therefore beg that it may be submitted to a reference. May it not be said *justly* that our present judicial system deprives us of justice, by the most shameful delays; and the most oppressive taxation. Does not reason, and the God of reason say, that justice should be convenient, speedy, cheap? But, do we enjoy any one of all these advantages? Surely we do not. But to this it will be answered that justice cannot be brought to every man's door & delay and expense unavoidble. All this may be admitted in part.—But I am not afraid of contradiction when I assert, that it would not require a very great conjurer, to devise a system much more convenient, speedy, and cheap than our present one; and which would, at least, equally well maintain the rights and privileges of society. Should it be asked, what that system would be. I answer. Trial by jury in its original simple dress, totally disrobed of the splendid, unconstitutional, and unjust legislatings of the bench and the bar—let the judge, who is a creature, be subject to his creator, the people; and let his business be to see that every thing is done in order, and sign the decision of the jury.—If we must have learned counsel, let it be paid by the government; and let his business be simply to expound the statute law, and examine witnesses—let all the evidence be heard by the jury; and let them determine its legality; and give it what credit they see fit.—Let the number of jurers be 12 if you please, but I would prefer a less number: and let every decision be final as in criminal cases. There cannot be a greater absurdity in nature, than that of appellant courts in civil matters.—What? Is property become of more importance than life or liberty? Are appellant courts any thing more than a door to encourage fraud and injustice, and make money for lawyers? If a court is capable of determining justly in the first case; why appeal? If it is not capable to determine justly; why continue that tribunal? Is it not an imposition, a nuisance, and a shelter for fraud and oppression. Every hours delay either by appeal or otherwise is an act of injustice to the honest man. Hence the more speedy the decision the more justice is rendered. And why tax justice by oppressive fees in civil more than criminal cases? It is nothing at all uncommon to find men engage with a lawyer to give him the one half of the claim for gaining the other. If that is not oppressively and fraudulently taxing justice, I dont know what is. And any fellow who would talk of a "fair and equitable trial by jury" in such cases as that, ought to be kicked out of society as an impertinent base imposter. We have some of the strongest reasons in nature for resisting the corruption of what is *called law*. Franklin, who was a second Solomon said, and wisely too, that, "he who has got completely dipt in the law, cannot say that he has got a penny in his purse." Washington, the political father of his country, laid the imperious injunction on his heirs that they should not go to law about his estate: but submit any disputes that might arise to the decision of a few honest neighbours. And a happy circumstance was it for his heirs.—For had he not, his will being legally defective, his estate would not have been settled until this day; and thousands of dollars would have gone to lawyers.—O! you *faithful Washington Trooper!* How inconsistent are you with the injunction of your political father; for whose precept and example you profess so much veneration. But a greater than any of these men, the Apostle, brought it as a heavy charge of criminality against the christians, their going to law with each other before *infidels*. Thus you see, my fellow citizens, I am not a friend and advocate of dangerous innovation—but I am a most decided friend to, and advocate for, pure reformation, and thorough honest purgation. Neither do I wish to deprive the people of the blessing of a "fair and equitable trial by jury:" But I wish to free the people from the dreadful evil and injustice of *harrassing delays, oppressive taxation, and the unreasonable and unconstitutional rules of common law*, when they are substituted in the place of a "fair and equitable trial by jury." I know that it is as much as a man's life or character is worth, for him to bring down this legal aristocracy upon his head: And woe be to that man on whom their vengeance falls, if he is within the reach of their *merciless talons*. My fellow citizens, I have not yet got to be afraid to trust you with the management of your own estates—ignorant as you are, through the delusive visionary dreams that "you are your own worst enemies." By this time you may see who is the friend to and advocate of a "fair and equitable trial by jury." And also the blessings you enjoy from a virtuous and wise "*counsel for the weak*." These few observations will apply to the member of the Troop's trial by jury—to his explaining at the Denton court the arbitration system—To the conduct of the nominal lawyers in the State Legislature and their influence in society through their relations, connections, and their professions in transacting legal matters—To the reformation and purgation of a corrupt and oppressive judiciary—And to the bravery and patriotism of the Washington Troop and their "*readiness to obey the legitimate call of their country*," and to defend their rights and liberties; and to all the other questions" which the *gentleman member* says, "I have like *a coward and a rascal* propounded behind the curtain."—It is a very easy matter for a *polite, accomplished, refined, well bred, learned gentleman* to call hard names such as *base liar, dastardly coward, impertinent scoundrel, and private assassin*. But these are no arguments. Neither are they any proof of bravery. It is also a very consistent act in a man, who either does not or dare not give his *own name* to a newspaper essay to call on the *name* of another. But I would inform this patriotic and learned brave member of the Troop, that were he and the Voter out of the reach of any human voice but their own, that he would be as quiet as a mouse, & as silent as the grave. He is totally ignorant of who the Voter is, as yet. The Voter pledges himself to the community that he never asked a man either to compose or correct a sentence for him. So, fellow citizens, I wish you long to enjoy the blessings of freedom and union; and a fair and equitable trial by jury.—I have now done with the subject——Farewell.

A VOTER OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

Caroline, September 20, 1810.

FROM THE AURORA.

The public papers have of late been publishing comments upon the British finances, but they by no means do justice to the subject. They state that "the "sum necessary for the support of the "British government for the year 1810 "is *only* £52, 185,000 sterling, that is "equal to $ 231,933,000 33 1-3, which "averages 16 dolls. 57 cents tax on each "person. But your readers will please to observe, that in this statement the whole tax necessary to pay the *interest of the national debt* is kept out of view, and this amounted to the enormous sum of £ 25,331,484 7*s*. 6 3-4*d*. in the year 1807. From the loans which have been made since that time, the amount will now be little less than thirty millions, exclusive of the interest of the Irish debt, which amounts to several millions more; so that instead of averaging 16 dollars to each British subject, it averages above double that sum. But the fact is that no accurate computation can be made of what each individual pays upon this principle. Such is the complexity of British taxation and finances, that the amount of taxes is enormous, independent of what comes into the treasury altogether. It has been stated that the taxes amount to one third of the income of every individual in the community; but they amount to above one half as I shall take an opportunity of shewing in a future communication. In the mean time that the "longers for the flesh pots of Egypt" may see what is likely to be the dreadful issue of British financiering, I request you will republish the following extract from a late British newspaper.

"Sir Philip Francis, in his reflections on the abundance of paper in circulation, and the scarcity of specie, shews:

1. National funded debt of G. Britain	£784,552,142
2. Unfunded ditto.	49,654,648
3. Notes issued by the bank of England	21,408,930
4. Notes of private bankers	34,000 000
5. India bonds in circulation	4,869,992
IRELAND	
6. Funded debt in Jan'y 1810	81,510,856
7. Unfunded ditto, exclusive of the capital of sundry annuities, for the lives and terms, which I cannot ascertain	684,809
8. Notes issued on the Irish bank on the 1st of Feb. 1809	3,072,516
9. Notes issued by private bankers, computed on the principle of Recardo's calculation	12,000 000
Total,	£ 1,041,782,193

"In this account the only disputable article is the amount of notes issued by *private bankers*, taken on a general computation, which it is impossible to assertain. This stupendous edifice of credit or *credulity*, is at once an object of terror and astonishment. At a distance sufficient for safety, the most formidable phenomenon, may be viewed with admiration or indifference, but not so when the danger comes near us or the sense of it becomes real. A deep and uniform impression on a constant mind, or even on a timid imagination, cannot be wholly against reason.

"This pile of paper is too near us to be seen through a false medium, or to be contemplated without fear. I am not gifted with faculties to compare it to any thing but a wonderful house of cards, of which the materials are light enough to be blown away, or to fall to pieces at any moment, but heavy enough to crush this kingdom in its fall."

By the above statement, which has every appearance of being as nearly correct as possible, it will be seen that the paper money of Great Britain amounts to upwards of one thousand forty one millions of pounds sterling. In the year 1795, Mr. Pitt estimated the total landed property of Britain at 750 millions, reckoning the lands at 30 years purchase, and personal property at 600 millions, making a total of 1350 millions. It has been calculated that the paper currency of Britain, organized as it is could reach the extent of the whole property in the country, but no more—If these stated be correct, we can form some idea how long the system may last (for that it will fall some time is agreed on all hands.)—The principal addition to the paper money will be the increase of the national debt, and it is encreasing much more rapidly than is generally believed, the whole art of the chancellor of the exchequer being used to blind the public. Accordingly we find that in place of borrowing the whole sum wanted for the service of the current year, at once, he generally makes *two* loans at different periods, and gets an act of parliament to fund a quantity of exchequer bills.—The whole amount will be nearly 40 millions annually. Now the paper currency amounts to £ 1,041,782,193

The total property in Britain, including the specie—was estimated by Mr. Pitt at 1350 millions, but by a more recent and more correct estimate—it appears to be - 1,272,800,000

£ 231,017,807

So that on the supposition that the national debt will encrease at the rate of 40 millions annually, the period of the downfall of the finances may be fixed within 6 years. My own belief is that they will fall considerably within that period, and when they do, it will involve consequences which will astonish the world. Circumstances are very favorable at present for America to make such arrangements as to avoid the shock.—Whether the American people and government will avail themselves of them will be seen hereafter. X.

From the Eastern Argus.

Having given in the Argus of the 9th ult. an account of the conduct of capt. Frissel at Amelia, whose *valor* met with a check from the commander of a gun boat on that station—A gentleman of this town [Portland] in whose veracity we have implicit confidence, and who was acquainted with some of capt. F's. transactions while stationed at St. Johns, (N. B.) has given the following sketch, which may serve as a specimen of the *honor* of those British "heroes" of the ocean, and the character of a wretch whose baseness would prompt him to such an act of ingratitude as is herein described:

"Capt. Frissel was stationed at St. Johns, N. B. in the fall of 1809. While at that city, the family of Miss Ann B—l—w were particularly attentive to him: capt. F. being thus caressed, took occasion to request the company of this young lady (an only daughter) to a ball; while on the enjoyment of the attendant pleasures on such occasions, he noted to her the (pretended) necessity of being on board his vessel at an early hour, and offered to attend her to her house, if agreeable, to which she readily complied, unsuspecting any base motives in him who had so liberally shared to their friendship; but to her utter confusion instead of conducting her to her friends, this overgrown villain forced her to his boat, which was waiting, took her on board his vessel, slipped his cables and made for sea—her friends however got knowledge of the trick, and arrived along side before the brig got clear of the harbor, but to no purpose; they were ordered off with the threat of being fired into, and the hapless victim was taken to Bermuda, and there left friendless to seek her own support."

The [*Oracle*] and other federal papers who are in the habit of extolling the conduct of those British myrmidons, are requested to give the above a place in their papers.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 28.

JUDGE—the Convict.

After his apprehension at Halifax (N. S.) for opening and robbing a number of stores, the governor of the province, offered, by letter, to surrender him to any guard which the authority of Maryland should appoint to receive him. The proposition was however declined, and in consequence Judge was tried and convicted at Halifax. He was sentenced to be branded with the letter T. in each of his hands, and to suffer two years imprisonment. The first part of the sentence was executed; and he was discharged from prison, on agreeing to go on board a man of war. He was accordingly taken on board the Penelope, which lately sailed for England. If he should not be able to raise a mutiny on board of her, he will probably make his escape, and the world be again troubled with a repetition of his offences.

Labrador Fishery.—A fleet of five sail from the Labrador Coast, arrived at Newburyport, on Saturday last, viz. brig Joanna, with 85,000 fish—schooner Sophia Ann, with 47,000—schooner Susan, with 61,000—schooner Washington, with 47,000—and schooner Robin, with 43,000—the remainder are daily expected. Fish were plenty this season, but not extraordinary fares taken, on account of scarcity of bait, as no calpin were caught. There were supposed to have been about 100 sail, large and small vessels, on the coast this season. The English sloop of war Comer, was on the coast the latter part of August, and examined the crews of several of the fishing vessels, treated well and took no men.

In one month, from the 14th Jan. to 14th Feb. last, there were no less than 1000 shocks of Earthquake in Hungary. Three learned men were sent to discover the cause, who reported the centre of the concussion to be in the vicinity of the mountain of Czoka.

General Politics. It may be amusing, if not useful or instructive, to hear the opinions of foreign writers on the conduct pursued by our government in relation to the belligerents of Europe. The measures of Congress are canvassed in this country too much in the spirit of party, perhaps, to obtain correct deductions; while in other nations we may expect to find the result of unbiassed reason and impartial judgment. The following is from the *Belfast Monthly Magazine* for July last.

Every motive of policy, and reciprocity of feeling should intimately connect us with the United States of North America. But this war which imbitters every thing, & that mean jealousy which lurks in the minds of some against the Americans for throwing off the yoke of Britain, has misled our statesman, and endangered our amicable relations with that country. Our claim to undisputed dominion by sea, and the equally absurd aggressions of France by land, have distressed the Americans, and left them at a loss to which side to turn themselves. Their government has not been fully supported in their plans by the people, and the influence of the popular voice on a free government which even if occasionally in error, we ought to respect, has decided against the precautionary measures of an embargo, and non-intercourse, which were adopted at first, and which perhaps were the wisest steps that could be taken to avoid open hostility, and keep out of the reach of the contending powers of Europe.—For a view of the difficulties of the American government we refer to the addresses from New York to the late and present president, and their answers, given among the documents at the conclusion of this article, and which our readers will find illustrative of the state of parties among them. We also insert in the same place, an answer from the House of Representatives of Massachusetts to their governor, which forcibly shows the difficulties arising to the United States from the pressure of France on one hand, and of Great Britain on the other.

Commercial cupidity and a desire to sacrifice future safety and respectability to the prospect, probably delusive of present gain, appear to have influenced the American people and caused them to lose the advantages they might have reaped from the enforcement of the embargo and non intercourse; for had these measures been steadily and uniformly persevered in, the difficulties of these countries would probably have forced them to yield in just concession to the claims of Americans; for exactly at the critical period of the repeal of each of these measures, we were feeling accumulated want of a supply of those articles which form the basis of our manufactures, and also of a market for our manufactured articles. The character of the American government has thus assumed the appearance of being vacillating and unsteady, and by such conduct the Americans have materially injured their cause and their reputation for political wisdom. *Columbian.*

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

By the ship Factor, capt. Biddell, from Lisbon, which port he left on the 27th of August, we learn that Lord Wellington's head quarters were at Celerique, and the French head-quarters at Almeida, about 30 miles distant.

The French army were suffering for the want of provisions, and the British army with the fever and ague.

A general battle was shortly expected. The French commenced bombarding Almeida by night; the garrison of which consisted of 3000 men, under Gen. Scott.

Great illuminations and other rejoicings had taken place at Lisbon, which lasted three nights, in consequence of the marriage at the Brazils of a Prince of Portugal to a Princess of Spain.

Flour at Lisbon 17 one half dolls.

We have received Lisbon papers to the 25th of August, which state, that 3 thousand five hundred infantry, and 800 cavalry had arrived near Corunna, from England, and several more troops were daily expected.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated Aug. 23.

"A packet sailed this morning for England with dispatches from Lord Wellington. The news by telegraph states, that the French had commenced the attack on Almeida, and were bombarding it with great spirit, and that it was necessary for Lord Wellington to march his army and attack them immediately. The armies were within a few miles of each other. The French about 70,000, and the English about half that number, but receiving reinforcements daily. Most of the people here are trembling for the events of a battle, which is momently expected. The English have all things ready to embark, and the French are within 150 miles of this place. All the guns that can be found in Portugal, even the castle and fort guns of Lisbon have been put on board English ships, together with the property of such of these Portuguese nobility as intend to leave the place, should the French succeed."

AMERICAN COTTON BLANKETS.

It is an interesting piece of information to the manufacturers of the United States, that they may have a convenient opportunity of seeing *the American three point striped and twilled cotton blanket*, by an application to the medical gentlemen of the army, at most, or all the forts or military stations in the United States. The Purveyor's office having effected some satisfactory specimens of these goods, during the trials and privations of the embargo, and under the prospect or possibility of war, they have been issued for the hospital use in a moderate and prudent proportion, as a fair, though cautious experiment. There is no doubt that *cotton wool* will defend all our families, our military hospitals, and our garrisons from suffering for the want of the important and necessary article of *Blankets*. It has been heretofore suggested, that there would be no difficulty inducing housekeepers to exchange their woollen blankets in time of want and war, for home made cotton blankets, which last would not well suit the soldiers in wet seasons, in the field. It is earnestly advised that the manufacturers of cotton should inspect these various specimens of cotton blankets in the several posts from New Hampshire or Maine, to New Orleans, for the purpose of instructing their workmen to imitate and improve upon them. It is very important that the coarsest, shortest and worst colored cotton will serve for blankets. The short staple is the most suitable, because the pile can be more easily raised by the cards, which is the great matter in the formation of a comfortable and good blanket. These American cotton blankets have been distributed through the Union, for the purpose of spreading a knowledge of a manufacture so interesting and so little understood. It is well ascertained that Europe cannot afford to make such blankets for us. Our manufacturers have the advantage over those of Europe, in this article by sixty per cent, in unavoidable costs and charges, which the transportation of the cotton to Europe and of the goods from Europe occasions.

COMMUNICATION.

TORPEDOES.

The *Evening Post* is very severe on Mr. *Barlow*, because he thinks that "the submarine system may supercede the ancient system of naval warfare." Mr. Barlow has a right to differ in opinion from the editor of the Evening Post, and if any one wishes to estimate the comparative chances of a correct opinion, he may do it by the following process:

As one is to a million, so is Lazarus Beach to Joel Barlow.

The process being actually solved by the statement, there is an end of that part of the case—but why is the vengeance of federalists so uniformly directed against the *torpedo* system? Is it not as honorable to blow a ship's company perpendicularly, as to blow them horizontally? If then torpedoes could be so constructed as to blow Frenchmen, to atoms, or to blow up our administration, then welcome would they be to thee, O Lazarus; but the blowing up of British ships and of the hearts of oak of Old England, is like the last trump to federalism.

If the torpedo system is deemed so very harmless, yet let a fair experiment be made with equal risque to its advocates and opponents. Let the federal editors throughout the union be collected upon the deck of a ship, and then let Mr. Fulton go to work. The country can suffer no loss in any event; but in all human probability, the machine would send the whole *Washingtonian* phalanx to the mother country. *Columbian.*

DIVING BELL.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boston, dated Sept. 10.

"I yesterday witnessed the experiment of the Diving Bell, which to me was a great curiosity. The man went down at India wharf, depth of water from 30 to 40 feet, and went on the bottom from thence to the farther end of Long wharf, a distance I should suppose of 105 rods. He was under the water one hour and 30 minutes. I was very near him when he came up—He was not in the least exhausted. I also saw him go down. He had no communication whereby any air could get to him from above." *Keene pap.*

HONEY A CURE FOR THE GRAVEL.

"About 27 years ago (says a correspondent,) I was much afflicted with the gravel, and twice in serious danger from small stones lodging in the passage; I met with a gentleman who had been in my situation, and had got rid of that disorder by sweetening his tea with half honey and half sugar. I adopted this remedy, and found it effectual. After being fully clear of my disease about 10 years, I declined taking honey, and in about three months, I had a violent fit of my old complaint: I then renewed my practice of taking honey in my tea, and am now more than three score and ten, and have not, for the last 17 years, had the smallest symptom of the gravel.—I have recommended my prescription to many of my acquaintance, and have never known it fail."

Liverpool Courier.