of our citizens.

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

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Cuba. By the last accounts a most distressing drought prevailed in this island; the crops suffered severely, and in some parts it was necessary to drive the cattle four or five leagues to water. A singular disease termed the dengue afflicted the inhabitants; it commences with rankling pains and fever, at the termination of which, every person finds himself afflicted with soreness and pains, either in the hands, face, feet, legs, ears, fingers, hips, teeth, jaws, back, neck, or in some part of the body—and, however serious it might be in the afflicted, it seldom fails of affording mirth to the bystanders. It also gives to the eyes an unnatural and glassy appearance, and some are suffering a degree of blindness from it. The disease is most frequent in the heat of summer, and is cured by simple remedies. Com. Laborde was still at Havana sitting out his fleet, for an expedition to Vera Cruz.

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

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COOLNESS.—The phlegmatic indifference of the Turkish character was strikingly apparent in a circumstance that occurred at the battle of Navarino. After the action, a wounded Turk threw himself into the sea, and, after swimming for some time, held hold of the Aleyone. The ship's crew then jumped on board, took hold of his arms, and drew him back to the deck. He made a sign that he wished to have the arm cut off. Dr. Martineng, the chief surgeon, complied with his desire. When the operation was over, he begged a pipe and some tobacco, and sat and smoked his pipe, looking about him all the time. As soon as he had done, without saying a word, he plunged into the sea, and swam back again to his own vessel. [Nat. Intel.]

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

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

Whites. Colored.  
Number in society this year, 31,513 428  
In 1824 36,727 358  
Increase, 2,977 50

ENGINEERING.—The Lancaster Gazette of the 1st inst. gives the following humorous account of the doings of a parcel of vagabonds, who have made the vigorous mechanical kingdom of Naples send ten thousand. It moves on to 1815, "informs us that, the kingdom of Naples sent ten thousand, at the utmost, recrossed the Niemen.

A detachment of troops, number 140, arrived at Albany on Thursday, in canal boats, from Green Bay, via Buffalo, and left for New York in the afternoon, in the steam boat Victory captain Thomas W. Waskin. Their destination is the north-eastern frontier, in the state of Maine. This detachment is accompanied by inspector general Crocken.

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

A new case under a fire policy.

NEW HAVEN LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION. A new seminary, bearing the above title, and recently incorporated, is to be opened in New Haven, in the steamboat Victory, captains Thomas W. Waskin, and Thomas T. Smith, and the city is looking with great interest for the approaching October, or November, under the superintendence of Professor F. Hall, now of Washington College, Connecticut, and Mr. Daniel P. Bacon of the city of New York.

Baltimore Inspections. City register's office, 10th July, 1828.—Amount of inspections in the city of Baltimore, exclusive of those returned to the state during the last quarter, ending 1st, viz.:—  
117,399 do corn meal.  
407 do rye flour.  
3182 do corn meal.  
1135 lbs. and 25½ lbs. of tea.  
181 lbs. flaxseed, rough.  
1463 lbs. raw turpentine.

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

1830 25,507 1834 36,837  
1831 35,957 1825 36,907  
1832 21,933 1836 36,907

EMANUEL KENT, register.
FOREIGN NEWS.

BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

By arrivals at New York and Boston, London papers of the 30th of May, have been received. The changes in the British ministry, of which there were various rumors, have actually taken place, and it is now generally conceded that the present cabinet is a new one, without materials or talent. The liberal part of the cabinet have retired. A new cabinet is, however, to be formed, but it will not possess no materials or talent—and talent was never more necessary. The public conceive that such a ministry cannot stand against the resignations.Earl. Dudley also adheres to his determination to resign.

The ministry, which was constructed on the ruins of the Canning cabinet, is broken to pieces; and the duke of Wellington has again to commence the laborious task of constructing a new cabinet, almost without materials.

The emperor on the 7th of May, had arrived at Ismael. Provisions had been sent off to the sultan in the Meorea. The Turkish fleet have been beyond Cape of Europa, and their force is determined resolution of the pacha to support the cause of Russia.

The Greek bishops are gone from Arta to the coasts, and resolute; and ill Europe capital tranquility prevailed. The Greek festival of the 15th of May, was celebrated with unusual splendor. The procession which was followed by a large crowd, came out one of the side doors of the church, and through the streets to re-enter at the great door. This circumstance has been the more observed, as up to that time, the Christians had been obliged to confine their religious ceremonies to the interior of their churches. The Greeks consider this innovation as a signal favor, and a new pledge of the special protection which is given to their religion.

RUSSIA, TURKEY, &c.

The grand duke Michael set out from St. Peterburg on the 4th, and the emperor on the 7th of May, to join the army. It is said that the army will not pass the Danube till after the emperor's arrival at Ismael. The Turks are reported to have assembled in Belgrade and Romelia, inclusive of the garrisons and fortresses, 20,000 regular troops, 29,000 body guards of the pachas, and about 100,000 militia.

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

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

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

Letters from Jassy, dated May 9, state the Russian attempt to advance with rapidity. The force occupying Moldavia amounted to 29,000 men.

It is also confirmed that the Russian troops crossed the Lower Pruth and the Danube in several corps, on the 7th of May at Roni and Ismael. On their approach the Turks set fire to Galatz, and retired to Brailow. Wallachia and Moldavia were occupied without resistance.

The Russians were expected at Bucharest on the 9th. Russian fleet sailed with 12,000 troops on board, which appeared off the mouth of the Danube, steering for Varno, and the troops were to disembark.

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

The news of Cronstadt became fresh on the 5th, and the flag indicating the opening of navigation was hoisted on the fortress.

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

Copo de Istria has established a national bank, organized a system of taxation, in a great degree extripated a grand house, ordered statistical tables to be prepared in every district, town, &c.

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

FOREIGN NEWS.

BRITAIN.

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

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

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

SPAIN.

The king's return to Madrid is fixed for the 14th of August. The Portuguese soldiers who had retreated into Spain, when fighting under Chaves and Salveira, are preparing to march to Lisbon to form the basis of a royal guard for the infant Don Miguel, under the command of the marquis de Chaves himself, now at Bayonne.

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

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese nobility, or a portion of them, amounting to eighty-three dukes, marquises, &c. &c. have addressed the king of Brazil, assuring him that the throne belongs to him, and beseeching him to assemble the cortes
and to abolish the constitutional charter, as contrary to the fundamental laws of the monarchy.

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

A letter received at Salem, Mass. dated at Batavia, January 25, says ‘Our war still continues. The insurgents have gained considerable advantages over the Dutch.—They have destroyed or burned several vessels on the stocks, and all the buildings and timber—the loss is very considerable. That part of the country from Komborn to Sareagou, is by no means safe.

PUBLIC DINNER TO MR. CAREY.

[From the Kentucky Reporter.]

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

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

The dinner was served at Captain Postlethwait’s inn, in Lexington, June 20, 1828.

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

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


M. Carey, esq.

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

Accept the assurances of my respect and esteem.


The memory of Washington.

The memory of Benjamin Franklin, the great American sage and statesman.

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

The president of the United States.

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

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

Reads and昏迷es—New avenues to commerce—additional bonds to our union—may they open to multiply.

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

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

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

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

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

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

May our manufacturers be consumed, our cattle weaponized, our rivers drained, and our ships blasted to the remotest ends of the earth.

The English corn laws—Pest est ab hoste doceri.

[It is safe to deliberate on such occasions, for an act of mercy.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. CAREY’S ADDRESS.

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

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

The cause in which those efforts have been made which have procured me the high honor conferred on me on the present occasion, has rarely been duly appreciated. It has been too frequently regarded, not merely by its enemies, but by some of its warmest friends, as a mere manufacturing question. This is a very grievous error, which has led to the most pernicious results. It is specifically the cause of the nation—and it may be confidently asserted, that it is paramount to any one that has agitated the public mind, from the organization of our government. It involves neither more nor less than the important question, whether the United States shall avail themselves—whether they shall rise to the height of prosperity and happiness to which they are entitled by the advantages of their situation, or continue exposed to the various returns of distress and embarrassment which have occurred since the close of the war, and have done.
We were, during the whole of that time, dependent on opera and for a great part of the coarse kinds; for most of operatives, thus compelled by erroneous legislation to manufactures Which we're consumed. ced of the restrictive system, clearly twenty years, the object and most other agricultural
prove these positions, I hope try, and their talents, to the establishment of manufactures believe that they would derive great advantages from
Bich enabled us to pay for the immense mass of foreign wherever the climate and soil were suitable, and pro

The war of 1812 produced a revolution in the state of affairs. The exclusion of foreign supplies created a great scarcity of them, which encouraged many of our citizens to devote their time, their capitals, their industry, to the production of manufactures, in which, from the previous impolicy of our government, they labored under all the various disadvantages attendant on new undertakings. Workmen were scarce and unskilful, costly establishments were to tie up in the utmost abundance. This misfortune, and not the reduced prices of manufactured articles, was the depression of manufactures. In consequence reducing the value of farm lands throughout the whole country from 25 to 30 per cent. The evil did not rest here. Farmers, their estates, their families, and their credit were thrown to the market once more to foreign supplies, which were poured in in such quantities, glutting the markets and lowering the prices of the two great staples of the south, as the depression of manufactures had done on farming. In support of this destructive system, the agriculturists of the nation were led, by specious arguments, to believe that they would derive great advantages from the reduced prices of manufactures. Never was human credulity tempted by a more delusive bait—and never was credulity much more severely punished. This truth is universally felt and acknowledged: the capitals, and their抽出, the reduced price of raw materials was thus, of course, converted from customers into suppliers, and the trade of farmers and manufacturers was placed in the counting-houses of foreign manufacturers which we consumed. But the prices of raw materials, which had recently subsided to the enormous amount of $1,200,000,000, to but an annual saving of 15 or 20 dollars, as a set-off against the severe distresses of the farmers, planters and cotton and tobacco planters, of great number of great number of their fellow citizens. He would be an unworthy citizen who could coolly and deliberately agree to this subordination of ourselves to the mercantile combinations of the North. The extensive and very rarey attended to. The war of 1812 was industriously urged the enemy, and the incitements to the war, which was so fatal to the interests of the nation, a most violent hostility and opposition to their claims. Never was our industry so much condescended. The prices of manufactured articles were ever more perfectly warranted. Wages and raw materials had, as I have stated, risen greatly. Wool, which, at the commencement of the war, was 75 cents per pound, rose to three dollars and other articles in nearly the same proportion. The prices of millstones, necessary in some important manufactures, had been enhanced 2, 3, and 4 hundred per cent. Large capitals, necessary in the establishments for the new establishments. Great losses were incurred through the inexpediency and want of skill of the operatives. All these incursions were a direct and necessary increase in the price of manufactured articles. To these obvious considerations no attention was paid. Passion and prejudice prevailed, and the legislature, under the influence of the systematic extermination of commerce, yielded their little and unimportant State interests to the great interests of the nation. The miserable and contemptible charge of extermination closed the ears of the members of congress against the affecting appeals, and steeled their hearts against the sufferings of their fellow citizens. The consequence was, that the blighting effects of a tariff, which took its form and hue from the encouragement of mistakes to a nation swept away, as with “the besom of destruction,” a large portion of the most important manufactures of the country—devoted their little and unimportant funds, and consigned thousands of the operatives to idleness.

The imprudence and injustice of the charge of extermination were greatly increased by the fact that, in the very war which was industriously urged to carry away our commerce, and to ruin our manufactures, and all other agricultural productions, were enhanced in price from 30 to 50 per cent.

The short-sighted and withering policy of 1816 recorded with great force on the farmers, planters and merchants. But having recently gone into a full detail of its operation upon the two former classes, I shall simply state here, that most of those manufacturers and their operatives, thus compelled by erroneous legislation to abandon their former pursuits, became farmers, and were thus, of course, converted from customers into suppliers, glutting the markets and lowering the prices of the two great staples of the south; that is, the depression of manufactures had done on farming.

In support of this destructive system, the agriculturists of the nation were led, by specious arguments, to believe that they would derive great advantages from the reduced prices of manufactures. Never was human credulity tempted by a more delusive bait—and never was credulity much more severely punished. This truth is universally felt and acknowledged: the capitals, and their抽出, the reduced price of raw materials was thus, of course, converted from customers into suppliers, and the trade of farmers and manufacturers was placed in the counting-houses of foreign manufacturers which we consumed. But the prices of raw materials, which had recently subsided to the enormous amount of $1,200,000,000, to but an annual saving of 15 or 20 dollars, as a set-off against the severe distresses of the farmers, planters and cotton and tobacco planters, of great number of their fellow citizens. He would be an unworthy citizen who could coolly and deliberately agree to this subordination of ourselves to the mercantile combinations of the North. The extensive and very rarey attended to. The war of 1812 was industriously urged the enemy, and the incitements to the war, which was so fatal to the interests of the nation, a most violent hostility and opposition to their claims. Never was our industry so much condescended. The prices of manufactured articles were ever more perfectly warranted. Wages and raw materials had, as I have stated, risen greatly. Wool, which, at the commencement of the war, was 75 cents per pound, rose to three dollars and other articles in nearly the same proportion. The prices of millstones, necessary in some important manufactures, had been enhanced 2, 3, and 4 hundred per cent. Large capitals, necessary in the establishments for the new establishments. Great losses were incurred through the inexpediency and want of skill of the operatives. All these incursions were a direct and necessary increase in the price of manufactured articles. To these obvious considerations no attention was paid. Passion and prejudice prevailed, and the legislature, under the influence of the systematic extermination of commerce, yielded their little and unimportant State interests to the great interests of the nation. The miserable and contemptible charge of extermination closed the ears of the members of congress against
ments, and thus has this useful and honorable profession been so generally a losing concern, and ruined perhaps two-thirds, or at least one-half, of those who pursued it, during the whole career of the government. It is impossible, without deep sympathy, to call to recollection the host of high and respectable names, once the pride and ornament of our cities, laid prostrate by a suicidal policy, which this class has steadily and undeniably advocated.

We are frequently warned against the protection of manufactures, by powerful appeals to our sympathy for the distresses of our manufacturing citizens; which, we are assured, must be the lot of our citizens in the event of the great extension of this branch of industry. It might be sufficient to reply to this fact and inference, that there is no great difference between the distress of the English agricultural laborers and that of those employed in manufactures—and that, therefore, if the sufferings of the one class are to be brought as an argument against manufactures, those of the other apply with equal force against agriculture. But waiving this, I deny that there can be any analogy between any part of our population and that of Great Britain. Our debt is about $700,000,000, or six dollars per head, our revenue, 25 or $28,000,000, or less than two dollars and a half per head, collected almost altogether by import—the least burdensome mode of raising revenue. The debt of Great Britain is about £800,000,000, equal to $3,000,000,000, or two hundred and fifty dollars per head. The revenue of this country, therefore, is between $200,000,000, nearly one-half the amount of our entire debt, and probably one-half collected by excise—the most vexatious possible mode of collecting revenue. The annual interest on the British debt is £1,500,000, or $6,000,000, nearly four times the amount of our entire debt, and probably one-fourth of the amount of our entire debt. Moreover, almost every thing eaten, drunk or worn, in that country, is heavily taxed. How then, can there be any inference drawn from one country to the other?

A much more correct and logical reference might be made to the case of France. That country was wasted by one of the most destructive wars waged in Europe for centuries; was finally subdued by infuriated hostile forces, which held it in bondage for two or three years; and was finally condemned to pay a military tribute of 100,000,000 dollars. Notwithstanding all these wasting evils, she has regained her former station by the protecting policy, which excludes, by absolute prohibition, every powerful mode of raising revenue. The debt of France has been transferred from its citizens, accompanied by a wasting drain of $2,200,000? The debt of Great Britain has been imported into England from the United States of North America, various federal, bank, canal, and state securities, to the amount of $3,000,000 equal to $40,500,000.* Suppose the interest to average five and a half per cent. (The interest in the Review is stated at $55,000,000 or $2,650,000.) It amounts to an annual drain of $2,300,000, and for articles with nearly all of which, it cannot be too often repeated, we could have easily supplied ourselves.

This is a most important circumstance, and deserves the serious consideration of our rulers and the nation at large. It proves that all the exportable surplus, of 12,500,000 people—and all our gains by foreign commerce—and that of foreign merchandise—and that for thirteen years we have been mortgaging the country at the rate of three millions of dollars per annum, with an accumulating annual interest of $600,000, nearly one-fourth of our entire wealth.

What would be thought of an individual possessed of boundless wealth, who should be so improvident as to allow his expenditure so far to exceed his regular income as to be obliged annually, to create mortgages on his real estate to the amount of a fourth, a sixth, or an eighth of that income? Would he be justly considered as insane, and unfit to be trusted with the management of his affairs? And is not the case of the U. S. running in debt, and paying that debt with public securities, exactly analogous? Can that policy have been other than vitally and most perniciously wrong, which in thirteen years has encumbered the nation with a foreign debt of $40,500,000, transferred from its citizens, accompanied by a wasting drain of $2,300,000?

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

MR. M'DUFFIE'S SPEECH.

[From the Columbia Telescope.] We mentioned in our last, that a public dinner was given at this place to Mr. Martin and Mr. McDuffie, upon their return from Washington on Thursday last. His excellency gov. Taylor presided. The meeting was composed of the most respectable citizens in this place. Mr. Martin delivered an animated address to the meeting on the following subject:—"When his Excellency left that of incredible visitations of distress we have had 4 or 5 since the close of the war; and that the difference in the value of silver, which in this country, where it is a legal tender, and in G. Britain, where it is merely an article of merchandise, is probably the sole reason why we are able to retain a sufficient quantity to carry on trade. When I mention that of our imports, it may be remarked, that the facility with which correct statistical information is procured in Great Britain, will be disposed to admit that this estimate is not materially wrong. But the inference deduced from that of our exports, it remains, making whatever deduction we may judge proper from the amount.

*It is but fair to state, that the expression in the Edinburgh Review is, that "it is supposed," that the above sum may be much exaggerated. The Edinburgh Review is, that "it is supposed," that the above sum may be much exaggerated.
before our readers. He gave a melancholy account of the prospects of the south. A government, formed for her protection, had been sold and disposed of to every matter to her utter ruin and annihilation. Taxed to the amount of $10,000,000 per annum—her commerce destroyed—her staple depressed to nothing—her citizens in debt, and her government fast losing the respect of the nation. 

She was progressively increasing these unbearable evils, to enrich a set of mercenary, desperate politicians, who regularly pushed every matter to her utter ruin and annihilation. 

The people of one portion of the union were corrupted, bought and sold by the many of another part, with a disregard and depravity never before exhibited in any times. It was insupportable. 

None but a coward could longer consent to bear such a state of things. The southern states, by rights beyond all human laws, by the laws of nature, by the laws of self-preservation, were bound to look to it and save themselves from utter ruin and disgraceful annihilation. 

He had no doubt that the state had a constitutional power to lay a tax on the consumption of such manufactured goods as they chose to select. He would lay a heavy duty on northern manufactured goods; the constituted authorities did not prevent such a tax, after such goods had been incorporated and mixed up with the mass of property in the country. As soon as the packages are opened and the goods extracted from the packages, the export trade of the country, and thereby lose their distinctive character as imports, they could be taxed as any other property in the state. The state had as much right to select the foreign export duties as the national government, and not on horses. The tax could find the article already incorporated with the mass of property of the country. It would not intercept it in the hands of the importer. 

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

There was no hope, Mr. McDuffie said, of a change in the system. Two-thirds of congress, set about by selfish motives, could not be induced to pursue their course, reckless of all consequences and totally regardless of the ruin of that portion of the union. He saw no hope of the removal of the exports of the whole country. Indeed since, he believed, passed the measure with embarrassed zeal; because they hoped in their hearts that that would be the end of it. There was no colony on the face of the earth, that was not better situated than we were. We were ten-fold more insulted, more injured, more disgraced and confounded, by the majority of congress than our forefathers were by the ministers of Great Britain at the breaking out of the revolution; for the truth of which assertion he referred to one venerable living monument of those times then before him (Col. Thos. Taylor.) 

—He said the people of the south, although represented in congress, were not represented in congressional debates. He said the people of the south, although in a worse situation than they would be, if they had not even the appearance of it. Our representation in congress, he said, was that which he had just heard the B. R. government at the beginning of the revolution, and when he was rejected with scorn and indignation by Franklin, Adams, Hancock, and the other statesmen of that day, and the same hour, and they said wisely, that the proposition was a mere mockery. For what could it avail this country to have a representation of sixty members predetermined upon a course of legislative hostilities against us? Mr. McDuffie said, it was more than obvious that such a representation could have continued to us as a nation, and could have prevented the spirit of hostility and oppression already existing, than that of exasperating the spirit of those who oppose the infant of the nation, might, from time to time, be briskly provoked to set up. The truth of this he substantiated by the very fact that if our representatives in congress dared to confer and relate the folly and wick- edness of our enemies, it made no difference whatever, to subdue and annihilate us. It was for the southern people and not their representatives in congress to determine how long they would bear this, and in what manner they would resist it; but he was sure that it would have been better for the south if they had no representatives this last winter at Washington. It would have been better for their representatives to have quitted the capital and to have come home; for remaining there was only hearing and provoking the lion. He was sure that if any angel from heaven had come down upon earth, that no truth, no argument, even from his lips would have prevailed with a set of men desperately bent on their own aggrandizement—upon the ruin of the south. They had the power, and never heard argument. To reason with a tyrant was but to provoke his wrath, and draw down his vengeance. What would have become of the members from the south? They would have been silent, and thereby suppress the call long, by their meekness, but it became impossible any longer to listen to the barks helped upon us, as they thus pursued our wealth among the major portion; and at last, when human nature could no longer suffer in silence, our complaints were styled treasonable by a nation of men in a state of degrade extremity that our national councils had come. 

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

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

"Millions for defense, not a cent for tribute." As soon as he sat down our venerable fellow citizen, Col. Thos. Taylor, the father of the government archives, and with much feeling addressed the meeting. This venerable old patriot of the revolution said he was struck with the last proposition that Mr. McDuffie had made, and he would not buy a single article of manufacture from the north, and not a hog, cow, mule, or horse from the west. He was sure we could do it, and do it profitably. He knew for a little while to live, or he would show them by his example how strictly he could enforce the principle of non-intercourse and non-consumption. Why waste our people continually running to the north? He would neither go to see them, nor would he have any dealings with them. He would stay at home and live upon the resources that in the manner in which he had acquired his wealth.

LETTER FROM BOLIVAR TO SUCRE.

The following letters, which we translate from a Caracas paper of January 29, we read with the greatest interest. They are an earnest request from president Bolivar to general Sucre to accept the office of president of Hoviria, to which Sucre emphatically declining the proffered dignity. In Bolivar's letter, we recognize the same bold and powerful style, which characterizes his public communications, and which, though often tending to extravagance, is sometimes most judiciously spoken. We shall not here pass any judgment on the conduct of this great man.—Events must decide, whether the part he is playing, and the part he is to play, is a part of the steps of his people in the direction they are endeavoring to go. 

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

To his excellency Simon Bolivar,

To the secretary of war,

The board of visitors, in pursuance of your invitation, have attended the examination of the students in this academy, which commenced on the 28 instant, and they have now the honor to submit the result of their observations.

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

The sound policy of such an establishment, and the importance of the branch of knowledge to which it was dedicated, the board of visitors, after a full and deliberate examination, are of opinion, may well be assumed as undeniable truths. The value of the academy is not a matter of speculation. It is tested by experience, and its utility has been made manifest to every impartial observer. It was founded by the government of the United States; and we have to add our entire and cordial concurrence in the general approbation which has been expressed by our predecessors.

The various branches of military science occupy the principal attention of the two junior classes, and this department of science is justly entitled to the pre-eminent place it occupies, considering the relation it bears to natural philosophy and the science of war. The examinations were minute and strict, and gave great satisfaction to the board. The pupils showed, by their answers and demonstrations, the diligence and zeal with which mathematical studies had been prosecuted, and the very great precision and accuracy with which they were taught. It appeared to have been the object of the professors to impress the cadets with the necessity of a regular observatory and spirit of the science of our day.—But, in this part of the course, an important deficiency is deemed by the board to exist. The instruction is chiefly confined to the application of the pure mathematics to the phenomena of nature, without a proper series of experimental illustrations of the facts assumed, or conclusions deduced. This deficiency must continue to detract from the utility of the institution, so long as it remains unsupplied with a proper philosophical apparatus; and the board earnestly recommend to the congress the presentment of a due appropriation for this important object.

On the subject of astronomy, the board regret to find that there is no practical apparatus which can contain and preserve such astronomical instruments as are already in possession of the institution. And in reference to astronomical studies, which form such a necessary and interesting branch of military knowledge, a regular observatory would be highly useful for the more successful imitation of the cadets in practical astronomy. There appears to be no good reason why this branch of the academic
The success of the business of those officers cannot be done without the aid of clerks; and the paymaster's office, which is the receptacle of all the internal regulations of government, the necessity of an appropriation for the support of a clerk in each of those departments.

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

In conclusion, the subject of the civil economy of the establishment, the board would suggest the importance of the creation of a suitable building for military and other auxiliary exercises, during the winter season, and in bad weather, as a necessary and expedient measure. The moral discipline of the institution is perfect; the assemblage of those who belong to the selection of cadets, was so well arranged, that, while the duties were performed with a quickness and precision that evinced the attention, fidelity and skill, of the instructors in this department. The practical evidence which was given of a complete knowledge of military tactics, was still more gratifying.

In all the various duties incident to the school of a soldier, company and battalion, a perfection was manifested, which those of the board, who have had experience on such subjects, have never been surpassed in our country, and which has rarely been equalled by soldiers in regular service. The instruction and management pertaining to light infantry and riflemen, were equally gratifying. Every thing connected with the operations of this important branch of military science were performed with a quickness and precision that evinced the attention, fidelity and skill, of the instructors in this department.

The examination of the senior class in national and general course of instruction, and which, in our estimation, deserve the favorable reconsideration of the government, is the propriety of extending to the numerous and important stations in the government or public service of their country, it appeared to the board that the elements of moral and political science were well selected as a part of the general course of instruction.

The board beg leave to add, that, among the suggestions which have been made by the board for the amelioration and improvement of the course of instruction, and these inclement months no such exercise can be performed in a manner showing a degree of proficiency and skill commensurate with the ability and zeal with which this department of the government to which tiny have the honor to address themselves.

In concluding their observations, the board might not to withhold the expression of their strong and decided conviction of the wisdom that appears in the establishment, the discipline, the studies, and the whole management of this institution. It is devoted to the instruction of a portion of our youth from every part of the country, in the sciences connected with the military art, and is intended to bring into the civil administration of the government in peace, and into the national service in war, a succession of well educated men, calculated to be safe-guards and ornaments to the nation. In the consideration of this subject, there is no better criterion than the history of this academy, which struck the minds of the board with great force, for it appeared to be of surpassing value. The moral discipline of the institution, the regularity of the duties to vice are essential, and the temptations to dissipation seem to have been vigilantly guarded against.

The board refer to the reports of the board for the end of the last session, which will exhibit a degree of proficiency and skill which has rarely been equalled by soldiers in regular service. The exercises and manœuvres appear to have been taken to secure the cadets from imposition and fraud, and the materials as to be of a specified value, and at a moderate advance; and the shoemaker is under similar restrictions. The storekeeper is authorized to sell only a few articles of necessity, and those at a fixed and moderate advance. Every reasonable precaution seems to have been taken to secure the cadets from imposition and fraud.

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locality of the academy is well adapted, not only for the promotion of public convenience, but to facilitate the views and wishes of the instructors. The board feel that it is due to themselves, as well as to the public interest, to observe, that every facility has been afforded them in their inquiries and examinations, by the superintendent and the whole staff. The able and efficient officers, who, devotedly throughout the various branches of the institution, have inspired the board with sentiments of great respect.

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

WILLIAM CARROLL, president.
JOHN RODGERS,
JAMES KENT,
ISAAC PITMAN,
HUGH MERCER,
ISAAC ANDRUS,
M. Q. ASHLEY,
ADAM LARRABEE,
PHILIP H. NICHLIN,
THOMAS EMBRY,
GEORGE W. RTER,
JOSEPH G. TOTTEN,
HENRY VETHAKE, secretary.

ITEMS.

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

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

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

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

Died. In France, Mr. cousin de Granville, bishop of Bern, N. C.

The corporation of New York have purchased Blacknell's island as a site for a penitentiary, at the cost of $463,000, and the total number of acres, and the situation is said to be advantageous.

The New York Greek committee acknowledge the receipt of $3000. Another ship will sail for Greece the latter part of this month, or sooner, if sufficient contributions are collected to make up a cargo.

The ship Washington cleared at New Orleans, June 6, for Liverpool, carrying 225 bales of cotton, weighing 1,053,107 pounds, all under deck, of which 830 bales were uncompressed, making a difference of fully 125 bales, and equal in the aggregate to 380 compressed bales.

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

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

Unprecedented Disputes. Three hundred bales of pork were shipped at N. Y. in the tow-boat Vermont on June 25, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for St. Johns, arrived and re-shipped at Troy, June 26, at 6 P. M. arrived and re-shipped at Whitehall, June 28, at 2 P. M. and arrived at St. Johns, June 30, at 6 A. M. thus making a passage of 370 miles in 8 hours, including stoppages and the time occupied in re-shipping.

The supply of coal in England and Wales. Mr. Backett, in his able introduction to geology, calculates that the coal in Northumberland and Durham will be exhausted in the period of 350 years; that the coal-fields of Derbyshire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, Staffordshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, will none of them last longer than that time; but that the immense coal-field of South Wales would supply the whole consumption of the country for 2000 years. This last coal-field extends over 1900 square miles, is of an average thickness of ninety-five feet, and contains 100,000 tons of coal per acre, or 63,000,000 tons per square mile. This coal is of an inferior quality, but it is probable that improved methods of burning will be discovered, which will cause an economy in the use of fuel.

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

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

Inflammatory gas was discovered and used in Baltimore in the year 1801, by Mr. Henry Longevity. There are seventen men living in the town of New Haven, whose united ages amount to 1416 years. The average of each individual is eighty-three years. In addition to these, there are twenty-seven men, whose united ages amount to 1971 years, and whose average age is 73 years. The average age of the two together is about 77 years.

J. Haven Tour. Indian Fight. A fight took place on the 20th ult. at the mouth of Spoon River, between 7 white men and about 20 Indians, in which three of the latter were killed. The Indians were drunk and demanded more whiskey, which being refused, they drew their knives and attacked the whites.

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

Launch extraordinary. On Saturday last a small schooner of about 30 tons, built and owned by Mr. Wm. Smith, of Surry, was launched immediately below the college at Ellsworth, Maine. The schooner was built in a back settlement in Surry, called on 21 Town, about 4 miles from this village; was placed on runners, and by some 15 or 20 men, with about 74 yoke of oxen, was ta-
ken from the yard, through a crooked, rough and hilly road to this town. On reaching the foot of the hill, the temporary house was burnt, while the men erected a temporary ways, on which she glied majestically into her destined element. All this was done in about 5 hours, and without the least accident to man or beast, while passing through 700 miles of Illinois, 260 miles of Indiana, 80 miles of Ohio. It weighed upwards of a ton and a half, in a single piece of coal, while passing through Utica, Troy, Schenectady, Troy and Albany, to reach New York. The extraordinary enterprise of the party was witnessed by the editors of the New York American, the New York Times, and the Niles' Register. The town contains a population of five to seven thousand inhabitants, and accessions are daily making; yet the writer states that 500 men would readily find employment at the rate of $17 to $25 per month, and board also found.

A letter from Mr. Robert Burn, from the eastern town of York, has been discovered by the Court of Errors, in the instance of the Sharon, in the Hudspeth Mining Company, on which $127 has been paid, and which were sold that day at from 50c to $2.5. The Court of Errors, of Connecticut, is stated to be a reversing by the Court of Errors, of Sweden, who stabbed his opponent in the breast in a duel in a civil suit.

In Arkansas Territory, a few weeks since, a large woolen ship was exhibited in a breeze of twenty-three and a half pounds, shorn from one of his flock this season. The wool was of the finest and measured twelve inches long.

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

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

It is a curious fact, says the New York American, that in the calendar of the present court of sessions, which commenced on Monday last, exhibits upwards of seventy cases of assault and battery committed by females, and between sixty and seventy cases of the same offence charged upon the other sex. The number of indictments of this character, we believe, was less than 50 in the last two years, and 200 in the last three years.

State of crime in England. During the last seven years, there were 274 convictions for forgery, 111 for murder, 30 for burglary, 30 for treason, and 26 for theft. The number of convictions for theft, were not less than 45,000.

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

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

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

The New York Insurance Company have five per cent. for the last six months before the present.

The United States' Bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent, on their capital, for the last half year, ending December ist.

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

The duties paid into the treasury of Pennsylvania by the Philadelphia merchants, attended with much mirth. An immense number of spectators was present at the interesting spectacle.

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