of Louisiana was well understood by Mr. Jefferson.

The President also knew, that the purchase of Louisiana involved in it the most flagitious fraud as related to Spain, and likewise the violation of the political constitution of his own country. Since then it is evident that the governmen of America has only the mere possession of Louisiana, stript of every species of legitimacy, whilst the right of property of said territory belongs to the Spanish monarchy; it has been thus declared and is still declared by the citizens of the United States, most distinguished for their talents and virtues.

From my residence more than three years in Louisiana after the cession to the American government, in the practice of the law as a counsellor of jurisprudence and also in a military command, I had the very best means of collecting the most exact information, of every circumstance relative to the country, and of the opinions of its inhabitants with respect to its incorporation with the United States: & in all truth I am authorised by my subsequent correspondence with certain individuals of the greatest influence in that country to prove, and declare, and make evident, that there is no important project in the world of so easy an accomplishment, as that of the separation of of Louisiana from said states. The principal motives which dispose the people of that country to the aforesaid separation may be reduced to the following—

First. The continual display of the vulgarities and excesses of unrestrained Democracy.

Secondly. The scandalous degradation of the antient Religion of the country; the Catholic, Apostolic and Roman church being subjected to the dominion of the Civil Tribunals, which may always be presided in by Jews & Heretics the most violent and inveterate.

Thirdly. The prohibition of the introduction of slaves for the cultivation of sugar, cotton, indigo and tobacco, the cultivation of which will have to be abandoned, unless the introduction of slaves is permitted—but these productions already so diminished in their quantity, are reduced in their value to the extremest and most ruinous cheapness on account of the impossibility of the least exportation, in consequence of the continual blockade of the Mississippi by the English squadron. From these united causes of disgust and discontent, proceeds the most ardent desire of the people of Louisiana to separate and divorce themselves from their incestuous connection with the Democratic Government, anti-Religious and anti-Commercial, and in whose embraces they have been forced and violated by means of the machinations and intrigues of Messrs. Bonaparte and Jefferson.

Since then it is true that the U. States have only the mere possession of Louisiana, stript of all justice and legitimacy; and this territory thus fraudulently and deceitfully acquired, the said government make use of as the focal point or *focus*, from which the officers and renegado soldiery of usurpation and disorganization meet to digest and mature their flagitious plans; it is clearly proved that both moral rights and sound and true policy, on the part of the Spanish government, unite in favor of the project of converting Louisiana, from the actual state, so prejudicial & injurious, into an intransitable and inexpugnable barrier for the defence and protection of the adjoining possessions of the Spanish monarchy.

The transmutation of Louisiana, a destructive enemy, into Louisiana a friend and protector, is a project, the result of which is easy and practicable, by means of the erection and establishment of that territory into a sovereign and independent state, guarenteed as such by the united power of Spain, England, Russia and Sweden.

But in order to give to this project the necessary and adequate force, of thus placing intransible and inexpugnable limits to form an insuperable counterpoise to the instrusive attempts of the American government, not less ambitious for an extension of its dominions that ancient Rome, or modern France, the Floridas, and the Territory between Louisiana and the Rio Grande, already in possession of the aforementioned renegadoes, might be of the greatest utility, by incorporating them into the new sovereignty, in case the Spanish government should think proper to cede them for the purpose pointed out and under the aforementioned guarantee.

A new government thus composed of said Territories, united and organized on the principles of a modern monarchy, and protected by the specified gurantee, would like Hercules in his infancy strangle the serpent of democratic usurpation, and restrain with the most perfect efficiency its future attempts and enterprizes in the southern regions of Spanish America."

IMPROVEMENT IN CANDLES.

A plan for improving Mould Candles, and the quantity of light, is introduced by a writer in Spafford's American Magazine for October, viz—"Place a small straw of rye or oats in the centre of the wick, the ends of which may be stopped by being dipped in some bees-wax and bay berry tallow,* to prevent the cavity being filled with tallow in the mould, or in the dipping. Clipping the lower end opens the straw, which is easily opened at the upper end, by clipping off a little piece; and on being lighted the extra labor is not regretted.

(Through this straw or tube, a constant current of air passes, which supplies the flame in the interior part, where it is usually less bright and radient than at the exterior. We have made trial of the plan suggested, and if our senses do not deceive our judgment by a too great foudness of *new things*, we can without hesitation decide, that one third more light is produced by applying the straw than by those candles made in the usual way. The trial of the experiment will at least be a brilliant one.)

Editors Goshen Gaz.

* If this be not at hand, any other method which shall effectually prevent the cavity's filling, will be found equally good.

Raleigh Minerva.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

The following extract from reports made to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures of the Senate and House of Representatives, shews the importance of giving due encouragement to this extensive and highly valuable branch of our manufactures, so that it may go on prosperously a few years to come, when we may bid defiance at all attempts to put it down.

[*Nat. Intel.*

At this time, there are in the state of Connecticut alone, twenty five establishments for the manufacture of woollen cloths, employing 1200 persons, and as many more who do not directly appertain to the establishments. The capital already invested therein, amounts to $450,000, and they are capable of making, and probably do manufacture annually, equal in amount to 375,000 yards of narrow, or 125,000 yards of broad cloths. Besides this quantity made at the establishments, it is calculated there are 500,000 yards made annually in families, and dressed at the country clothiers shops; part of which is regularly sold to the country store keepers—doing away, thus far, their former practice of supplying themselves with British goods of a similar description. The value of all the woollen cloths thus manufactured, at the lowest estimate, is $1,500,000, making a home market for a staple of our country of 900,000 pounds of wool, or the produce of 400,000 sheep. With regard to the whole quantity of woollen cloths manufactured in the U. States, we cannot speak with precision; but from the best information obtained, there is, at this time, annually manufactured in all the states, the amount of 19,000,000 of dollars: requiring a capital, in buildings and machinery, of $12,000,000, and employing directly 50,000 persons, and as many more incidentally. With that encouragement, which we deem it the policy of the government to bestow on this branch of our industry, the quantity of woollens manufactured in this country would be doubled in four years, and be nearly sufficient to supply the whole demand of the United States. When it is considered, that the woollen manufacture is now making a domestic market for an important staple of our country, equal in value to $7,000,000, that the product of its industry, equal to nineteen millions of dollars, is a great gain of national wealth, in giving employment to various kinds of labor, at the same time preventing foreigners from drawing great resources from us in the sale of their manufactured goods; that it produces an interest in the country, that under all circumstances must be an American interest; the policy of giving it all necessary support, becomes obvious to every unprejudiced mind. At the same time that it is aiding and encouraging agriculture in consuming her productions, it is in no degree taking from her the labor necessary to carry on her operations. A great proportion of the woollen manufaature is carried on by the aid of labor-saving machinery, which is almost exclusively superintended by women and children and the infirm, who would otherwise be wholly destitute of employment, whereas they are now able to maintain themselves. The manual labor employed is of that class who, from their previous habits & occupations in life, are wholly unfitted for agricultural pursuits, and who, if not thus employed would in most instances, be a burden on society; among this description are to be numbered many valuable foreigners who are daily arriving among us in needy and indigent circumstances, and whose only employment has been in the manufacturing business at home.

In the exchange between the different states of the manufactured goods and of the raw materials, and in the growing wants of many foreign articles, as dye stuffs, &c. the commerce of our country, particularly the coasting trade, is equally benefitted with our agriculture.

If the woollen manufactures do not languish for want of necessary support from government at this time, there cannot be a doubt, but in the course of a very few years we shall be able to supply the whole demand of the United States at a lower rate than a similar manufacture can now be imported from abroad. Great Britain excludes all woollen goods, nor suffers a yard to be imported except in a finished state. It is not now a question with her manufacturers who shall sell at highest prices, but who can manufacture cheapest, and the competition thus produced, has enabled her to undersell all the nations in Europe. The same encouragement to the business in this country will produce a like competition, and enable us eventually to undersell her, even in foreign markets.

The amount of woollen cloths now imported into the United States is about ———; the quantity at this time manufactured, about nineteen millions of dollars in value. It is a business susceptible of an increase of 25 or 30 per cent. annually, so that in the course of five years at least, we may be able to clothe ourselves, independent of any foreign nation, and give a new stimulus to agriculture, which is now languishing under the necessity of depending upon a precarious foreign market for most of her important productions.

FREDERICKTOWN, Feb 21.

By the resolutions and proceedings of the Republicans of this district, the Republicans of the State will find, that the most determined and energetic opposition will be made in this county, at the ensuing election. Vigilance, activity, and unanimity, are alone requisite to secure success; and that these will be used, we have no doubt.

We must again urge our Republican brethren of the county, to call immediate meetings in their several districts, and to appoint delegates to meet the general committee, which assembles in Fredericktown on Wednesday the 6th day of March next.

Mr. Johnson, who defeated the bill for incorporating Fredericktown, because the objectionable clause requiring a *taxable* qualification had been stricken out, & the whole federal delegation from this county who aided him, have shewn in an undisguised form, their determination to pinion the poor whenever the opportunity offers. As the electoral election approaches, which federalists vainly suppose is to place the supreme control of the state in their hands, they begin more audaciously to intimate their designs of wresting from the poorer class the right of voting; a right which republicans secured to them, and which they have continued to enjoy during republican supremacy.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Pursuant to Public Notice,

A respectable number of republican citizens, inhabitants of the second election district of Frederick county, convened on the seventeenth instant, at the public house of colonel John Huston, in Fredericktown, and appointed Henry Kuhn, Chairman, and John Nelson, Secretary.

The Chairman stated to the meeting, that the objects for which it was assembled, were, to take into consideration the political concerns of the county, and to appoint a committee on the part of the friends of the administration of the general government in this district, to meet similar committees of the county in general committee, at such time and place as may be fixed on, to select candidates to be recommended to the people for Electors of a State Senate; and, at the same time, if it be thought expedient, to select candidates to be recommended to the people for Delegates to the next General Assembly.

Whereupon, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, relative to the objects in view; who, having retired some time, returned and reported the following Resolutions, which, having been read, were approved and adopted:—

Resolved, That at the commencement of the late war, the period having arrived when longer forbearance under accumulating injuries would have been disgraceful and ruinous to the country, this meeting regard the conduct of the Executive of the United States on that occasion, as well as the firmness and ability with which he prosecuted the war, amidst public difficulty and domestic disaffection, until the causes which led to it ceased to operate—connected with the prompt & honorable peace which followed—as eminently entitling him to the approbation and gratitude of his fellow citizens.

Resolved, That the renown obtained by American arms during the late war, both by sea and land, over a haughty, powerful and vindictive enemy, is honorable to the American character, highly gratifying to the friends of republican government, and of inestimable value to the free institutions and rights of the American people.

Resolved, That this meeting regard the conduct of the federalists in many sections of the country, in repeatedly calling on the government for vindication of their rights until the late war was declared, and then opposing the government by every means in their power, evidently calculating that by such conduct they would so weaken the public energy, prolong the war, and increase the expense of it, as to destroy the popularity of the administration and its friends, and thereby pave the way for their own exaltation, as highly unprincipled, wicked and disgraceful. And particularly do this meeting regard the conduct of the governor of this State, in unlawfully receiving sixteen hundred dollars for military services, and nevertheless cautiously withholding his presence, either as citizen, governor or commander in chief of the state, from Baltimore, Bladensburg, Patapsco, Havre-de-Grace, or any other place in the state, during the invasion of such place by the enemy, as wholly and forever rendering him, and those who were his counsellors and advisers in such conduct, unworthy of public trust or confidence.

Resolved, That for several of the last years, the house of delegates of this state have disgraced the legislature by their violence and malignity, as well as violated the dictates of patriotism and of duty, in seizing every occasion to be at variance with the general government, not only previous to the late war, but particularly during the continuance of it. But, that it is still of infinitely more serious and alarming importance, that the house has trodden to the ground, in repeated instances, the voice of the people, & made a mockery of their suffrage. In vain will it have been that republicans gave to every freeman, the poor as well as the rich, the right of voting, if the usurpation of the house of delegates, and their expulsion and introduction of members at pleasure, be acquiesced in. In the Allegany fraud the votes of an entire election district were rejected, because one of the three election judges who acted on the occasion, had taken the oath prescribed by law before a brother judge, instead of one of the clerks; in consequence of which, the three republican members, who had a majority of votes, were expelled and three federalists placed in their seats, who were not elected by the people, and to whose representation they were averse. The election of a federal executive made this palpable usurpation necessary. At the last election in Prince George's county the entire vote of an election district was withheld; the seats of the federal representation from that county were notwithstanding confirmed, and all enquiry refused by the house. This outrage upon the sacred right of suffrage was to confirm a principle to be used on future occasions and operated to insure the election of a federal executive. In reference to the same principle, Roderick Dorsey, a member elected from Anne Arundle county, was expelled by the last house of delegates, upon the allegation that he had not legal residence. All opportunity to disprove this allegation was refused. He had to return to an indignant people, who again elected him with an increased majority: but in the mean-time, the object of his expulsion was effected in the election of a federal executive. The whole of this imposition, extensive as it is in effect, appears to lay within a very small and convenient compass, as may be seen by a moment's reflection. An executive thus foisted into power will, no doubt, look well to the appointment of the levy courts, these courts, will be equally circumspect in the appointment of election judges, a goodly portion of these judges will know how to make mistakes or to avoid them, how to withhold returns or introduce defects in those made; and thus safely and dextrously return to the fountain head the power received, preparatory to a new election in a federal executive. But furthermore: whatever may be the individual predilections of this meeting for or against an incorporation of Frederick Town, it is nevertheless, greatly dissatified and alarmed at the conduct of those in the last house of delegates, who rejected a bill of incorporation upon the ground, that it was preferable to dispense with an incorporation, than to introduce into it the principle of of free and equal voting. The audacious and insulting declaration of a member from this country *that the bill was not worth enacting without a qualification of suffrage*, is in conformity with the sentiments, upon the subject of voting, heretofore imputed to him, and is what this meeting call upon their fellow citizens to remember, to his humiliation and banishment from public confidence.

Resolved That the letter of Robert G. Harper to George Baer, dated October 10th, 1814, is couched in terms unbecoming the character of an *American*; and that it contains sentiments at variance with public law, incompatible with the principles & uniform practice of our government, and hostile to every sound dictate of duty, public or private. The meeting regard the election of R. G. Harper of the Senate of the U. States, as disgraceful & injurious and all those who voted for him as unworthy public trust and confidence.

Resolved, That these, and many other instances of flagrant usurpation and dereliction of duty and oppression, make it, in an extraordinary degree, the solemn, and imperious duty of the good people of this state, to vindicate their rights, by withdrawing power from those who have thus grossly abused it. To this end the following gentlemen are hereby appointed a committee on the part of this meeting, (or so many as shall act) to meet similar committees of the county in general committee for the purpose of nominating candidates to be recommended to the people of the county, for electors of a state senate; and also, if it be thought expedient, to nominate condidates to be recommended to the people of this county for delegates to the next general assembly—viz:

John Hoffman, Jacob Getzendanner, John Remsburg, Moses Worman, John Gittinger, Jacob Remsberg, sen. John Heffner, Henry Kuhn, Lawrence Brengle, Isaac Mantz, Geo. Gelwicks, B. S. Pigman, Thomas C. Worthington, Peter Fout, and Henry Bantz.

Resolved, That this meeting invite the district republican committees of the county to meet in general committee, at Col. Huston's tavern in Frederick-Town, on the first Wednesday of March next, at ten o'clock, A. M.

Resolved, That in furtherance of the approaching elections, *John Schley, John Nelson, James F. Huston, William Tyler* and *Abraham Shriver*, or a majority of them, be and are hereby appointed, on the part of this meeting, a committee of correspondence; and that the said committee convene the republicans of this district, whenever, in their opinion, occasion may require it.

Signed,

HENRY KUHN, Chairman.

Attest,

John Nelson, Secretary.

From the Democratic Press, of Feb. 26

"We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists." We are all White men, we are all Negroes.

About a fortnight since when we published that a *Washington Benevolent Society of Colored People*, were organized under the patronage of the Mayor of Philadelphia, *Robert Wharton, Esq.* Vice-President of the Washington Benevolent Society of Washington Hall, & that this Society "of man colors," would march in grand procession on the anniversary of the birth day of General Washington, there were many people, particularly respectable federalists, who could not believe that such an association, so patronized was organizing.——Every doubt, however, has given place to certainty.—Yesterday a body of blacks two and two paraded the streets of this city, decorated with badges, adorned with ribbands, accompanied by a band of music and carrying banners; in short, in all respects, they were arrayed, ornamented and arranged as were the Washington Benevolent Society, which was headed by the Mayor and High Constables, save only that the black Society carried a banner, on which was painted "*African Washington Benevolent Society.*" That the formation of this Society is against the judgment of the more respectable federalists, is not doubted, and therefore we presume it was that, in disgust, they declined walking in procession——Those who did walk were a mere shadow of the number and respectability which has heretofore, on similar occasions, walked in procession through the streets. In numbers yesterday's procession was as one to three to what it has been, and in character, talents, and all that gives respectability, it was as one to twenty.—What deputations, compliments, and exchanges of Toasts took place between the Black and White Washingtonians, may be a subject of future communication, as also, how the deputations were received; for the present, we only state that "Such things were."

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

RESOLUTION,

To indemnify the sureties of Commodore John Rogers.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That under the peculiar circumstances of the case, of an appeal taken by Commodore John Rogers, from a decree of the United States Circuit Court for the district of Massachusetts, affirming that the District Court for the said district, to the Supreme Court of the United States in the case wherein John Donnel of Baltimore was libellant, and the said John Rogers and John Smith were respondents, the United States will indemnify & save harmless, any peraons who may become sureties for the said John Rogers, in a bond to respond the final judgment of the Supreme Court on the said appeal.—*Provided*, That this interposition on the part of the United States shall not be considered as involving them in anyo her engagement or responsibility, than to indemnify and save harmless the said sureties from eventual loss, on account of such suretyship.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

February 15, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of William Morrissett.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby authorised to pay to William Morrissett, the sum of one hundred and five dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, being the amount paid by him for penalties incurred, which were afterwards remitted by the Secretary of the Treasury.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

February 15, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Concerning certain Courts of the United Stats, in the State of New-York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That no legal proceeding whatever in the courts of the United Stats for the Northern District of New-York, shall be discontinued, abated, impaired, or affected, by reason that the last terms of the District Court for the said Northern District appointed to be held at Utica and Canandaigua were not held, but that every proceeding whatever shall be in the same state, and have the same force and effect as if the said terms had been duly held.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

February 15, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

A HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.

One of middle age, and who can come well recommended, may hear of a good place, by applying at this office.

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