

FROM THE BALANCE.

A CONTRAST HONORABLE TO FEDERALISTS. Altho' it may not be deemed fair, in all cases, to form an opinion of a party, from the character of its members, yet it may not be unreasonable to conclude, that where the heads or leaders of a sect or party, are signally marked with turpitude, all their adherents must partake more or less of their qualities.

If, therefore, we can shew, that amongst the high political characters in the United States, not a federalist can be found, who has betrayed the great trust reposed in him by the people—who has retired from office in disgrace, or who has not been loved and respected by his own party—and if we can also shew, that on the opposite side, the leading characters, with but few exceptions, have proved unfaithful, treacherous and corrupt—have become notoriously bad, or have been followed by the execrations of those who had elevated them to power—we shall at least shew a contrast highly honorable to federalism, and disgraceful to democracy.

Let us, then, to the task. Washington.—We need not speak his eulogy; for none but the most worthless reptiles utter a hiss against his fame.

Adams.—In retirement—because he had too much honesty and independence to court popularity; but still loved and venerated, even by his political opponents.

Hamilton.—The tears that were shed—the sighs that burst from millions when he fell, tell what his life was worth.

Foy.—Honored and respected. Pickens and Pinckney.—Calumny turns from them in dismay.

Clinton.—More honored in retirement, than his successor, in office. Tyler, Strong and Turnbull.—Every election shews how fully they enjoy the confidence of the people.

We need not enlarge the list. This specimen is sufficient for our purpose. Now let us unroll the list of democratic worthies. At the head we find, Jefferson.—Those who were the foremost in the ranks of his advocates, are now laboring to expose his weakness and misconduct.

Burr.—He was once second to Mr. Jefferson in the estimation of his party. He is now a fugitive from justice, and is even accused, by his own partisans, of plotting treason against the United States.

Callahan.—Once the fomentor of insurrection—now suspected of holding improper intercourse with the minister of a foreign power.

Genner.—More than suspected of abusing his trust for base and sinister purposes. E. Livingston.—A delinquent to the U. States, for 100,000 dollars.

B. Randolph.—What has become of him. Moore.—Formerly recalled by Washington from a foreign embassy.

Armstrong.—Shame on him. He has betrayed his trust at the court of Napoleon. Mr. Keon and Lewis.—Elected to the chief magistracy of their respective states by unparalleled majorities—now accused, by their former friends (unjustly perhaps) of baseness, treachery, apostasy, and the whole catalogue of political crimes.

Had we time to descend to the next grade of characters, innumerable and more striking instances might be shewn, where the stars of democracy have fallen from the political firmament. But these must suffice for the present. The subject may be resumed, should occasion require.

At the court at the Queen's palace, the 17th of September, 1836. Present, the king's most excellent majesty in council.

WHEREAS by an act made and passed in the last session of the present parliament, and in the present year of his majesty's reign, entitled, "An act for authorizing his majesty in council to allow during the present war, and for six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, the importation and exportation of certain goods and commodities in neutral ships into and from his majesty's territories in the West-Indies and continent of South-America," it is enacted, that from and after the passing of the said act, it shall and may be lawful for his majesty, his heirs and successors, by and with the advice of his and their privy council, to permit or to authorize the governors of the islands and territories herein after mentioned, in such manner, and under such restrictions as to his majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, shall seem fit, to permit, when the necessity of the case shall appear to his majesty, with the advice of his privy council, to require it, from time to time during the present war, and for six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, the importation into and the exportation from any island in the West-Indies (in which description the Bahama islands and Bermuda or Somer islands are included) or any lands or territories on the continent of South America to his majesty belonging, of any such articles, goods and commodities, as shall be mentioned in such order of his majesty in council, in any ships or vessels belonging to the subjects of any state in amity with his majesty, in such manner as his majesty, his heirs and successors, by and with the advice aforesaid, shall direct; provided such ships or vessels shall duly enter into, report and deliver their respective cargoes, and reload at such ports only where regular custom-houses shall have been established.

And whereas it appears at present to be necessary to permit, for a limited time, subject to be sooner terminated, varied, or altered, as is hereinafter provided, the importation into and exportation from the islands and territories of his majesty in the West-Indies (including the Bahama islands and the Bermuda or Somer islands) and the lands and territories on the continent of South-America to his majesty belonging, of certain articles, goods, and commodities hereinafter mentioned, in any ships or vessels belonging to the subjects of any state in amity with his majesty; his majesty is thereupon pleased by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and doth hereby order, that the governors and lieutenant-governors of his majesty's islands and colonies in the West-Indies (in which description the Bahama islands and the Bermuda or Somer islands, are included) and of any lands or territories on the continent of South-America to his majesty belonging, and each and every of such governors and lieutenant-governors shall be authorized, and they, and each and every of them, are hereby authorized to permit for twelve months from the date hereof, subject to be sooner terminated, varied, or altered as is hereinafter provided, in any ships or vessels belonging to the subjects of any state in amity with his majesty, the importation into the said islands, colonies, lands and territories respectively of staves and lumber, and also of every kind of provisions (beef, pork and butter always excepted) which are of the growth or produce of the country to which such ship or vessel importing the same shall belong; and also the exportation from the said islands, colonies, lands and territories respectively, into which such importation of staves, lumber and provisions as aforesaid, shall be made, of rum and molasses and of any other articles, goods and commodities, whatsoever, except sugar, indigo, cotton, wool, coffee, and cocoa; provided always, that such ships or vessels shall duly enter into, report, deliver their respective cargoes, and reload at such ports only where regular custom houses shall have been established; and his majesty, by and with the advice of his said privy council, is further pleased to order and doth hereby order, that notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the said permission and authority to import and export, shall cease and determine, or be varied and altered before the expiration of the abovesaid period of twelve months, at the expiration of six months after notification in the London Gazette of any order of his majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, for revoking, varying or altering such permission or authority, or shall cease and determine at the expiration of six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace.

W. FAWKNER.

From a New-York paper. RIOT.—We have endeavored to collect some particulars respecting the riot which unfortunately took place in this city yesterday evening. Rumors, however, are so vague, that we are only enabled to give an outline of this unpleasant business, but which, as far as it goes, we can vouch to be authentic.

There has for some time existed in this city, in and about George and Charlotte-streets, a desperate association of lawless and unprincipled vagabonds, calling themselves High-binders, and which, during the last winter, produced several riots, making the demolition of houses of ill-fame the ostensible object of their disorderly practices. A party, as it is presumed, of these banditti, amounting to 40 or 60 in number, assembled on Christmas eve, in front of St. Peter's church, in Barclay-street, in expectation that certain ceremonies of the Catholic ritual would be performed.

This worship on Christmas eve, usual in Catholic countries, and attended with so much pomp and splendor, has very generally been omitted in this city, lest the novelty, by attracting crowds at an untimely hour of the night, and a festive season of the year, might terminate in broils and riots. Disappointed that no service was to take place, these High-binders insisted upon the doors being opened, and that the ceremonies of the church should commence. Notice, we understand, was sent to a very respectable character of the Catholic denomination, a member of the city corporation, who immediately attended, and remonstrated with the rioters. After considerable altercation, he prevailed on them to disperse, and on returning home, called at the watch-house and obtained a couple of watchmen to attend at St. Peter's to prevent any consequences. The rioters, however, returned, and after abusing the watchmen, finally dispersed at a very late hour of the night.

Enraged at this lawless attack upon their religion, it is presumed that the blood of the lower class of Irish (great numbers of whom are Catholics, still smarting with the constraints and persecutions, as they deem them, which they sustained in their own country) was fired—and having passed a holiday, a gang of these people dwelling in Augustus-street, Cross-street, and the vicinity, collected last evening and a serious riot ensued; which terminated fatally to one of our most active watchmen, Christopher Nuswanger, who was stabbed and killed on the spot.

About half past eight o'clock, a decently dressed man ran to Captain Van Orden, at the middle watch-house, and begged of him for God sake to step to Augustus-street where murder was committing. Captain V. O. with all the watchmen then in the watch-house, to the number of eighteen, ran instantly to that street—on entering which, he did not observe any circumstances of a disorderly appearance, excepting two or three men disputing. As he approached however, nearly an hundred Irishmen appeared at a certain signal, with bludgeons, and attacked his party, which they dispersed—aiming their blows at every man who wore a cap. Mr. Van Norden luckily wore a hat, from which circumstance, he escaped with less injury than he otherwise might have experienced from these infuriated men: he was, however severely beaten and bruised about the arms and in the back of his neck. At what precise juncture Nuswanger was killed we cannot ascertain—the coroner's inquest sits this afternoon, and we shall endeavor to obtain the particulars. As far as has come to our knowledge it appeared that this watchman chased an Irishman armed with a club, overtook and knocked him down—another Irishman immediately followed, and struck him a left-handed blow with a sharp pointed weapon, which penetrated below the right pap, and from the semblance of the wound, it appears to have been made by a stiletto. The man fell instantly and expired without a struggle. The body was taken up immediately and carried to the almshouse. This circumstance may be reasonably supposed, exasperated the inhabitants beyond description, and the Irishmen were hunted down in all directions.

About this period the mob had collected to very considerable numbers, and even dispersed to pull down the houses inhabited by the Irish—Happily, the Mayor arrived, and with some others of the magistrates and officers of the police, succeeded in stilling the passions of the multitude—A second set of persons, Irish as well as others, was carried to Bridewell, and the several watch-houses, and they are this day undergoing examinations. Six or eight only have been committed, the greater proportion being dismissed, as no evidence appeared against them. We are sorry to learn that the murderer has not yet been traced, but trust that he will not escape the hands of justice. The mayor and magistrates did not leave the scene of riot until after 1 o'clock in the morning. It is with regret we are obliged to add, that of the large concourse which assembled on the occasion, more appeared to be disposed to ferment than to allay the riot. We ardently hope that every good citizen will keep his domestics and children at home this evening, and be ready to support the magistrates, in case of necessity.

De Witt Clinton, mayor of the city of New-York, in consequence of the above riot, has issued a proclamation offering the following rewards, viz. 250 dollars for the discovery of the murderer of Christian Nuswanger—100 dollars for the discovery of the leaders of the disturbances at the Roman Catholic church—and 100 dollars for the discovery of the leaders of the disturbances in Augustus-street.

The slip Connecticut, McClure, arrived at Charleston on the 18th instant, in 47 days from Liverpool with London news to the 29th of October—2 days later than the Eugenia in this port. The news from the continent is not so late by several days as already received at this port by the arrivals from France and Holland. The trial of captain Whitby was to be held at Portsmouth on board the Gibraltar, "for a breach of neutrality, and for the murder of John Pierce an American subject."

The last London paper says 250,000 Russians have entered Germany, and were marching for the theatre of war—20,000 infantry, and 500 cavalry, of British troops were sent to the aid of the allies on the continent.

LONDON, October 21. The Carteret packet sailed from Malta on the 13th ultimo, general Steuart arrived there from Sicily on the 10th. Every part of the two Calabrias has been abandoned to the French, except Scylla, in which we still hold a garrison. Thus there appears to be no foundation for the report of a second great victory over the French in that quarter. General Stuart is now on his return to England.

October 20. We have received accounts from Berlin of the 18th instating, that the queen had arrived there on the preceding evening, and again quitted the capital on the 18th. The duke of Brunswick is not killed; he was wounded by a grape shot at the beginning of the battle, in reconnoitring the position of the enemy. The loss in killed and wounded, is estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000 men—generals Mullendorff, Kalkreuth, Ruel, Blucher and Tauentzien, are amongst the number. The battle was fought at Auenstadt. The Prussian army was on its retreat to Magdeburg.

After the battle, the headquarters of the French army were transferred to Leipzig, and the advanced guard had actually taken possession of Dresden.

Lord Morphet, with his suit, arrived on the 18th at Hamburg. He came by way of Weimar and Brunswick.

The letters from Saxony had not arrived at Hamburg, but orders were come down from Magdeburg, to stop the sailing of the vessels up the river Elbe to Magdeburg.

Arrived, the British Packet Diana, Gibbons, 46 days from Falmouth, via Bermuda, in 10 days, with the Bermuda mail. The ship Hantress had sailed from New-Orleans. Left at Bermuda, brig Ann and Francis, from Cadix for New-York; brig Agnes, from New-York, seized; ship Titus, from Bordeaux for Philadelphia; schr. Intrepid, of Baltimore, and others recently sent in.

An American brig arrived at Falmouth, November 12, November 24, off Madeira, spoke schr. Sylvia, Davis, 4 days from Alicante for Boston. Passengers, Mr. Ostler, from Falmouth, and Mr. James Bruce, from Bermuda. They inform that the British ship Loyal Sam, from London, with dry goods, sunk in Hamilton harbor, cargo lost.

The ship Monticello, McClennan, 66 days from the Isle of France. Left brig Naid, to sail in a few days for New-York. Ship Pomona, of Newburyport, from Calcutta for New-York, put in there leaky, and to sail for New-York soon—she left the Cape of Good-Hope the 9th of August, at which time the Sampson, from New-York, had not arrived; also left at Isle of France, ship Arcturion, Mann, to sail the next day for Bourbon, to complete his loading; brig Spencer, Weeks, just arrived from Baltimore—brig Dispatch, of Baltimore, bound to Cape of Good Hope, sailed.

The ship Favorite, Russel, sailed 2 weeks before for the Brazils and New-York. The ship Baltic, for Philadelphia, sailed 3 weeks before. The brig Dominic, of Philadelphia, from the Isle of France for Bourbon, was taken by the Sceptre, of 74 guns, and sent to Colombo. The ship Hampshire, Skilling, from New-York, for Bombay, was captured off the Isle of France. The brig Mountaineer, Gaylord, was to sail for New-York, in a few days. The three-masted schooner Regulator, Depcyster, was lost at Madagascar. Spoke December 6, in lat. 10, 63, long. 25, 38, brig Comet, Fleming, 52 days from Bourbon, for New-York, with captain Depcyster, late master of the Regulator, a passenger on board. 24th, lat. 34, 59, long 69, 26, ship Sally, Boston, from Charleston, for Liverpool. 26th, lat. 35, 27, long. 72, 1, ship China Packet, of Philadelphia, 180 days from Bengal. Passengers, Messrs. Charles and N. Coquerel.

The ship Exchange, Stoddard, of New-bedford, 26 days from Port-Spain, Trinidad. Left schr. Brutus, Yearly, in 8 days for Baltimore; brig Aurora, Howell, in 25 for New-York; schr. Virginia, Norfolk; brig James, Lyell, in 20 days for New-York; brig Reuben, for Wilmington in 2 days; schr. Unity, Bradley, for New-Haven, do.; brig Mary, Wood, for Wilmington, ditto. The brig Eliza, of Bath, sailed in co. for Savannah. Spoke, in lat. 28, 57, long. 74, 38, brig Eliza, 5 days from N. York, for New-Orleans. Off Cape-Hatteras, spoke brig Louisa, Macnamara, 11 days from Turk's-Island, for Alexandria.

The ship Huron, Duplex, in 38 days from Tenerife. Left barque Alert, Mason, of Charleston, bound up the Straights; brig William Tell, just arrived from New-York.

The brig Friendship, Stanton, of Stonington, 60 days from Bordeaux. Passed 2 brigs at anchor in the sound.

The Danish brig Den Good Sally, Glender, 18 days from St. Thomas, in distress; bowsprit and mainmast sprung.

The brig Paul Sherman, Sterry, 21 days from Trinidad (Cuba). Left schr. Roebuck, McFarlan, for Philadelphia, in 4 days; sloop Hornet, Lake, of ditto; schr. Martha, Crawley, of Charleston. Dec. 16, lat. 29, long. 79, 20, spoke schr. Thomas Jefferson, from St. Jago, for Philadelphia—had been aground on the banks; being leaky, would make the first port. Dec. 23, schr. Safe-guard, from Leghorn, for Baltimore.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser. By one of those inscrutable ways of Divine Providence, which seldom permits a murderer to escape even in this world, the person who committed the atrocious act mentioned in the proclamation of the mayor, was apprehended on Saturday evening, and is now in Bridewell. On that evening, a little before the rising of the moon, a Mr. Menzies was accosted in Greenwich-street, opposite the Bear-market, by a stout man, who inquired if he were an Irishman? Being answered in the affirmative, he further inquired if he were not a captain of a vessel? Receiving the same answer, he told Mr. M. that he wished to get off, and would make him his confidant if he would befriend him in carrying his design into execution. He then drew from his bosom a dagger, and threw it into the street, saying, "With that dagger, the night before last, I killed a watchman and stabbed another, and I want to get out of the country." Mr. M. (scarcely took him to Mrs. Sutton's tavern in South-street, where he was amused until some watchmen were sent for, who seized him in the bar-room, and conveyed him to the police-office. On examination, a lath hatchet was found in his bosom, which he said he used to split wood with.

BOSTON, December 26. The supreme court, now sitting in this town, have been occupied since Tuesday in the trial of Mr. Selfridge, on an indictment for manslaughter. It is expected the trial will end this day.

ALCORAN. A translation of the Alcoran of Mahomet, has just been published at the press of Isaiah Thomas, jun. of Worcester.

Extracts from London papers. DOVER, October 17. Passed by ship Hunter, Gould, 37 days from Baltimore, for Amsterdam, and the Alexander Hamilton, from do. for do. The Keny, Chalmers, from Baltimore, to Corvet, is wrecked on Portland Beach, crew saved. Arrived at Hamburg, October 29, Hamilton, Thompson, from Baltimore.

NEW-YORK, December 29. Latest from London. The British Packet Diana, captain Gibbons, who arrived here yesterday, via Bermuda, sailed from Falmouth on the 13th ultimo, and brings us London papers and Marine Lists to the 7th.

The papers are filled with the French successes in Prussia. The latest date from Berlin is October 24th; on which day the French took possession of that place—the queen of Prussia had fled to the Baltic on her way to Crustin.

Lord Morphet and suite arrived at London from Berlin, on the 1st of November, by way of Hamburg.

On the 12th of November, 4 ships of the line, 2 frigates, a sloop of war, 10 cutters and 23 transports, having on board 4000 troops, including cavalry, sailed from Falmouth on a secret expedition. They were victualled for 12 months; and commanded by commodore Robert Hoopford and general Crauford. There was another expedition fitting out at Ramegate and Margate.

The brig Charlotte, Jones, 35 days from St. Bartholomews.

The schr. Hope, Ramblet, 18 days from St. Pierres (Mart). Left brig Huron, Ingersoll, from New-York; Betsy, of York; Polly, Broadman, for New-York, next day; Charles Williams, do. in 3; Betsy, Johnson, do. in 8; Chothier, Coffin, do. uncertain; schr. Jacob Gittig, Nichols, do. 25; Resolution, Dally, arrived 3 days before. Sailed in co. with brig Venus, Prior, of Baltimore; and a New-Hampshire brig from Norfolk. Also left, a small pilot-boat schooner, just arrived. In coming through Sail-Rock passage, passed a brig who shewed a light which was answered by the Hope. Thinking they were strangers to the passage, and wanted to follow—on which she drove with the light, fired a shot at captain R. and hauled her wind to the eastward.

The schr. Maria Theresa, Lambert, 10 days from Havana.

The schr. Mary-Ann, Lucet, 26 days from St. Johns, Porto-Rico.

The schooner Atlantic, Hoyt, 6 days from Charleston.

The sloop Delight, Fitch, 6 days Washington, with naval stores, to Tredwell & Thorne.

The schooner Dorothy, Sykes, 8 days from Baltimore.

The sloop Astrea, Horbet, from Richmond, and 3 days from the Roads.

The sloop Mahala, Shaw, from Richmond.

Omitted in our list—the schooner Jane, Bell, 19 days from St. Jago de Cuba. Off St. Jago, was boarded by a British armed schooner, and treated politely. Off Havana, was boarded by 2 British ships of the line and treated politely. Died, on board the Jane, in consequence of a hurt received by the boom, John Kean a black. Sailed in co. schr. Thomas Jefferson, and brig Mary, both for Philadelphia. Left, schr. Americans, condemned; Greysound, Holmes, and Dart, both of Baltimore; and Nancy, Craford, of Philadelphia. The schr. Robert, and brig Ceres, had just arrived from Philadelphia. American produce dull. Sugars 7-50 to 9-50—coffee 25 a 26—yellow bees-wax 38 a 40—white do. 50-52.

Cleared, ship Rolla, Coit, New-Orleans, snow William, Bette, St. Thomas; brig Eliza, Johnson, Bahamas; Lovely Lass, Douglass, Savannah; Argus, Thayer, Havana; Actress, Puntine, Guadalupe; schr. Eliza, Seymour, do.; Peggy, Libon, New-London; Atlantic, Hayley, St. Kitts.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30. Last evening arrived the schr. Experiment, captain Paul, 16 days from St. Thomas. Captain Paul confirms the account of the fire at St. Thomas, as received via New-York.

The governor of Trinidad issued his proclamation on the 22d ult. prohibiting the importation into that island of beef and pork, in American vessels, and the exportation of sugar.

Arrived, schr. Experiment, Paul, St. Thomas, 16 days; sloop Rebecca, Kale, Fredericksburg, 5.

Cleared, ships Active, Taggart, City St. Domingo; Dispatch, Baush, St. Kitts; Belvidere, Wood, Lisbon and a market; brigs Mary, McCutcheon, New-Orleans; Mentor, Hunt, ditto; Lydia, Saunderson, St. Martins; schr. Gov. McKean, Yardsley, La Vera Cruz.

Arrived last evening, schr. Experiment, from St. Thomas. Left there, 12th inst. ship Commerce, Hess, of and for this port, from Mocha, put in in distress, the crew sick with the scurvy; schr. Favorite, Gamble; and ship President, Swain, of Philadelphia arrived after the fire. The Favorite was going to Turk's-Island, and the President was to sail for this port in 3 days. The schr. Hope sailed for Philadelphia 3 days before the Experiment; and schooner Happy Return, Tate, for Charleston, sailed before the fire. The schr. Superior, from Baltimore, captured off St. Thomas and sent to Tortola, had been liberated and arrived.

Just Published In N. York, and now received and for sale here, by GEORGE HILL, The first effusions of the great Columbian Poet, addressed to the BALL-TOWN SPRINGS.

Let the drunkard's theme be wine, Fount of Ballston, thou art mine. Ballston, health to thee I owe, And my spirits genial flow; Ballston, you my blood refined, You revived my languid mind.

Grateful indeed I ought to be, You caused My Emma's smile. Together with additions. October 22. 60

German Redemptioners, On board the ship Unternehmung, lying at the County wharf, F. P. a blacksmith & his wife, who have to serve for their passage—both can perform any kind of house-work. Apply on board, to J. H. WENDT, Master. December 29. 60

ISAAC MPHESON, No. 30, Fayette-street, Baltimore, HAS FOR SALE, A large assortment of BOLTING CLOTHS, which he has just imported from the Manufacturer, warranted good, and are purchased with ready-money, and offered for sale, by the piece or otherwise, at a small profit. A few pieces of Burr Blocks of good quality, if applied for soon may be had. Plaster of Paris in the Stone, ground for land, and prepared for plasting. I have also, Mill Stones of different sizes on hand, and odd materials to make any other size that may be wanted at a short notice. October 6. 2aw6ms.