# General Advertiser

REPUBLICAN STAR AND

VOL. XXXIII. EASTON, (MD.) TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1832. NO. 28...1599

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING
BY
Thomas Perrin Smith.

TERMS

*Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* per annum, payable half yearly in advance.—No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted three weeks for *One Dollar*, and continued weekly for *Twenty-five Cents* per square.


## REMOVAL OF WASHINGTON.

The Richmond Enquirer gives the following proceedings, on the subject of the removal of the remains of General Washington:

The Speaker presented the following message from the Governor:—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
Feb. 17th, 1832.

*To the House of Delegates:*

I feel it my duty to inform you, that amidst the preparations now going forward to celebrate the centennial birth-day of our countryman, George Washington, I have heard with painful emotion, that the Congress of the United States are about to cause the remains of that distinguished citizen, should permission be obtained from the proprietor of Mount Vernon, to be disintered, with a view to carry them a way beyond the limits of Virginia, and have chosen his next birth-day, as the time for that ceremony.

I cannot, on this occasion, feel other than a marked disapprobation of such a step. It is the province of Virginia to watch over the remains of George Washington—the utterance of whose name alone, carries to the hearts of freemen all that the eloquence of Patrick Henry could convey—a name, the brightness of which sinks into shade the splendor of thrones, and into utter darkness all the studied titles of the universe.

To you I appeal with confidence, to prevent, if possible, such a measure—you, the descendants of those men whose blood was poured out and mingled with the soil of Virginia, in defence of liberty—that cause of which Washington was the soul—a cause which made you freemen, and rendered his name a title of greatness which nothing but his name can express.

It has long been the pride of our citizens, to feel and know that the last wish of Washington, the patriot warrior, was complied with in his interment. In looking through the long vista of time to contemplate the mausoleums of heroes, and the tombs of nations, Virginia has felt that amidst all the changes to which human institutions are liable, to her peculiarly belongs the sacred duty of guarding and honoring the remains of her son; a duty which piety and patriotism enjoin, she will perform.

JOHN FLOYD.

Mr. Bryce of G. said that this message was addressed to a feeling natural to every member of this House, a feeling which they had nourished from their birth—veneration for the name and memory of Washington. His name was associated in the breast of Virginians with the noblest sentiment of the human heart. Shall the sons of those, said Mr. B., with whom he was associated, and who mingled their blood with his in defence of their common country—shall their sons consent that his remains shall be removed from the territory of Virginia; that his honored bones shall be placed in the hands of strangers and their shrine be transferred to another soil?—He moved that the communication of the Governor be referred to a select committee, with leave to sit during the sitting of the House. This motion was agreed to; and the following gentlemen were appointed a committee:—Messrs. Bryce of G., Newton, Ball, Randolph, McDowell, Williams, Goode, Preston, Ritchie, Carter, of R. and L. Shield.

The committee retired, and after a short absence, returned to the House, when Mr. Bryce reported the following preamble and resolutions:

The General Assembly of Virginia, view with painful solicitude, the efforts now making by the Congress of the United States, to remove from Mount Vernon, the remains of George Washington. Connected with Virginia in his life, he should not be separated after death—A native of the State, the companion, friend and commander of our fathers, when they poured their mingling blood to seal the charter of our liberties,—presented to the first grasp of infant affection in every nursery, consecrated under a growing knowledge of his character and deeds, in the more ardent sympathies of our youth and our manhood, revered in our memories with the images of our fathers, the tomb that enshrines him is sacred to Virginia. It is more especially sacred to the spot of final repose selected by the dying patriot himself.—In the name of the good people of this Commonwealth, we solemnly protest against the contemplated removal of his remains from our territory.

*Therefore, resolved*, That the present proprietor of Mount Vernon, be earnestly requested, in the name of the people of this State, not to consent to the removal of the remains of George Washington beyond our territory.—That if their repose shall be disturbed, the filial hands of Virginia's sons shall alone touch and guard them.

*Resolved*, That the Governor of the Commonwealth, forthwith make known the feelings and wishes of the General Assembly upon the subject, in the most appropriate manner, to the present proprietor of Mount Vernon, and the Congress of the United States.

In presenting this report, Mr. Bryce said that he would only appeal to the feelings and the heart of every Virginian in the House to sustain the decision of the committee on this most interesting subject.

The resolutions were then read, and the question on each and the preamble, being put severally, they were unanimously adopted.

From the U. S. Gazette of the 24th.

## *CIVIC AND MILITARY PROCESSION.*

### BIRTH-DAY OF WASHINGTON.

The hundredth birth day of WASHINGTON was celebrated on Wednesday throughout the United States, with pomp and circumstances suited to the character and claims of our country's father, according to the feelings and views of citizens. Those who conscientiously avoid public parades, felt undoubtedly grateful for the benefits received, nor less sensible of the claims for deep and lasting respect, which the services of Washington had upon them.

Philadelphia, on the occasion manifested unusual display to give emphatic expression to feelings of love for the character, and gratitude for the services, of Washington.

For several days previous to the twenty second, the note of preparation was heard in every part of the city. The daily papers were crowded with notices of meetings of different trades, professions, and companies for the purpose of considering the best mode of celebrating the occasion; committees of arrangement were formed, and each vied with the rest in a laudably and friendly emulation, to testify his respect for the great character whose birth day they were about to celebrate. Meanwhile, artists and artisans of every description were busy in the preparation of various insignia for the occasion; there was scarcely an individual in the city but felt an anxious interest in the coming day; even from the pulpit, the actions and character of Washington were expatiated upon, and the people exhorted to celebrate the day in a becoming manner, and to endeavor to make the character of Washington a model for their own.

Never was the sky perused with greater interest than it was for some days previous to the day of celebration. The weather had been changeable for some time, and serious apprehensions were entertained lest heavy showers of rain should damp the ardor of the procession—still however the preparations were persevered in, and the day was looked for with intense anxiety.

It mattered not what orders were on hand in the various workshops, and the necessity for completing them was looked upon as of no importance compared with the celebration of the day. It was Washington's birth day; moreover, it was a centenary anniversary of Washington's birth day, and, said the men and boys, by the time the next centenary anniversary shall arrive, we shall be too old, either to do justice to the day or to enjoy it. The compositors in the daily newspaper offices, dear lovers of liberty, declared that the readers of the papers might fast for one day for news. Thus it is that we, as well as the other publishers of daily papers in the city, had to omit our publication yesterday.

On Monday and Tuesday it was noticed that the steamboats on the river, and the stage coaches, brought large freights of passenger into the city, and that the roads north, south, and west, exhibited an unusual quantity of gigs, dearborns, &c. laden with farmers' wives and families in their holyday suits,—horses heads towards the city.

On Monday night a quantity of snow fell, and excited dreadful apprehensions as to the weather which Wednesday might produce.

The day was ushered in on Wednesday morning with salvo's of cannon from the Arsenal in the city, and the Navy Yard; and at a very early hour the rapid movement through the different streets of citizens and strangers of every age and both sexes, gave notice of the full determination of all to share in, or witness the ceremonies prescribed for the occasion. Every circumstance of the weather was favorable to the proposed fete. Care had been taken by the proper authorities to move as far as possible the mud from the streets through which the procession was to pass.

The ships and other vessels in the river were decorated with flags, ensigned and streamers, and the stripes and stars glistened from their masts in the morning sun. The public buildings in the city and suburbs, as well as many private ones, displayed flags upon the occasion, which shone gaily in the solar ray.

About 9 o'clock A. M. the different trades, fire companies, and military bands, were seen organizing in their respective places of rendezvous—and the busy movement of citizens with the badges of the day, and the different insignia of their craft and their official rank, was highly interesting and enlivening, while cheerful activity beamed in every face, and showed itself in the buoyancy of every step. When the different companies had been separately organized they were marched into Third street to take their station in the line according to previous arrangements—but as it was impossible that such immense numbers with cars, &c. could pass to be formed into line, those that were not to be first in the order, were marched into Pine, Spruce, Walnut, Chesnut, Arch street, &c and then marshalled into the general line as their prescribed situation was opened by the passing of the procession.

The following were the General Committee of Arrangements appointed by the town meeting that authorised the celebration:—

| | |
|---|---|
| William Rawle, | Benj. W. Richards, |
| Alexander M'Carsher, | Joseph R. Ingersoll, |
| Josiah Randall, | Robert Patterson, |
| Walter R. Johnson, | Col. C. G. Childs, |
| Tho. M. Pettit, | Henry D. Gilpin, |
| James Page, | Wm. Milnor, jr. |
| Thos. Cadwalader, | Chas. S. Coxe, |
| Benj. Chew, Jr. | John Miles, |
| Kenderton Smith, | Jacob Frick, |
| Geo. N. Baker, | Isaac W. Norris, |
| Robert A. Parrish, | Thos. H. Craige, |
| Richard Palmer, | James Ronaldson. |

We have already mentioned that the procession was formed in S. Third st. The right rested on the South, it changed its front by wheeling in divisions successively from the right, and passing along the line proceeded along the following route:

Up Third street to Green street, down Green street to Second street, up Second street to the Germantown road, up that road to Third street, down Third street to Coates' street, up Coates' street to Sixth street, down Sixth street to Callowhill street, up Callowhill street to Ninth street, down Ninth street to Arch street, up Arch street to Twelfth street, down Twelfth street to Chesnut street, down Chesnut street to Eighth street, down Eighth street to Walnut street, down Walnut street to Fifth street, down Fifth street to Christian street, down Christian street to Second street, up Second street to Chesnut street, up Chesnut street to the State House. Here our highly respected fellow-citizen, William Rawle, read the Farewell Address of Washington, and the Rt. Rev William White, the presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States, and the chaplain of Congress during the most trying times of the Revolution, offered up a prayer.

The several trades or companies, as they arrived at the State House, were dismissed, and each marched to its proper place of rendezvous.

It was about 6 o'clock when the military, filed off from the State House, and closed the procession, which had been in motion from about half past 10 o'clock, A. M.

We have heard the number of individuals engaged in the procession variously estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000 persons. We formed no calculation upon which to depend. But we noticed that at the corner of Ninth and Arch sts. two hours and five minutes were occupied in passing which would induce a belief, that the whole procession was between four and five miles in length.

The streets through which the procession passed, were crowded with people, anxiously gazing at the most imposing spectacle that has ever been exhibited in Philadelphia. Windows were thronged—the side walks filled—the branches of every tree occupied—the awning posts and rails had their tenants, and every coin and vantage were resorted to by spectators, whose good order did credit to their proper estimation of the ceremonies of the day.

All join in lauding the general arrangements of the procession, and the admirable appearance of the whole, derived from the zeal of individuals each to have his own craft or company as creditably represented as any other.

The liberal expenditures by individuals and societies showed to great advantage, and denoted not only the good feelings of members, but the general prosperity of their craft.

At noon, a salute of one hundred guns was fired by a detachment from Col. Provost's regiment of Artillery.

During the afternoon, several handsome balloons were seen floating over the city.

Business was generally suspended through the day, and all appeared to join, in some degree in the feelings which the occasion was calculated to excite.—And we have heard it remarked by close and interested observers, that on no holyday occasion have they seen such general sobriety.

The evening was scarcely less noted for its share in the celebration, than had been the day.

There was a 'military ball' at the Masonic Hall, in which a very numerous company joined to conclude their portion of the festivities of the day.

The city authorities had authorised a liberal expenditure, and preparations were made to illuminate the city buildings, the State House, and the adjoining offices. An immense number of small lamps were suspended along each window frame, along the roof of the buildings and the ballustrade. Three large, and, as we thought, remarkably well executed transparencies were displayed in front of the State House. That on the west wing represented Washington about to cross the Delaware—from Sully's picture.

The centre piece was an enlarged copy of Stuart's Washington, as President of the United States. On the south wing the picture represented *Mount Vernon* with its rural charms, and Washington resting his hand upon a *plough*.—The United States Bank was illuminated. The front made a most beautiful appearance. The lamps were in a perpendicular row behind each of the immense pillars, and their light reflected by the polished marble of the front of the building.

The Bank Coffee House in Library street, was handsomely illuminated, and the windows decorated with appropriate transparencies.

The Philadelphia Bank was also illuminated, and made a very handsome appearance.

The American Coffee House was illuminated, and the front hung with national banners. The National Republican Association of Young Men were dining here.

The Custom House was illuminated.

The venerable bank of the revolution, the Bank of North America, displayed during the day 'their banner on the outward wall'—A portrait of *Robert Morris*, the patriotic friend of Washington, and the founder of the bank, was exhibited during the day at the centre window of the building, surrounded with evergreens, and with the inscription, 'The Financier of '76.' The banner was borne by Mr. Morris in the Federal procession. In the evening, the banking house was handsomely illuminated.

The Independence Hotel (Ryckman's) was also handsomely illuminated, and showed some well executed paintings.

The Chesnut street theatre had several large transparencies, apposite to the occasion.

The Bolivar Inn (Carel's) was well illuminated—a few well executed pictures decorated the windows.

The Arch street theatre had also several handsome transparencies.

Chesnut street, from Fourth to Seventh, was crowded from the close of the procession until a late hour in the evening. Side walks and carriage ways were filled with gazing pedestrians, who took occasional joslings with excellent good nature, as if sure that in such a dense mass, the shock which each received, would of necessity be conveyed to another.

We are happy to hear that the whole proceedings of the day, which went off with such general satisfaction, were productive of no individual evil—no serious accident occurred to mar the pleasure of any part of the vast assemblage.

The offering which was made on the occasion, was expressive of the feelings entertained by the people towards the name of Washington. There was no party dissensions, or grudge of ancient date—no jealousy to appease. All went forth to the celebration to express gratitude for favors which all enjoyed. For once party attachments were merged in a noble friendship, and the honor which was offered to the name and fame of Washington, was reflected back with redoubled lustre upon those who thus cheerfully and heartily offered the oblation. May another century find the citizens of this Union thus gratefully and honorably employed.

To the Editor of the Nat. Intelligencer.

Gentlemen: The Richmond Enquirer of last Saturday extracts from your paper of the 7th inst., a passage relating to certain occurrences in the Senate, immediately succeeding the conclusion of Mr. Clay's speech on the tariff, in which you say: "He spoke more than three hours; and was briefly replied to by Mr. Smith, of Maryland, between whom and Mr. C. some passages followed, of so warm a character as to call forth the interposition of the Chair." To his extract Mr. Ritchie appends an article purporting to be an "extract of a letter from Washington, dated 6th Feb. 1832." for which he credits the Baltimore Republican, in the following words:

"Some pretty warm sparring occurred in the Senate to-day, between Clay and Gen. Smith. Clay, stung no doubt, by the speech of General Smith on Van Buren's nomination, which had appeared in the Globe of Saturday, (and which you will have seen touched the honorable Senator, from Kentucky in the raw) in the course of his speech on the Tariff to-day, indulged in some rudeness towards your venerable Senator. Mr Smith replied briefly, and, in conclusion, observed he could draw a picture of the the gentleman—but he refrained. Clay, under great excitement, indeed, in a perfect rage, defied him. Gen Smith said he should take his own time, and not be hurried in the execution by the impatience of the gentleman. Clay said he could take his oath that the Senator from Md. (Gen. S.) had always been opposed to the Manufacturers. Mr Smith replied that he had voted for the Tariff act of 1816, and up to the session of 1822, had been friendly to the protection of manufacturers, so far as protection could be given incidentally; but when the manufacturers attempted as they did at that session, to dictate a Tariff to Congress, and that too, for their individual interests, he opposed them. Clay was compelled to admit that Gen. Smith's opposition to the Tariff commenced in 1822. But chafing with rage he became still more personal, and forgetting all manliness and propriety, alluded reproachfully to the age of General Smith—now about eighty I believe. Here the old General seemed to forget that he was in truth an old man, and I suspect made Mr Clay doubt it. He told him he would not reply to the miserable attack on his age, but he would have him to know that he was not too old to observe when the truth was departed from, and should not shrink from exposing him whenever he detected him in any aberration from it; and that he was prepared to meet him on any and every occasion.'

"Those who hoped and held out that the fire in the gallant old Revolutioner, was extinct, have found their mistake this winter, to their cost.—His memory is a perfect magazine of facts, and makes him as the 'fancy' would say, an 'ugly customer' to those who encounter him. An old Soldier, he is always ready loaded, but, like old Putnam at Bunker Hill, he does not fire till he sees the whites of their eyes. The consequence is, his shot are seldom thrown away."—Bal. Rep.

The veteran —— which sets upon the Enquirer press has hatched so wretched a progeny of idle tales, that it is full time a period should be put to her incubation. Mr. Ritchie has been so often deceived by her Washington correspondents, since the time of the famous East Room letter, that it is really wonderful to see the venerable lady not only continues to publish their fictions, but even mothering the gossip of correspondents for their papers. Having been present on the occasion referred to in the foregoing letter, I am able to pronounce and do pronounce all its material allegations and inferences to be utterly destitute of foundation. It confounds the order of incidents which took place, and misrepresents the incidents themselves. The facts are as follows:

In the course of his speech on the 6th inst., Mr Clay adverting to a previous declaration of Gen. Smith, that 'he had been charged with being 'too friendly to the manufacturers,' said 'never was a more groundless accusation brot against a calumniated man;' and promised, should it be renewed, if Gen. Smith would only appeal to him he would be ready to take his oath that he had never known 'a more determined enemy to the manufacturers than the Honorable Senator from Maryland.' Mr Clay also noticed the fact of Gen. Smith's having appointed, while acting pro tempore President of the Senate, a committee of five Senators on Internal Improvements, of whom only one was favorable to the right and to its exercise. When Mr Clay sat down, Gen. Smith rose and endeavored to defend himself against the imputation of hostility to the manufacturer, by referring to several votes of his previously to 1822. In that year he said that he had resisted what he called the attempts of the manufacturing interest, to dictate to the Senate, and had opposed a bill introduced by Mr. Clay.—Here I would remark, that the 'veteran Senators' memory was at fault; for Mr. Clay introduced no bill concerning the Tariff, in 1822. Gen. Smith probably meant the bill of 1820, which Gen. S. opposed in argument, and did not vote on, being absent when the vote was taken. This bill was introduced not by Mr. Clay, who was then Speaker, but by Mr. Baldwin. But, whatever bill Gen Smith meant, he admitted that from the year 1822, he had opposed the manufacturers. He made some explanation of his views and his difficulties in the appointment of committees. At the beginning, I believe, of his remarks, he disclaimed any intention to wound Mr Clay's sensibility by his allusion, made in consequence of a previous allusion by Mr. Clay to the subject of 'age;' but mentioned a compliment to Mr. Clay's personal appearance, which a lady had paid. Mr. Clay rose, with much good humor, thanked the lady, whoever she might be, for her compliment, remarking that it was specially deserving of his gratitude, because it was the second time in a life now long, that such a compliment had ever been paid to him. He received Gen. Smith's statement as to the time when his hostility to the manufacturing interest began; and playfully animadverted on his misfortune, with his alleged devotion to Internal Improvements, in having 'guessed' so badly in selecting a committee to take care of them. On the subject of 'age' Mr. Clay denied that his observations on that subject was calculated to provoke the displeasure of any Senator—certainly he had no allusion to the age of the Honorable Senator from Maryland—for he remembered too well that

'Old politicians chew on wisdom past,
And totter on in business to the last.'

So soon as these words, quoted from Pope, were uttered, 'the gallant old Revolutioner' bounced up in a fury, and exclaimed, 'I totter, sir,—you say I totter—I—I—I totter—you'll always find me ready, sir, to correct your errors. Totter, indeed—totter—totter—totter?' Here Mr. Clay laughed, and so I believe did every man, woman, and child, in the House. I saw a dog that looked as if he would laugh if he only knew how. [It was Hobbes, I believe, who proved that the faculty of laughing is what mainly distinguishes human from irrational nature.] The 'venerable Senators,' rage waxing warmer, he said, looking very intently at Mr. Clay 'he could take a view of the gentleman's course.' Here Mr Clay, in a decided, but by no means angry tone, exclaimed, 'Take it—take it.' Gen. Smith said something about the occasion not being proper, &c. &c. but still holding on the idea that it was in his power to convict Mr. Clay of something or other very heinous. Mr. Clay then said with warmth, 'I dare you.' 'You dare me, sir!' said the 'venerable' but foaming Senator; and he rung the changes for a minute or two on the words 'you,' and 'dare,' and 'me,' and 'I,' and 'sir,' until at last—he sank into his seat.

The above, to the best of my recollection, is a true account of the incidents which occurred after Mr. Clay concluded his argument on the 6th inst. If any portion of it is inaccurate, I invite a correction from some one of the multitude present, who was attentive to what passed. I am very sure that no such spectator, if he regards his own character, would put his name to the statement republished in the Enquirer. Misrepresentations on the same subject, equally gross, have appeared in the garbled report and editorial comments of the Globe. This is much to be regretted; because we are told by Mr. Berrien, late Attorney General, that this print is the mouth piece of the President of the United States.

Mr Ritchie's adopted letter writer speaks of General Smith's speech on Mr Van Buren's nomination as having 'stung' Mr. Clay. There is no doubt, from the venom infused into that speech, that such was its object. But it failed, because there was not enough vigour in the blow. Mr Clay, though replying to General Smith's misstatements in the line of dignity and earnestness which is natural to him, certainly indicated in his argument nothing like personal feeling towards Gen. S. or any body else.—And his subsequent skirmish with that 'gallant old Revolutioner,' was obviously playful on the part of Mr. Clay, until Gen. S. threatened him with 'taking a view, &c &c.' Then, indeed, he became serious, and said to his threatener, 'take it—take it.' And when Gen. S. repeated the menace, but still declined to execute it, Mr. Clay did repel the insidious insinuation, with an open defiance. I apprehended, gentlemen, that the American People will say he took the right course—a course suitable to him as one of themselves, and to his own character, for frank and honorable bearing. He was menaced with a disclosure which was to dishonor him, and on the spot, and at the moment he dared his adversary to go on. If he showed too much warmth, his countrymen will more readily excuse that excess of an honest feeling, than they will the artful veteran who, in the midst of his rage, could deliberately connect a charge which he deliberately determined to make no effort at proving. Had Mr Clay been silent, we should have heard the 'Globe' and its affiliated presses all over the country, shouting the 'gallant old Revolutioner,' 'the venerable Senator,' in his place, and on his responsibility, told Mr. Clay to his face, that he could 'take a view,' that would forever, disgrace Mr Clay, and Mr Clay sat still, shrinking and quailing. But the gentleman, wily and experienced as he is, *mistook his man.*

AN EYE WITNESS.

## FRANKLIN.

*From Du Barri's Memoirs.*

The Ameicans were extremely impatient to see themselves formerly recognized as an independent nation by France and Spain.—With a view to expediting so important a measure, they had sent Messrs. Deane and Benjamin Franklin as plenipotentiaries to the French Court; the former of these personages created but little interest, while the justly acquired celebrity of the latter prevented him from escaping unobserved. He became the rage in France; a perfect mania existed to see and converse with him, and to obtain these coveted advantages, all ranks and classes contended with the most violent eagerness.—Franklin was, indeed, well worthy the trouble of being thus courted, and sought after, for of all the old men of Europe, he was at once the handsomest, most frank, sensible, and well informed, yet simple as a child, and veiling beneath the most unassuming manners a depth of political talent few have ever passed. His open and ingenuous character won over all hearts to his cause, and none who had the gratification of listening to the persuasive eloquence of this highly gifted man, hesitated one moment to wish well to the American cause. Without his aid, I am pursuaded the French monarch would never have declared in their favour.

With much good sense, Franklin at first, kept aloof from the crowd with which he was besieged and this reserve only still further excited French curiosity.

'Pardon me,' was the answer of the kind-hearted old plenipotentiary; 'but until the independence of my country is fully recognized, I cannot accept your kindness and friendly invitations; reasons of the greatest importance restrict me a life of privacy until then.'

'But the princess of ——, the duches of ——, the Marchioness of ——, are all looking for the happiness of seeing you.'

'Acknowledge my country free, and I will submit to be led whithersoever you think proper.'

'Assuredly we must do so, since your society to be obtained on no other terms.' And the most lively solicitations were made to the King and compte de Maurepas on the subject.

That minister shrunk from the very idea of war which must drag him from his loved repose; while the queen viewed with horror the picture of a nation where the subjects were in open revolt against their sovereign.

The King, with his usual plain good sense, weighed the question in all its bearings, and while as a Frenchman, he saw all the advantages of depriving England of the brightest jewels in her crown, he yet, as a King, dreaded the effect so dangerous an example of republicanism might have on the minds of a people ever eager after novelty and change.

A bold step on the part of Franklin, accelerated the decision of the the King. The American envoy, weary of the repeated delays he met with, wrote peremptorily to the minister requesting either a formal reply to his mission, or passports for his return home, within the 'next four and twenty hours.' His terrified colleague expected no less than an order for their commitment to the Bastile as the reward of such temerity; but his fears were agreeably dissipated when an answer arrived signifying that the government had at length resolved upon recognising as a nation those who were in open rebellion against their parent country. This step necessarily involved a declaration of war against England and due preparations were accordingly made. Its first commencement was glorious to France from the splendid action between the frigate called La Belle Poule, commanded by M. de la Clocheterie, who bravely sustained a contest with several English vessels.

A letter from Frankfort on the Maine, dated the 6th inst. says:—We learn that last night there were very tumultuous scenes at Hanau, on account of the new measures taken for the receipt of the customs. It is said that the new custom-house has been devastated to the populace, and the officers put to flight.'

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc3923_scm2848-0043.jpg