to the administration, while its liberality, its wisdom, and its justice shall be honorable to the contracting parties.

Spain.— Reports in the form of letters and verbal communications daily reach us relative to our affairs with the court of Madrid. We have taken some pains to analize and investigate them. It is well know that Mr. Erving, our minister in Spain, has repeatedly had under consideration with that government the question relative to the boundary lines between their colonies and the United States—and that Don Onis has written many very long letters to the secretary of state on the subject.

It is now said, that a treaty has arrived which contains, among other things, the cession of the Floridas to the United States. That an instrument, containing a renewal of many of the provisions which were in the treaty of 1802, has been received, with the late dispatches of our minister at that court, is not improbable—but that a cession of the Floridas has been actually made to the United States we totally disbelieve, because, humbled as we consider the power and influence of Spain, yet we cannot think that she would have consented to such an arrangement at the very moment when she received the advices of our taking possession, by force and arms, of a portion of her territory. At the same time we have no doubt Spain feels that her colonies are forever gone, and that the sympathies of our people are with the revolutionists of South America. Thus circumstanced, as she is not very celebrated either for her bravery or for highminded and noble sentiments, we think the inference not unreasonable, that a purchase on fair & moderate terms may yet be made of that portion of her territory, which the peace and security of our frontier settlements seem to require that we should possess.

With every other power of Europe, it is believed, our concerns are in a most pleasing situation—and it may truly be said, that our national character has acquired and is acquiring, a lustre that even the most sanguine friends of the administration could not have anticipated. Such, are the blessings that result to the people from placing in power men of foresight, firmness and integrity—nor will that lustre ever be tarnished so long as we continue to be governed by the maxim—that political justice is political wisdom.

From London papers received at the Phil. Gazette Office.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The King of Spain's application to the Allied Powers, for assistance against his *rebellious* Colonies, has given a cue to the Ministerial journalists, who, till enlightened by his catholic majesty's reasoning, appeared as if lost amidst a sea of doubts on the complicated question of American affairs. It was certainly very far from generous, or according to custom in the *authorities* at home, who were in the secret, to allow their agents, who speak from 'authentic information' on all subjects, to flounder on in ignorance of the important points discussing between the Greatest and Holiest of Cabinets, to be 'all for the pleasures and blessing of tranquility'—to be sounding the praises of their favorite Ministers on the idle pipe of peace, when it was necessary to raise the war-whoop of exterminating hatred against Republican Insurgents, Rebels, Revolted Colonies, and men that deny the divine authority of Kings to oppress, barter, or plunder the States over which chance or injustice had *once* given them controul. It was a still more grievous oversight in the framers of our manifold Treaties, to permit the 'organ of Government' to proclaim, as they lately did in adverting to the unfortunate occurrences on the American frontier, that Ministers had made it a point in their late political arrangements, to steer clear of all guarantees and engagements which might involve us in hostilities, when it turns out by the declarations of the Courier of last night, that the very act of the general alliances of the European Sovereigns contains a guarantee or engagement which may plunge us into a war as often as our Allies may call for assistance, 'Spain,' says the Treasury Scribes, is one of the great family of European Sovereigns, and a subscribing party to the Alliance *by which mutual support is guaranteed when wanted.*'—Here is information to the British Public, of which even the British Senate were not aware. If such a guarantee as this was implied in the treaty of Alliance, why were not both Houses of Parliament distinctly apprized of it, when the Treaty was submitted to their consideration?—At the moment when Ministers were professing to observe the strictest neutrality between the revolted Colonies and the mother country, would parliament have sanctioned an engagement binding us to co-operate in subduing them by the force of arms?—'Why,' says the suddenly transformed advocate of peace into the the champion of war, 'why should not the allied sovereigns accede to the request of Spain?' and then he asks, 'were there no treaty, no alliance, no guarantee, what is there that forbids the *exercise of power*, to stop the calamities of war?'—What sort of mediation and tranquility they are that the exercise of power are required to effect, we can have no difficulty in guessing. Mediation is another word for insisting on the submission of the American colonies to the yoke of legitimacy; but there are many things that forbid this, which do not seem to enter into the conception of the treasury oracle.—This Quixotic disposition to stop the calamities of war by the exercise of power, and to force the blessings of peace upon every body but ourselves, is truly laughable. What a comfortable prospect of Knight Errantry and expence it opens to our loyal & legitimate views! The blessings of tranquility are every thing that is beautiful and desirable to the rest of the world, but nothing to us. We are not, ought not to have a momentary opportunity of enjoying them, for the calamities of war are raging in South America. And who is the cause of the sanguinary acts that are perpetrating in that quarter? Who is it that is withholding the blessings of peace from the provinces of South America? Who are they, whose mandates, in conformity with the most unsocial and iniquitous system, forbid the relations of pacific intercourse to subsist between the nations of Europe and the rich Empires of South America? Ungenerous and sophisticating hypocrites—the cause of the calamities ye pretend to deprecate lie amongst yourselves—in your own barbarous and arbitrary system, which cannot bear to behold human freedom and the fruits of noble exertion rising even among the distant regions of South America. 'Spain has an unquestionable right to the South American provinces, because she conquered and colonized them.' This is the reasoning put forth, not to maintain the right of Spain to the possession of those colonies against the usurpation of any other Foreign Power, but to justify the attempt to keep the Southern Continent in a perpetual state of bondage. If the mere act of colonization confers such a right, and if the allies are resolved to enforce it, how will the question stand between us and the United States of America? Napoleon Bonaparte conquered the dominions of the legitimates, and might have colonized them with other subjects, if he had chosen to send the now insolent slaves a packing, but his right to retain possession of the conquered provinces has not been so conscientiously recognized by the Holy Alliance who have sent him to St. Helena, and now preach up the right of conquest and the laws of occupation. Over that unfortunate individual, and many others under the immediate weight of their iron sway, they may tyranize in the plentitude of their arrogant power; but happy for the millions who have escaped from their controul, and the posterity of Nations, the Trans Atlantic regions of freedom are independent of their combined might, and may deride their threats. Even the Times, that was for deposing Mr. Madison, and dissolving the Union of the Northern States, by 'the exercise of our power,' now acknowledges the utter impossibility of re-establishing the Spanish Dominion over the revolted Colonies.—'Spain may rest assured that were she to consume as much paper in memorials as would equip an armament, she will not gain or subdue one rebel by the expence.' As little will fighting now effect the unworthy object. How poor and pitiful these braggadocios now appear, when they must make such tame admissions! *Statesman.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.

Copy of a letter from Mr. John M'Neill to the War Department.

River Black Warrior, Tuskaloosa C'ty.
Alabama Territory, Sept. 22d, 1818.

Honored Sir:

I hasten to lay before your department some statements relative to the late battle fought with a band of Indians, consisting of 70 warriors, & their women and children. From the best information that I have received, they are a remnant of the hostile Creeks, who on finding they could no longer be protected in Florida, lately applied to the Chickasaw tribe for land to settle on; but being denied, they formed a resolution to fight their way through our settlements, over the Mississippi, where, they were told by the Chickasaws, they could get land. In order to execute their design, they crossed the rivers Alabama and Cahaba, and on their way to the Warrior they killed two white men and three Choctaws. On reaching this river, at a place called Cornel's Settlement, they committed several outrages on our citizens, and murdered some of the family of a Mr. Hall.

They then steered their course for this place. Having received intelligence of their approach, on the 16th inst. sixteen of our most enterprising men armed themselves, and chose major S. Taylor and myself to command them. We were joined by Capt. Bacon and fourteen men.——Being thus united we went in pursuit, and, having met with their trail, we followed it through swamps and cane brakes, heretofore tho't to be impenetrable, until we found where they had crossed the Warrior, 8 miles below the falls. After crossing, and marching four miles, through the most horrid swamps and cane brakes, and being seperated from Capt. Bacon's command, we discovered the enemy encamped in a beaver dam, well fortified by nature, there being a thick cane brake on the right, and a high bluff on the left.—They no sooner saw us than they raised the war whoop, and prepared for action. We then gave orders to charge on them, which was done with the spirit of true Americans, and 8 or 10 of their warriors were laid dead on the ground. We then retreated and loaded our guns—and, having formed again on the entrance of the encampment, we were reinforced by capt. Bacon and part of his men. A smart skirmish was kept up for 30 minutes, during which time we killed 6 or 8 more of the enemy—but finding they were endeavouring to outflank us, a retreat was ordered, which was effected without any molestation. We lost two brave men, killed in the contest, and had one badly wounded—the loss of the enemy was not less than 15 killed, and several wounded. On the 17th, eighteen of us went to the battle ground to bury our dead—but, on finding that the enemy had not left their strong hold, we withdrew.

On the 19th, with a more formidable force, we again proceeded in quest of our enemy, and after patrolling the swamps and cane brakes it was discovered they had fled towards Sipsy river. We then buried our dead, and returned to our respective abodes. On the same day Col. T. Hunter, with 110 mounted men, set off in pursuit of them, and coming up with their rear, killed one of their warriors. They have taken their flight towards the borders of the Choctaws, who are apprised of their approach, and will, I trust, soon give a good account of them.

My reason for making this communication to your department, is in consequence of our having acted without any kind of orders, but solely from self preservation. Should it meet the approbation of government, I shall feel happy in having rendered my country the smallest service; if not, I hope it will be attributed to my want of skill, and not to the lack of good will to be of service to my fellow citizens in general.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

JOHN McNEILL,
Formerly a Lieutenant of the 43d reg't U. S. Infantry.

The Secretary of War.

From the Savannah Museum of the 19th ultimo.

THE INDIANS.

Extract of a letter from our correspondent at St. Mary's, dated 13th Oct. 1818.

"I have seen a number of reports about the Indians in East Florida, in circulation in the papers representing them to be very numerous and hostile. I give you, to contradict these statements, the following communication which I have lately received from St. Augustine, which may be relied on:

St. AUGUSTINE, Oct. 6.

"The reports respecting the Indians in this province, are very numerous; there are not on this side of the St. John's in the province, 500 of them, including all ages and both sexes. The most I have seen in St. Augustine, has not been more than twenty, including women and children. It is totally false that they have been supplied by the government here with ammunition; those that I have seen have generally brought in skins, which they barter for blankets, clothing, &c. They may perhaps get small quantities of ammunition also, from those persons with whom they trade; they could not, indeed subsist without it.

Those that I have talked with (for many of them speak English) are heartily sick of the war with the United States, and say they wish anxiously for peace. They appear perfectly sensible of their want of strength to contend with the United States—they say the war has been fermanted by their worst enemies, and if it continues that they shall be totally exterminated. They are now without the means of subsistance, except what they obtain from hunting—their corn fields have been destroyed—they are driven from their country and their homes without provisions, and nearly naked—and the coming winter they will experience the horrors of famine."

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

It is something more than ten years since we published a few thousand copies of a number of CORBETT'S RUSH LIGHT, in which he mentions various ways taken by the British government and manufacturers to destroy American manufactures even for American consumption. Among the means resorted to we well remember, we never can forget, was "SOMETIMES BY FIRE." Since that period American Manifactures have attained such a growth, consumption and texture as called for new modes of putting them down. One of those modes it is in our power and it is surely in our inclination to make public.

British Agents here carefully pick up and send to Great Britain *patterns* of all the various stuffs, particularly cotton Goods, white and coloured, which are here manufactured for sale. So soon as those goods arrive in England they put their manufacturers to work to make an article as like it in appearance, as possible, but greatly inferior in quality, especially in durability. The goods thus manufactured are sent to this country where they are in large quantities sold at Public Vendue and to retail dealers. To the consumer they are sold as American Manufactured goods, and as they wear very badly they are well calculated to excite a prejudice against the purchase and consumption of our own Manufactures. Thus is the object of the British Manufacturer attained to the manifest injury of this country. Any person who will take the trouble to call at this office shall be shewn samples of the goods thus thrown into market to injure and destroy our manufactures.

It is as clearly the interest, as it is the duty, of the American Manufacturer and of those who sell *American* Manufactures, to expose those frauds & prevent those impositions on the public, we would therefore suggest the propriety of their having a meeting, raising a fund and appointing an intelligent committee for those purposes.

Democratic Press.

WM. COBBETT, *vs.* R. G. HARPER.

In the puff direct of 'our General, which we published on Saturday from the Baltimore *Federal Republican*, much praise is given to Mr. Harper, for his speeches in Congress, and a pamphlet which he published during the administration of Mr. Adams. When I read those praises, I had a faint recollection that somebody else and *not* Mr. Harper, was the author of those speeches and the pamphlet for which he is now so highly eulogised. With this idea on my mind, I turned over 'Procupine's Works,' and there I found that *Mr. Cobbett* was at least *joint author* with Mr. Harper of the pamphlet and speeches. I will first quote a passage from the *Federal Republican*, to shew the impression which it is now wished to make in favor of the speech making and pamphlet making talents of Mr. Harper.

'As early as the days of John Adams, Mr. Harper's fame travelled across the waters, and ONE of his pamphlets was re-published in England, & was the common topic of conversation and applause in the circles of the GREAT'

Fed. Rep.

I will now make an extract from '*Porcupine's Work's*,' Vol. IX. p. 332. It is so explicit as not to require comment or remark from me. If however, the editors of the *Federal Republican* feel any disposition again to puff 'our General,' it is seriously recommended to them to look carefully over Porcupine's Works, particularly the 9th and 11th volumes.

'Harper is under greater obligation to me than to any man or set of men in the world, his silly Carolinian constituents not excepted. His famous *speeches* which *he* always *wrote out* for the press, cost me no less than two hundred pounds extraordinary expense, which was a dead loss to me. *People accused* ME *of writing these speeches myself, of which I was not, to say the truth, altogether innocent.* I dictated alterations, and, *in some instances*, I MADE THEM MYSELF. OF THE PAMPHLET, which gained him so much renown in England, which was quoted in both houses of Parliament, I FURNISHED THE MATERIALS, GAVE THE HINTS, DREW THE PLAN.'

Dem. Press.

FROM THE MARYLAND CENSOR.

POLITICAL INJUSTICE—

Not compatiable with common honesty.

What can be a greater outrage on common sense, and common honesty, than the existing constitution of Maryland, as regards representation in the house of delegates? Were the sense and wishes of the *human beings* in the state, the true, and only true object of representation, to be fairly taken, according to population, the republican majority of a single ward in Baltimore would overrule the federal majorities, obtained at the last election, in Dorchester, Talbot, Kent, Calvert, Prince Georges and Alleghany counties.

According to our political ethics, what is honesty amongst *individuals* is honesty amongst men connected by political association; and political power is honestly used, only, when it is exercised to promote the happiness of the majority of human beings so associated. It is *human feeling* & *happiness* that constitute the necessity and the true end of human government; and whatever has the greatest tendency to increase the sum of that happiness, is therefore the best system. We would ask then, in the name of that common honesty, which every man can understand, in what consists the justice of allowing two men, because they happen to reside on the north side of a particular stream of water or public road, twenty times as much power in the enactment of laws for the whole state, as *other* two men, equally honest, useful, and patriotick, who happen to be located on the *south* side of this water course or highway? Is not such a political state of things a ludicrous burlesque on republican government? Is it not a reproach upon the state, and a scandal to those who submit to it? Yet such is the fact, as relates to the inhabitants, for example, of Montgomery and Frederick counties; and still more glaring between Baltimore and Annapolis.——The Baltimorean has only to fix himself for six months in Annapolis, and, without any increase of property or publick spirit, behold, he swells out immediately into *thirty times* his former weight, and actually overbalances thirty Baltimoreans placed in the opposite scale!! Men who resist the correction of such injustice, may be called faithful to their constituents and are certainly very selfish; but are certainly not faithful, to the rules of common honesty, and justice, as recognized by individuals.

When the constitution was framed, the destinies of the several towns, and counties, had not then been developed—they had not yet taken their growth. How then should any positive system be fixed, on which should continue to operate equally, unless it had been the system of representation in the ratio of population, as in the house of representatives of the United States? How long would Virginia or New-York submit to be overruled or balanced in that House, by Delaware or Maryland?

The case is so plain as absolutely to mock all necessity of illustration; yet, to make the injustice as glaring as possible, but not more glaring than true, we will suppose that seven women and three men form a social compact, or become accidentally united in society, entirely insolated and detached from the rest of the world; at first all things are shared in common, each one has an equal weight in forming the rules that govern all in their relations to each other; after some years, four of the women, ugly, disgusting, and graceless, without natural or artificial advantages, remain single, or being married, continue barren—the other three marry and multiply, each having ten children, all of whom equally contribute by their labor and courage, to increase the common stock of provision, and to defend the society against common danger; would it be just, or honest, that the four barren old maids, should continue to exercise four tenths of the power of the government, leaving the other six tenths to be divided amongst the other three, and their thirty children? Suppose these thirty-three to make a proposition to remodel the original articles of association, so as to secure an equal division of political influence, were these old drones to refuse such a reasonable proposition, would they not be justly despised for their selfishness? Would they not be promptly compelled to submit to the voice of the majority and the dictates of justice? We fancy there would not be a long continued tedious discussion of such a question. Nature would soon have its course. Why then should three men in Alleghany, have as much weight in the councils of the state, as ten men in Frederick county? This is not a narrow question of *party*; it is a question of reason and common honesty both of which declare that the procedure must be corrected. We would have no objection to assign a senator to each county, if necessary, to reconcile them to an alteration of the constitution; but we shall never cease to advocate delegates according to population, and the executive by general ticket.

FROM THE NATIONAL MESSENGER.

TYPOGRAPHICAL LAW CASE.

Press & Balls, Plantiffs,
versus
Pressmen, Defendants.

This was an action, brought by the plaintiffs against the defendants for an assault and battery of a violent nature. Mr. Colon counsel for the plaintiffs opened the case, by stating that he would through his witnesses shew to the court such wanton scenes of cruelty as had no parallel in this or any other country, he was not disposed he said to take up the time of the court by animadverting on the attrocities before them, he would let his witnesses give to the jury a plain and honest statement of facts, he would then be enabled to shew how his clients had been seized at the dead hour of night; their covering taken off in the coldest weather, and without any provocation whatever on their part, had been seized by these ruffians and brandished about in a manner that occasioned the gratest alarm, frequently knocked against each other until they were black in the face, and then *beat* against a hard metal until they had holes in their *skins*. Was such conduct [he asked,] to be tolerated! not content with this, they had seized Mr. Press (who when he is *sober*, is a discreet and worthy citizen) and run him backwards and forwards until he was out of breath, loading him with abusive pamphlets and papers, until he groaned under the oppression—such measures he hoped would be punished severely—where is the boasted *Liberty of Mr. Press*, if he is forced to act in this manner? such conduct demanded exemplary damages and he hoped the jury would give them.

Mr. Paper on the part of the plantiff was duly sworn, deposed, that he had frequently seen the defendants, take Messrs. Ball out of the bed and scrape their faces with a dull knife, after which they would daub them all over with ink, and knock them one against the other until they were black as *chimney sweeps*. Witness declared that these Pressmen were turbulent, disorderly, and drunken fellows, that they made no bones of seizing him and after ducking him with with cold water, put him on Mr. Press, and forced Mr. Press to squeeze him against black substances until his face looked as if it had been *tuttooed*. *(laugh in court.)* Cross examined by the defendant's attorney—pray, sir, did you ever hear either or any of these gentlemen utter any complaints?

Witness—I have heard Mr. Press groan in the spirit when he was forced to give a detail of the battle of Bladensburg——and Hull's surrender he absolutely refused to receive until forced by these bullies—complained much of the weight.——He had heard Mr. Press squeak a little when he was forced to print the "*Prospect before* us." And Mr. Balls declared it was a shame they should involuntarily be made the instruments of putting it in black and white. Witness was then discharged.

Attorney for defendants admitted the evidence in part, but denied that it was wanton cruelty—defended them on the principle of "*partial evil general good*," that if they had not acted in this way the intelligence which it was necessary to give to the world would be lost—that it stimulated those who read them to like deeds of chivalrous glory—contended that the capture of the Guerrier, the Macedonian, Java, &c. would be lost and all the glory of the battle at Orleans would have been perverted by British presses, who were more *forced* than these present gentlemen were.——Threw them-

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