By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1815, entitled "An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorised to cause the lands acquired by the said treaty to be offered for sale, when surveyed.

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Alabama, shall be held at Huntsville, in said territory, as follows:

On the first Monday in July next, for the sale of Townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in Ranges 1 and 2 west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in Range 1, east—9, 11, 12 and 14, in Range 2, east—12 and 13, in Range 3, east—11, 12 and 13 in Range 4, east.

On the first Monday in September, for the sale of Townships 9 and 10, in Range 3, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, in Ranges 4 and 5, west.

On the first Monday in November, for the sale of Townships 9, 10 and 11, in Ranges 6 and 7, west—9 and 10, in Range 8, west—9, 10 and 11, in Range 9, west—9, 10, 11 and 12, in Range 10, west—9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, in Range 11, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in Range 12, west.

On the first Monday in January, 1820, for the sale of Townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in Ranges 13 and 14, west—10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in Range 15, west—11, 12, 13 and 14, in Range 16, west—12 and 13, in Range 17, west.

And sales will be held at Cahaba, in the said territory, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of Townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in Range 5—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 and 16, in Range 6—11, in Range 7—10 and 11, in Range 9—8, 9, 10 and 11, in Ranges 10 and 11—9, 10 and 11, in Range 12. Excepting such lands as have been, or shall be, reserved according to law, for the use of schools and for other purposes. Each sale shall continue open for two weeks and no longer, and shall commence with the lowest number of Section, Township, and Range, and proceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the 20th day of March, 1819.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

☞ Printers of newspapers who are authorised to publish the Laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week till the 1st of January next.

march 30 tJan

Treasury Department,

Second Comptroller's Office, March 25th, 1819.

WHEREAS, by the act entitled "An act regulating the payments to invalid pensioners," passed the 3d of the present month, an affidavit of two surgeons or physicians, as to the continuance and rate of disability of the several applicants must accompany their respective applications for the first payment which shall fall due after the 4th of March *next*, and at the end of every two years thereafter: And whereas some misunderstanding may arise as to the time when the above mentioned act shall go into operation:

This is to notify all whom it may concern, that, by the construction given to the said act by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, the before mentioned affidavits (agreeably to the form published by the Hon. the Secretary of War, under date of 23d inst.) will be required to accompany the applications for all pensions to which they apply, falling due on the 4th day of September next.

RICHARD CUTTS,
Second Comptroller.

Printers authorized to publish the Laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week till the 1st of September next.

march 30 tS1

To rent,

For one or more years, that large and convenient Brick *Tavern* and its appurtenances, belonging to the subscriber in this town, known by the name of the *Easton Hotel*, and lately kept by Mr. Jesse Sheffer. This establishment is admitted by all to be the largest and most complete of any other on the Peninsula, and to a man of capital who is well calculated to conduct it, a great chance is presented of doing a very extensive and profitable business, particularly as the elegant new steam boat Maryland will commence running in May between this place and Baltimore, by which means there is no doubt but travelling will be much increased.

Possession can be had immediately, and to a suitable person who can occupy it at once, a considerable deduction will be made in the present year's rent.

SAMUEL GROOME.

Easton, Md. april 13 w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Worcester county, in the State of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of ROBERT J. HANDY, late of Worcester county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 25th day of May 1819.

GEO. HAYWARD, Adm'r of Robert J. Handy, dec'd.

may 25 6w

Mr. Sheffer

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has opened a Boarding House in Easton, in the house lately occupied by Mrs. BELL, for the accommodation of Gentlemen by the day, week or month. Gentlemen from the country can also be accommodated on Tuesdays or other days with dinners or other meals, after the shortest notice.

N. B. His stables are in fine condition, and will receive horses by the day, week or month.

may 11 w

Union Tavern.

S. ROWE informs his friends and the public generally, that he has succeeded pretty much in the winding up of his old business, forwhich he declined, and has again commenced in

UNION TAVERN.

Which will be put in complete order immediately. And having determined to conduct the House on a different principle from what it ever yet has been, by his own personal attention, and that of an attentive Bar-keeper, and having his stable and granery furnished with an abundant stock of good provender, a trusty ostler, and attentive honest servants, he invites his former customers and travellers to give him a call and make trial. oct

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FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

Domestic Economy.

I am satisfied of one fact, and from close personal observation, and that is, a very considerable and unnecessary sum of money is annually expended in this city, from the too prevailing custom of sending servants to market instead of the master going himself. Old men will be curious and prying into other people's affairs; I know it, and must abide the censure; but, as I said before, I am well off in the world, and have nothing else to do than to look out for the best means of promoting the happiness of my fellow creatures, so I brushed up my old cocked hat, seized my cane, and one bright morning in spring, I took my stand near the Fly-market to make observations on what passed in that bustling and all important place.—Upon a moderate calculation, I decided, that out of four persons who came to market, two were servants, and I had an opportunity of observing their separate expenditures. A black gentleman, with his wool nicely combed, a superfine blue coat, with watch and seals, and a large basket on his arm, brushed up to the butcher. I want four fine ribs and three of the best steaks. You must give my price, then says the butcher. I never dispute that, said the black gentleman—come weigh them—here's the money. Four cutlets, said he to the veal butcher—how much? Twelve shillings; there's the shiners. Put those fowls into my basket Mr. said the sable provider, and take out the price from this $5 note. Let me have four pound of that salmon, how much is it? Six shillings a pound. Not dear, there's your money. Let me see, what else? Three dozen eggs, sallads, cranberries—Zounds, I shall have nothing left out of my ten dollars.—In this manner did an improvident master intrust a careless servant to cater for him, who without system or economy, expended ten dollars, when five would have been sufficient. Suppose that this sum is thus daily wasted, it consumes some where near 3000 dollars per annum for marketing alone. Is it surprising that people become insolvent? A master of a family, instead of rolling about in bed until 8 o'clock, or probably later, yawning or harmonizing with his drowsy wife, in a good comfortable snore, "making the welkin ring," should be stirring with the lark; should rouse the servants; set industry into motion; be off to market himself with his little basket; should cheapen every thing he may require, and purchase no more than what is strictly necessary, and then return from his economical duty, and find his wife ready to receive him at breakfast with cheerful looks, his table spread with frugality, cleanliness and comfort. Then the business of the day having had a happy and judicious commencement, will progress lightly and prosperously.

What pride can be more false, more dangerous, more censurable, than that of feeling ashamed to purchase in person, and not by deputy, the articles indispensible for domestic consumption. Set your house to rights, is an early and just proverb, and if husbands do not set a proper example of economy to wives, they are not authorized in railing at their wives' extravagance. I do not admire invidious comparisons, nor am I pleased when I see one city eulogised at the expense of another; but I do admire the Philadelphia custom, of ladies going to market; and I see no reason why ladies should not go to market, as well as to go what is called "a shopping;" I can perceive no difference in a lady's purchasing a nice pound of butter, a basket of fruit, or a pair of pheasants, than in purchasing a pair of shoes, a pair of gloves, floss cotton or a chip hat—in principle, and in practice, it is the same; both, of necessity, are indispensible. But, as I was saying, I do admire the Philadelphia ladies, who market twice a week, make all domestic purchases, and are familar with all the arcana of higgling and purchasing on the best terms. Who are they serving? Why, their families: "Many a time and oft" have I admired those betwitching faces, with pure red and white, peeping from under a drab bonnet, pacing with modest steps up and down a clean market, with a nice looking little girl behind with a basket and a tin kettle, in which the butter lies covered with fresh vine leaves and congealed with ice, a small steak, a few mutton chops, a sallad or a fowl, the aggregate of which is not considerable, constitute their maximum of supplies, and thus is economy promoted and comfort produced. It is very injudicious to trust servants with what is the duty of masters to perform. A servant may feel some interest for his master; but not knowing the resources of his master, he cannot study that interest with proper nicety; though it most frequently happens, that by trusting expenditures to their care, the "superflux" too generally finds its way into their pockets.

HOWARD.

National Interests.

ADDRESS OF THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY, TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

NO. V.

[CONTINUED.]

Philadelphia, May 3, 1819.

IV. VACANT LANDS.

Among the most formidable objections advanced against the protection of national industry in the form of manufactures, the extent of our vacant lands holds no mean place. Many members of congress, and others, when they are told of the decline of manufactures—the bankruptcy of the manufacturers—and the sufferings of the workmen, with great gravity advise the sufferers "*to go back*," and cultivate the soil in the wilderness, where there is ample field for their industry. This is prescribed as a sovereign and infallible remedy for all their evils.

So much importance is attached to this idea, and its use is so general, we had almost said so universal, that it requires to be dilated on at some length. We shall consider it under two points of view—

I. Are manufacturers, in general, capable of cultivating vacant lands?

It requires but a moment's reflection to be satisfied that the mass of persons engaged in manufactures are wholly unfit for agricultural employments; more particularly clearing and cultivating those vacant lands to which they are directed to resort as a terrestrial paradise. A man who has spent the prime of his life in making watches, cabinet ware, hats or shoes, or weaving cloth, would be nearly as much out of his element at agricultural labour, as a farmer would be in a watchmaker's or hatter's workshop.

II. Suppose the thousands of manufacturers now out of employment, and those who are likely, from the present stagnation of manufactures, trade and commerce, to be discharged, were to apply themselves to agriculture, is there any chance of a market for the surplus of their productions?

This is a vital question, and demands the most serious and sober consideration.

Its decision must affect the character of the past political economy of our government, and clearly demonstrate the future course pointed out to this rising empire by sound political wisdom.

In consequence of having an over proportion of our population engaged in agricultural pursuits, the foreign markets are almost constantly glutted with our staple articles, which are frequently purchased at a distance of three thousand miles at a far lower rate than in our seaport towns. And hence the most ruinous losses are sustained by our merchants, of whom a large proportion are almost every year blotted from the map of the commercial world.

When the cause, not of the manufacturers alone, as was erroneously supposed, but of the whole nation, which was deeply involved in the question, was powerfully pleaded before congress, the southern planters were admonished to secure themselves a grand home market, independent of the caprice of foreign nations. They were prophetically warned of the ruinous consequences that must inevitably follow from the adoption of the contrary system. Trusting to a continuance of the very favorable markets they then enjoyed, in which they could anticipate no change, the petitions and memorials were rejected. But the delusion is past and gone. The age of sober reflection has arrived. And we trust it is impossible for those whose votes prevented such adequate protection to the cotton manufactures as would have secured an unfailing and increasing home market, to look back on those votes without the most heartfelt regret at the course they pursued, not merely as it has affected their own interests, but for the deleterious effects it has produced, and is likely to continue to produce, on the welfare of the nation.

At the time those votes were given, which signed and sealed the destruction of a large portion of the cotton manufacturers in the middle states, cotton was thirty cents per pound. It was not necessary for congress to have adopted the policy of Russia or France, which prohibits the importation of all cotton manufactures, nor that of Great Britain, which imposes a duty of £85 per cent. on them. Had they barely prohibited the low-priced articles, and laid an adequate protecting duty on all other descriptions, cotton wool would probably have never fallen below that price. So large, and so constantly increasing, a portion of it would be consumed in this country, that it could not be materially affected by the fluctuation of foreign markets. It now sells at eighteen or twenty cents: and it is not easy to calculate how long it will remain at that rate. The value of the estates of the southern planters is thus reduced one third. Dearly, therefore, do they expiate their rejection of the earnest prayers of their fellow citizens, who, as we have stated, were actually, as is now in full proof, pleading the cause of the whole nation, and at least as much that of the cotton planters as of any other portion of our citizens.

The depreciation of the price of the two other great staples of the country, tobacco and flour, is at least as ruinous as that of cotton.

The reduction of the value of estates is not confined to those of the cotton planters. Real estate generally, throughout the union, has suffered a vast depreciation. In many places it has fallen one-fourth—in others one-third, and in some even one-half.

We do not pretend that the low tariff proceeded solely from the southern planters. This would be contrary to the historical fact. Members from every state in the union, except three, voted for the existing rates. But of all the members from the five southern states, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, only five voted against the reduction of the duty on cotton goods to twenty-five per cent.*

In order to test more fully the correctness of the prevailing idea we here combat, we will suppose it carried generally into operation, and that a large proportion of the persons at present employed in manufactures, had "*gone back*" and were "*cultivating our vacant lands*" The obvious consequence would be, that the quantity of the agricultural productions of the country, and our demands for manufactured goods from abroad, would both have been greatly increased. Of course the prices of the former would have been still more ruinously reduced, and the nation still more drained than it is, of a circulating medium. It does not require much skill to calculate what ruinous consequences such a system of policy would have produced.

Before we dismiss this part of our subject, we wish, fellow-citizens, to present it in another point of view. Suppose 10,000 agricultural citizens settled in the interior of any of the western states, and acting on the maxim of Adam Smith, that is, "buying where they can purchase the cheapest"—of course in Europe and in the East Indies, at a distance of from three to ten thousand miles, subject to all the variety of charges incidental to such a commerce—and then transmitting their surplus productions three thousand miles, subject to similar charges; what a state of dependence and poverty this policy is calculated to produce! Yet it is to a certain extent the situation of a large portion of the interior of the United States. And hence the general depression, the stagnation of business, the drain of the circulating medium, and the consequent depreciation of their bank paper.

Of this policy the state of Ohio has long been, and all the other western states are gradually becoming, melancholy victims. It can never be sufficiently regretted, that with a boundless capacity of supplying themselves with nearly every thing they require, a very large proportion of their clothing and other articles should be drawn from Europe, and that the produce of their industry should depend for its value on the state of the markets in that quarter of the globe!

Let us exhibit a brighter picture, on which the mind can dwell with delight; a picture, which a correct tariff could not have failed to produce, and which we trust, the wisdom of congress will ere long produce. Let us suppose that these ten thousand citizens had linen, cotton, woolen, and leather manufactures adequate to their wants in their immediate vicinity, and that instead of sending their flour and tobacco to New Orleans and thence to Liverpool, the former at four or five dollars per barrel, and of course purchasing a coat with six or eight barrels of flour; they had a market for their flour at home, and could purchase a coat for three or four barrels of flour, and in the same proportion for other articles. What a contrast! what a lesson does this superficial view furnish the legislature of the United States—and what a strong sentence of condemnation it pronounces on Adam Smith's theory!

V. EXTORTION DURING THE WAR.

This stands on nearly the same ground of error as the preceding objections. During the period, the wages of labor were high—the expenses of transportation of the raw materials, as well as the manufactured articles, very exorbitant—and those raw materials were sold at very high rates. All these circumstances combined to enhance the price of goods of every description. Moreover, the heavy disbursements for the purchase of millseats and erecting machinery, required extraordinary profits.—And, finally the disorders and irregularities of a state of warfare, forbid men of sound minds from grounding any general inferences on the occurrences of such a period.

But suppose all the charges of this class were judicially proved; with what propriety, we boldly, but respectfully ask, could a planter who raised cotton for 10 *a* 15 cents, and sold it at 30, and who would without scruple have sold it at 75 or 100—or a merchant who buys flour at ten dollars, carries it to the West Indies where the people are in a state of starvation, and there taking advantage of their distress, sells at 30, 40, or 50 dollars—with what propriety, we say, can they reproach the manufacturer for having sold cloth which cost him eight or nine dollars at twelve or thirteen? The application of the parable of the beam and the mote, was not confined to the commencement of the Christian era. Its lessons are as necessary now as they were 1800 years ago.

On this point we once more refer to the luminous maxim of Alexander Hamilton, contained in our third number, which is beyond the power of refutation, and which points out the proper course to be pursued, with the hand of a master†

This maxim has received the strongest corroboration from the practical experience of the United States, which is within the knowledge of almost every individual in it. There is probably not a single article manufactured here, which is not sold at a fair price. This can never fail to be the case, in a country where there is so much capital, and so much industry, at all times ready to be employed in any pursuit which affords a reasonable prospect of remuneration. In fact, the competition, is in very many cases, carried so far that prices are reduced too low, and in consequence many of the competitors are ruined.

But facts speak louder than words. For years the agriculturalists have been led astray by groundless accusations of the extortions of manufacturers, which have been an unceasing source of declamation, and been regarded as an unanswerable argument against complying with the requests of this class of citizens. During this whole time, the farmers and planters have been realizing the most exorbitant profits; amassing large and independent fortunes; and exhibiting a degree of prosperity rarely exceeded.‡ On the contrary, nearly one-half of the "*extortionate*" manufacturers of cotton and woolen fabrics, victims of a pernicious policy, have been ruined, and a large portion of the remainder are barely able to struggle along in hopes of a change in the policy of the country.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

* In order to present a correct view of this interesting subject, we annex the yeas and nays on a motion made by Mr. Forsyth, on the second of April, 1816, to amend the report of the committee on the bill to regulate the duties on imports, by striking out *thirty per cent.* on cotton goods, proposed by that committee, and substituting *twenty-five*:

YEAS.—(For 25 per cent.)

N. Hampshire.	*Delaware.*	Smith
Atherton	Clayton	Tait
Cilley		*N. Carolina.*
Hale	*Maryland.*	Clarke
Webster	Archer	Culpepper
Wilcox	Baer	Edwards
Voss.	Goldsborough	Forney
Massachusetts.	Hanson	Gaston
Bradbury	Herbert	King
Nelson	Pinkney	Love
Pickering	Smith	Pickens
Reed	Stuart	Yancey
Ruggles	Wright	*S. Carolina.*
Taggart		Chapple
Ward.	*Virginia.*	Huger
Vermont.	Barbour	Lowndes
Langdon.	Bassett	Middleton
Connecticut.	Breckenridge	Taylor
Champion	Goodwyn	Woodward
Law	Hawes	*Georgia.*
Mosely	Hungerford	Cuthbert
Stearns	Jewett	Forsyth
Sturgess.	Johnson	Hall
New-York.	Kerr	Lumpkin
Grosvenor	Lewis	Telfir
Kent	Lyon	Wilde
Lovett	M'Coy	*Kentucky.*
Root.	Nelson	Hardin
Pennsylvania.	Noyes	M'Kee
Burnside	Pleasants	*Tennessee.*
Heister	Randolph	Henderson
Hopkinson	Roane	Thomas—84.
Ross	Sheffey	
Whiteside		

NAYS.

Massachusetts.	Schenk	Piper
Baylies	Throop	Sergeant
Connor	Townsend	Wallace
Hulbert	Wendover	Wilson
Paris	Ward	*Virginia.*
Strong	Wilkin	Jackson
Wheaton	Willoughby	Marsh
Connecticut.	Yates	Newton
Davenport	*New-Jersey.*	*S. Carolina.*
Pitkin	Baker	Calhoun
Rhode Island.	Bateman	Mayrant
Boss	Bennet	*Ohio.*
Mason	Southard	Alexander
Vermont.	*Pennsylvania.*	Clendenin
Chipman	Crawford	Creighton
New-York.	Darlington	*Kentucky.*
Adgate	Glasgow	Desha
Betts	Crifin	Johnson
Birdsal	Hahn	M'Lean
Brooks	Ingham	Sharpe
Comstock	Irwin	Taul
Crocheron	Lyle	*Tennessee.*
Gold	Maclay	Powell
Savage	Milnor	Reynolds—60.

† "Though it were true, that the immediate and certain effect of regulations controlling the competition of foreign with domestic fabrics, was an increase of price, it is universally true, that *the contrary is the ultimate effect with every successful manufacture.* When a domestic manufacture has attained to perfection, and has engaged in the prosecution of it a competent number of persons, *it invariably becomes cheaper.*—Being free from the heavy charges which attend the importation of foreign commodities, it can be afforded cheaper, and accordingly seldom or never fails, to be sold cheaper, in process of time, than was the foreign article for which it is a substitute. The internal competition which takes place, soon does away every thing like monopoly; and by degrees *reduces the price of the article to the minimum of a reasonable profit on the capital employed.* This accords with the reason of the thing, and with experience."—*Hamilton's Works*, vol. i. p. 212.

‡ The ruin resulting from the excessive quantities of our produce, with which foreign markets are so frequently overstocked, has hitherto scarcely touched the farmers or planters. They have almost universally sold their produce at high rates. The ruin, as already stated, has fallen on the merchants. The farmers and planters, however, now begin to participate largely in the pernicious effects of this system.

FROM THE NASHVILLE CLARION.

Red River.

A gentleman immediately from exploring the lands on the waters of Red River, gives the following sketch, extracted from a letter wrote to a friend who requested information of him:

"I regret that I cannot comply generally with your request. From the cursory view I have been able to take of the country, I have satisfied myself that too much cannot be said of the soil, climate, situation and natural advantages of the district on Red River, and its tributary streams, between the latitude of 33 and 36. It affords a soil and climate that embraces all the staples of the union (except sugar) to the greatest perfection. It contains more real first rate cultivatable land than any one of the western states: the bottoms, and what may be termed low grounds for 500 miles above the great raft on Red River are on an average 10 mile wide, and I have seen few spots with any traces of an overflow. This tract of land is in places covered with valuable timber of very little undergrowth, & other places the most beautiful prairies. As far as I have seen, the prairies are surrounded with the best kind of timber; and, in fact, better than any prairie country I have seen, either on the Ohio or Mississippi. The land back from these bottoms afford a variety of soil for many miles, a great proportion very good and interspersed with baautiful rich prairies, and especially on the west of the main river, and on the south of Sulphur Fork. The branch empties in a short distance above the great raft, and has for about 500 miles, as good land as there is in the United States.

No section of the Union of an equal extent can boast of so many advantages. As to the grand raft, it is more a bug-bear than a reality, as it is fact that large vessels passed it every month last year, and with a very small expense it can be rendered navigable at all times. The country is settling fast, as the prospect of gain is such that emigration cannot be stopped. Last year there were only about 100 families on Red River above the raft; now there are more than 800, and from the best information I can obtain, there are ten thousand acres planted in corn, which will in all probability produce four hundred thousand bushels of grain: this of itself will ensure an abundant supply of emigrants, and pork to any amount may be engaged at five dollars a hundred. Persons emigrating who can conveniently drive horses and cattle, are advised to do so, as most of the emigrants come by water and have to supply themselves from the stock in the country. A better stock country there is not in the universe, I expect. It is generally well watered, and in many places are valuable mill seats: the general course of Red River is a little south of east; that of Sulphur Fork east; Little River, about 250 miles above the raft, about 300 miles navigable, course south of west, heads in the Arkansas mountains.

I have no doubt that Red River and its branches will be capable of affording, in ten years, more strength and wealth than all the Mississippi and Missouri country above the 33d degree of latitude. Very valuable salines and beds of iron ore are found in abundance, and I have no doubt but copper & the precious metals will be found.—As to the inhabitants, they are not such as generally settle new countries—they are moral and industrious, and mostly belong to the Methodist church, the preachers of which society (six in number,) are of unimpeachable character.—No section of the Union can boast of more order.

In a commercial point of view, this country will have more advantages than any other west of the Mississippi; as there will be a trade with the Spaniards in the neighbourhood of the mines of Santa Fe, &c. the distance is much less than is generally imagined, and the country a level dry plain—down Red River will at all times be a good market, and if the supply be greater than the demand on that stream, New-Orleans may be furnished at a season of the year when the Ohio and Mississippi are frozen up, and that is the season too when produce generally bears the best price being the most favorable to ship to the Islands. There can be no doubt but the government will foster this settlement—it is at present unauthorized and the settlers without title, but it is understood that the Indian title will be extinguished this fall by Governor Clark, and the land, as soon as it can be, brought into market. Interest and policy require this to be done; the settlement is on an exposed frontier, where the United States are as vulnerable as any where else, and where supplies, &c. in case of war, will be very much needed, and even in case an enemy should invade New-Orleans in the winter season, when no assistance could be obtained from the Ohio or Mississippi settlements, because of these streams being frozen up, an efficient force could be moved from Red River for its support.

The last war was near proving this argument; it was a providential and unlooked for rise in the waters of Cumberland and Ohio rviers, and the pleasant weather, that enabled General Carroll and General Thomas to reach New Orleans in time to save it."

The following, from a Baltimore paper, is a just picture of a free government, yet more admirable in refraining from oppression, than in conferring benefits. The remark imputed to a Frenchman, is substantially to be found, more comprehensively stated, in Sampson's Memoirs. It is the first observation, indeed, which occurs to an European, on landing on our shores, be he what countryman he may. *Nat. Intel.*

FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

"Americans, in their march to national greatness, have no obstacle to fear but from themselves. There is not on earth a more interesting spectacle than to behold a mighty nation acknowledging no other sovereign than the Sovereign of the Universe, and governed by laws of its own making. It is a piece of moral machinery more curious, more interesting, than the most skilful combination of mechanical powers can possibly be. To behold the farmer quitting his hoe and spade; the manufacturer his loom; the artist his anvil: the merchant his counting house; the lawyer his desk; and repairing to Washington, where they assume, for a season, the characters of legislators: where, in a state of exile from their wives and families, they perform that awful and honorable trust, and then resort to their several occupations again, is indeed such a phenomenon as the world, with the exception of our western continent, does not witness: it exhibits such a plan and practical satire on titles, on hereditary legislation, on royalty, that an American must be insensible indeed to the high prerogatives that he enjoys, if he does not value them as he ought.

"These farmers, mechanics, merchants, lawyers, artists, declare war, or conclude treaties of peace; they send forth the eagle that bears our thunders and lightnings, or the dove of mercy, with the branch of olive in her beak. Our generals, our naval commanders, with all their respective forces, acknowledge no superior on earth to these men thus assembled in the character of legislators; to these they bow in homage, because the stern and imperial voice of the country speaks to them through these organs. A Frenchman who, during the reign of Bonaparte, had visited our shores, and attended the debates at Washington, enquired where was the army which was to enforce, at the point of the bayonet, the decrees of our government!—He had only been accustomed to such involuntary homage; he was ignorant of that MORAL FORCE—that generally pervading sentiment——that energy of opinion—which makes or unmakes a nation at once—that controls with a strength beyond all the force of armies or of navies.

"These are the blessings guaranteed and secured to us by our constitution; they are not theoretical visions—lights that sparkle lovely to the eyes, and explode at the touch of experiment; they are blessings reduced to a practical shape, and enjoyed by every Amercian from his cradle to his grave—from the first moment that he breathes the vital air, until the period arrives when his disembodied spirit wings its way to eternity. *To preserve these privileges in all their integrity, and to hand them down from generation to generation, should be the first and the last wish of every patriot.*"

FROM THE TAUNTON, ENG. COURIER.

EXTRAORDINARY SENTENCE.

William Hopwood was convicted, at the Salisbury assizes, [England,] of stealing a sack of oats, sentenced by judge Park to eighteen months' imprisonment and hard labor, but, immediately on the sentence being pronounced, he had the effrontery (as the report says) to direct an impertinent question to his lordship, respecting the wages for his labor, which he wished to know how he was to recover. The learned judge instantly ordered his sentence not to be recorded, and altered it to seven years' transportation! It appears from this statement that although 18 months' imprisonment was considered an adequate punishment for that transgression of the public law upon which the man was arraigned, yet, for the offence of making an impertinent remark to a judge, the criminality of which is neither declared by statute, or otherwise recognised among indictable delinquencies, the offender was sentenced to seven years' transportation—a punishment so disproportionate to his offence as to cause an involuntary shudden upon every one who peruses the statement.

Constitutional Law:

Comprising the Constitution of the U. States, & of the different States in the Union,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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