

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOURTH SERIES.] No. 16—VOL. VIII. BALTIMORE, JUNE 15, 1833. [VOL. XLIV. WHOLE No. 1,134.

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	<i>In American vessels.</i>	<i>In foreign vessels.</i>	To each country.	To the dominions of each power.
Russia	\$112,299	\$8,815	\$121,114	\$121,114
Prussia	11,116		11,116	11,116
Sweden and Norway	64,905	149,143	214,048	355,297
Swedish West Indies	132,555	8,694	141,249	
Denmark	157,166	24,459	181,605	1,575,005
Danish West Indies	1,273,784	119,706	1,393,490	
Holland	1,795,279	437,513	2,232,792	2,614,828
Dutch East Indies	24,516		24,516	
Dutch West Indies	354,910	2,610	357,520	26,632,068
England	17,814,946	8,817,122	26,632,068	
Scotland	217,310	908,588	1,125,898	152,913
Ireland	152,913		152,913	
Island of Guernsey, Jersey, &c.	3,700		3,700	33,765,280
Gibraltar	417,729	11,104	428,833	
British East Indies	189,218		189,218	3,569,502
British West Indies	2,281,138	1,135,144	3,569,502	
Other British possessions	7,840		7,840	2,435,542
Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	1,022,423	1,413,119	2,435,542	
France on the Atlantic	8,281,875	746,610	9,028,485	10,548,369
France on the Mediterranean	836,905	77,186	914,091	
French West Indies	541,347	64,446	605,793	1,243,510
Hayti	1,194,458	49,052	1,243,510	
Spain on the Atlantic	215,236	87,348	302,584	4,528,877
Spain on the Mediterranean	105,447	81,417	186,864	
Teneriffe and other Canaries	14,567		14,567	20,906
Manilla and Philippine Islands	20,906		20,906	
Cuba	2,453,639	1,227,758	3,681,397	322,559
Other Spanish West Indies	303,347	19,212	322,559	
Portugal	21,627	6,635	28,262	145,667
Madeira	141,716	3,951	145,667	
Fayal and other Azores	23,402		23,402	66,588
Cape de Verd Islands	64,188	2,400	66,588	
Italy and Malta	167,130	11,387	178,507	178,507
Sicily		3,088	3,088	3,088
Trieste and other Austrian ports	160,099	39,812	199,911	199,911
Turkey, Levant and Egypt	64,722		64,722	64,722
China	336,162		336,162	336,162
Mexico	666,610	179,167	845,777	845,777
Central Republic of America	139,206		139,206	139,206
Honduras	61,472	3,987	65,459	65,459
Colombia	400,223	6,634	406,857	406,857
Brazil	1,231,626	451	1,232,077	1,232,077
Argentine Republic	464,632		464,632	464,632
Cisplatine Republic	3,325		3,325	3,325
Chili	579,370		579,370	579,370
Peru	7,126		7,126	7,126
South America, generally	41,302		41,302	41,302
West Indies, generally	448,845	107,601	556,446	556,446
Europe, generally	143,171	31,011	174,182	174,182
Asia, generally	42,838		42,838	42,838
Africa, generally	236,592	20,830	257,422	257,422
South Seas	30,096		30,096	30,096
North west coast of America	46,078		46,078	46,078
Total	46,925,890	16,211,580	63,137,470	63,137,470

Treasury department, Register's office, January 14, 1833.

Summary statement of the value of the exports of the growth, produce and manufacture, of the United States, during the year commencing on the 1st day of October, 1831, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1832.

The sea.

Fisheries—	
Dried fish or cod fisheries	\$749,909
Pickled fish, or river fisheries, herring, shad, salmon, mackerel	306,812
Whale and other fish oil	1,009,728
Spermaceti oil	38,161
Whale bone	185,595
Spermaceti candles	267,333
Total	\$2,558,538

The forest.

Skins and furs	\$691,909
Ginseng	99,543
Product of wood—	
Staves, shingles, boards and hewn timber	\$1,522,053
Other lumber	188,608
Masts and spurs	73,568
Oak bark and other dye	52,944
All manufactures of wood	312,678
Naval st. tar, pitch, rosin & turpentine	476,291
Ashea, pot and pearl	930,398
Total	\$5,556,340
Total	\$4,347,794

T. L. SMITH, registrar.

Agriculture.	
Product of animals—	
Beef, tallow, hides, horned cattle	\$774,087
Butter and cheese	290,820
Pork, pickled, bacon, lard, live hogs	1,938,196
Horses and mules	164,034
Sheep	22,385
	3,179,522
Vegetable food—	
Wheat	98,500
Flour	4,880,623
Indian corn	27,8740
Indian meal	481,035
Rye meal	75,392
Rye, oats & other small grain & pulse	78,447
Biscuit or ship bread	255,735
Potatoes	42,077
Apples	15,314
Rice	2,152,631
	8,352,494
	11,532,016
Tobacco	5,999,769
Cotton	31,724,682
All other agricultural products—	
Flax seed	123,036
Hemp	25,448
	148,484
Manufactures.	
[As on a preceding page, (248), we have already given a full list of all the items under this head, it does not seem worth while to insert them again, except to give the aggregates—as follows:]	
Manufactures, enumerated	4,213,566
not enumerated	477,267
gold and silver coin	1,410,941
Other articles	353,181
	6,454,955
	\$63,137,470

Italy	11,679	6,042
Sicily	3,491	6,497
Trieste	3,405	4,805
Turkey	7,336	29,990
Mexico	30,387	24,111
	23,459	4,369
Central Republic of America	5,286	9,443
Colombia	9,258	6,877
Honduras	1,736	30,420
Brazil	31,222	6,987
Argentine Republic	11,221	378
Chiliane Republic	103	8,105
Chili	4,194	72
Peru	244	1,564
South America, generally	244	155
Cape of Good Hope	322	7,328
China	11,149	6,530
India	9,153	1,243
Asia, generally	297	10,879
East Indies, generally	1,950	1,851
West Indies, generally	1,497	4,997
Europe, generally	4,496	52,573
Africa, generally	38,463	782
South Seas		
North west coast of America		
	949,622	974,865
	298,641	584,686
British	22,638	23,237
French	36,949	59,056
Spanish	287	501
Portuguese	1,248	1,405
Italian	2,860	2,222
Dutch	9,784	19,540
Swedish	9,784	8,468
Danish	6,146	5,169
Russian	1,592	1,592
Austrian	1,373	1,373
Haytian	369	969
Mexican	7,245	7,207
Colombian	888	950
Brazilian	344	244
Total foreign,	393,038	387,505
Total American,	949,622	974,865
	1,342,660	1,362,370

The tonnage entering and departing are so nearly the same, that particulars of the one may serve nearly all useful purposes with regard to the other. We shall, therefore, mention from whence the foreign tonnage which entered arrived—to show the course of our commerce and navigation.

British—Total entered, 268,841 tons, viz. from Swedish West Indies 46; Danish do. 279; England 110,387; Scotland 19,631; Ireland 11,147; Br. W. Indies 27,309; Br. Am. colonies 108,671; Newfoundland, &c. 1,335; Hanse Towns 2,477; France 447; Cuba 120; Portugal 306; Hayti 192; Mexico 1,471; Colombia 1,533; Honduras 25; Brazil 2,765.

French—total 22,638 tons, viz. from the Netherlands 928; France 13,572; French West Indies 8,282; Spanish West Indies 158; Hayti 400.

Spanish—total 26,942 tons, viz. from Danish West Indies 120; Hanse Towns 19; Spain 376; Cuba 26,056; other Spanish West Indies 193.

Portuguese—total 967 tons, viz. from Portugal 143; Madeira 194.

Russian—total 1,248 tons, viz. from Italy 243; Sicily 603; Mexico 174.

Dutch—total 2,860 tons, viz. from the Netherlands 1,476; Hanse Towns 608; Cuba 29; Turkey 247.

Hanseatic—total 22,351 tons, viz. from the Netherlands 3,147; Hanse Towns 17,840; Cuba 444; other Spanish W. I. 136; Cape de Verda 150; Hayti 206; Mexico 217; Colombia 209.

Swedish—total 9,784 tons, viz. Sweden and Norway 7,979; Swedish W. Indies 381; England 262; Spain 954; Portugal 717; Fayal, &c. 191.

Danish—total 6,146 tons, viz. from Russia 240; Sweden 190; Denmark 149; Danish West Indies 1,750; England 138; Goernsey, &c. 169; British W. Indies 119; Hanse Towns 165; Spain 285; Cuba 1,486; other Spanish W. Indies 1,170; Colombia 57; Brazil 125.

Russian—total 1,592 tons, all from Russia.

Austrian—total 1,373 tons, viz. from Gibraltar 353; Trieste 1,020.

Haytian—total 369 from Hayti.

Colombian—total 888 tons, viz. from Colombia 708; Brazil 180.

Brazilian—total 344, from Brazil.

Mexican—total 7,265 tons, all from Mexico.

A general statement exhibiting the quantity of American tonnage entered into and departing from the United States, from the 1st day of October, 1851, to the 30th day of September, 1852.

FROM	Entering Amer.	Departing Amer.
Russia	21,224	3,146
Prussia	968	179
Sweden and Norway	19,401	1,868
Swedish West Indies	3,958	4,651
Denmark	779	4,298
Danish West Indies	21,560	39,782
Netherlands	99,912	38,770
Dutch East Indies	5,084	7,456
Dutch West Indies	10,176	9,511
England	179,679	187,579
Scotland	4,565	3,232
Ireland	2,584	1,791
Gibraltar	5,668	14,909
British East Indies	7,249	5,916
British West Indies	61,408	66,769
British American colonies	74,091	65,056
Newfoundland, &c.	470	428
Other British colonies	167	240
Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	90,741	18,452
France on the Atlantic	71,680	79,330
France on the Mediterranean	13,207	16,486
French West Indies	20,578	26,677
Spain on the Atlantic	9,271	6,033
Spain on the Mediterranean	9,813	3,286
Teneriffe and the other Canaries	2,971	925
Manilla and Philippine Islands	2,243	1,269
Cuba	111,805	123,568
Other Spanish West Indies	26,741	9,344
Portugal	8,087	1,177
Madaira	1,958	4,623
Fayal and the other Azores	823	813
Cape de Verd Islands	2,430	2,603
Other Portuguese African ports	193	193

Statistical view of the commerce of the United States, exhibiting the value of every description of imports from, and the value of every description of exports to, each foreign country; also, the tonnage of American and foreign vessels arriving from, and departing to, each foreign country, during the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1852.

COUNTRIES.	Value of imports.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total.	NAVIGATION.			
					American tonnage.	Foreign tonnage.	Entered into the U. S. States.	Departed from the U. S. States.
Russia	\$3,251,852	\$121,114	\$461,568	\$3,834,534	91,824	3,146	1,824	361
Prussia	27,927	11,118		11,118	268	179		

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COUNTRIES.	COMMERCE.				NAVIGATION.			
	Value of imports.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total.	American tonnage. Entered into the U. S.	Foreign tonnage. Departed from U. S.	Entered into the U. S.	Departed from U. S.
Sweden and Norway	\$1,097,394	\$214,048	\$159,265	\$206,413	12,401	1,468	7,478	3,078
Swedish West Indies	53,410	141,349	7,478	146,227	9,058	4,651	487	654
Denmark	63,348	181,605	350,115	531,720	779	4,068	149	733
Danish West Indies	1,119,368	1,283,499	929,341	1,675,831	21,560	30,769	1,870	8,803
Netherlands	1,369,868	9,232,792	2,870,490	5,103,282	99,912	38,770	5,630	3,372
Dutch W. Indies and Am. colonies	328,983	357,520	46,644	404,164	10,176	9,511	7,456	60
Dutch East Indies	668,974	94,516	503,504	698,090	10,176	9,511	7,456	60
England	34,848,569	90,632,068	2,875,127	92,507,305	179,679	187,570	110,788	96,815
Scotland	1,580,812	1,125,898	30,364	1,746,762	4,655	3,529	19,631	9,610
Ireland	491,891	152,913	4,115	157,038	2,384	1,791	11,147	9,410
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.	534	3,700		3,700				
Gibraltar	979,859	498,852		613,007	5,666	14,989	169	333
British East Indies	2,538,908	189,218	339,325	598,453	7,849	5,916	66,769	97,328
British West Indies	1,422,527	1,655,448	33,828	1,689,276	61,498	470	1,205	19,357
Newfoundland, &c.								
British American colonies	1,929,526	3,569,392	45,083	3,614,385	74,091	65,056	106,671	146,392
Other British colonies								
Hanse Towns	2,865,096	7,440		7,840	167	940		
France on the Atlantic	10,931,983	9,928,485	1,536,771	10,565,236	30,741	18,452	21,987	25,778
France on the Mediterranean	1,243,775	914,091	1,140,376	2,054,467	15,207	79,530	11,904	19,269
French W. Indies and Am. colonies	578,857	605,793	19,182	684,975	20,578	26,677	9,313	3,638
Other French African ports								
Haiti	2,052,296	1,943,510	425,493	1,699,003	30,387	29,990	1,007	1,379
Spain on the Atlantic	677,483	302,984	44,681	347,285	9,371	6,033	819	9,063
Spain on the Mediterranean	740,701	186,964	1,054	167,818	9,813	3,286	896	1,509
Teneriff and the other Canaries	154,837	14,567	7,851	92,418	9,813			
Martin and Philippine islands	332,330	80,807	1,835,424	5,312,151	111,695	120,588	28,135	25,632
Cuba	7,008,857	3,671,252	72,502	3,055,111	26,741	9,243	1,657	717
Other Spanish West Indies	1,899,182	292,559	39,599	38,963	6,087	1,177	1,163	600
Portugal	123,816	38,903	29,592	98,562	6,087	1,177	1,163	600
Maderia	228,318	145,067	929	146,596	1,058	4,623	134	134
Fajal and the other Azores	21,682	23,492	11,363	34,765	898	812	191	116
Cape de Verd islands	87,705	66,858	19,707	86,295	3,430	2,603	150	162
Other Portuguese African ports	23,742							
Italy	1,619,795	178,507	509,056	687,563	11,672	6,042	943	720
Sicily	156,617	3,088		3,088	3,491		603	452
Trieste and other Austr. Adr. ports	392,027	199,911	936,775	1,136,666	3,495	6,497	1,090	1,291
Turkey, Levant and Egypt	923,029	64,722	681,896	746,608	7,356	4,805	947	947
Mexico	4,283,524	845,777	2,631,764	3,467,541	25,459	24,111	9,457	9,364
Central Republic of America	398,216	192,098	126,101	325,207	5,296	4,369	116	116
Colombia	1,439,182	406,857	710,187	1,117,024	9,258	9,443	2,507	2,507
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	34,162	65,459	17,397	82,856	1,736	2,677	825	97
Brazil	3,890,845	1,229,077	829,717	2,074,794	31,299	30,439	9,314	256
Argentine Republic	1,560,171	464,632	458,408	1,192,811	11,921	6,987	2,200	2,200
Chilipatine Republic		3,325		3,325				
Chili	504,822	579,770	641,749	1,221,119	4,194	8,105		
Peru	730,998	7,126	10,854	17,980	944	78		
South America, generally		41,309		41,302	944	1,564		
Cape of Good Hope	19,015				322	155		
China	5,344,907	336,102	904,360	1,260,320	11,149	7,928		
Arabia	34,025							
Asia, generally	111,180	42,838	469,489	512,327	3,153	6,590		
East Indies, generally						297		
West Indies, generally	12,740	556,446	6,508	569,954	1,850	12,579		4,290
Europe, generally	47,169	174,189	7,411	181,593	1,867	1,051		828
Africa, generally	201,533	252,422	106,549	363,971	4,896	4,997		247
South seas	15,175	30,098	19,838	49,934	38,463	22,573		
Sandwich islands	920							
Northwest coast of America		46,078	50,536	96,804		789		
Uncertain ports	5,028							
Total	101,029,366	63,137,470	24,039,473	87,176,943	949,029	974,785	263,038	287,505

Treasury department, register's office, February 12, 1853. T. L. SMITH, register.

Statement of the commerce of each state and territory, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1851, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1852.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.			VALUE OF EXPORTS.			Total value of domestic and foreign produce.
	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.	
Maine	998,043	135,983	1,133,396	783,974	193,212	907,996	74,157
New Hampshire	115,051	190	115,171	115,589		115,589	
Vermont	914,672		914,672	349,800		349,800	
Massachusetts	17,670,184	448,716	18,118,900	4,981,130	375,505	5,656,635	1,748,222
Rhode Island	637,009	540	637,549	377,658		377,658	
Connecticut	432,654	5,051	437,715	416,739	13,737	430,466	
New York	48,739,649	4,485,753	53,214,402	12,309,692	2,637,858	15,057,550	8,115,475
New Jersey	45,757	24,703	70,460	51,991	9,000	53,991	7,803
Pennsylvania	9,960,114	718,244	10,678,358	1,775,254	233,737	2,008,991	1,162,650
Delaware	17,119	6,534	23,653	16,248		16,242	
Maryland	4,138,918	491,061	4,629,203	2,377,893	637,980	3,015,873	1,381,427
Dist. of Columbia	178,517	15,530	198,047	1,013,621	132,145	1,145,766	250
Virginia	429,052	311,587	553,639	3,774,249	179,687	4,483,916	16,729
North Carolina	185,580	19,594	215,184	296,301	41,945	328,246	3,795
South Carolina	597,953	615,772	1,213,725	4,321,141	3,264,692	7,645,833	13,200
Georgia	138,697	114,720	253,417	2,633,545	1,661,196	5,514,681	785
Alabama	245,406	61,437	306,845	1,379,365	1,361,189	2,730,554	2,833
Mississippi							
Louisiana	5,446,225	3,425,498	8,871,623	9,986,498	4,816,690	14,105,118	1,106,237
Ohio	11,934	1,168	12,892	19,576	45,818	58,394	
Florida territory	77,791	20,906	107,787	38,457	24,179	62,636	3,000
Michigan territory	22,648		22,648	9,234		9,234	80
Total dollars	90,296,229	10,731,037	101,029,366	46,925,690	16,211,580	63,137,470	19,214,870

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	NAVIGATION.				Foreign tonnage.		Total Am. & foreign tonnage.	
	American tonnage.		Foreign tonnage.		Entered.	Departed.	Entered.	Departed.
Maine	56,576	67,128	64,414	578	64,790	129,590	131,848	
New Hampshire	7,744	4,777	250	250	7,994	5,027	14,880	
Vermont	14,430	14,680			14,430	14,680		
Massachusetts	913,608	804,239	22,906	22,906	836,514	929,915		
Rhode Island	27,308	26,679	355	355	27,753	26,728		
Connecticut	17,361	20,944	591	591	17,852	21,511		
New York	329,842	242,749	116,481	101,267	446,323	344,716		
New Jersey	1,742	793			900	1,583		
Pennsylvania	64,268	46,726	17,671	14,131	81,639	60,857		
Delaware	913	699	9,525	333	9,738	1,622		
Maryland	51,360	49,380	20,957	15,648	72,317	65,098		
District of Columbia	7,469	14,748	9,239	3,069	9,731	17,657		
Virginia	19,925	50,783	16,968	19,283	26,893	70,166		
North Carolina	18,136	26,378	4,536	3,419	22,660	29,684		
South Carolina	19,995	47,893	24,974	41,636	52,969	89,729		
Georgia	10,897	42,780	18,856	21,567	39,753	64,347		
Alabama	10,700	18,764	11,915	12,284	22,615	31,148		
Mississippi			56,942	59,620	195,579	147,856		
Louisiana	68,637	88,236	969	1,241	1,618	1,610		
Ohio	977	6,344	615	901	7,746	7,945		
Florida territory								
Michigan territory								
Total tons	949,629	974,865	303,038	367,505	1,342,660	1,368,370		

Treasury department, register's office, February 14, 1853.

T. L. SMITH, register.

Age entered into, and departed from, U.S.

DISTRICTS.	American.		Foreign.		Niagara	253	160	9,047	9,047
	Entered.	Departed.	Entered.	Departed.					
Pasamunquoddy	3,553	4,922	63,356	63,274	Perth Amboy	1,500	1,260	1,500	800
Machias	117	41	42		Little Egg Harbor	225		578	
Frenchman's Bay	563	970	414	578	Bridgetown	125			
Penobscot	1,921	1,592			Great Egg Harbor	48			
Waldoborough	985	945			Philadelphia	64,268	46,726	17,671	14,131
Wiscasset	483	567			Baltimore	913	699	9,245	333
Bath	8,319	10,616	39	39	Snow Hill	50,936	46,933	90,257	15,648
Portland	20,975	42,858	563	829	Vienna	424	260		
Kennebunk	1,922	1,977			Georgetown, D. C.	1,071	3,075		
Belfast	1,486	3,163			Alexandria	6,411	11,673	9,239	3,089
Saco	91	577			Norfolk	10,630	17,264	12,269	18,778
York					Petersburg	3,520	6,519		545
Portsmouth	7,744	4,777	250	250	Richmond	3,513	23,905	3,759	6,060
Vermont	14,430	14,680			Yorktown	87			
Newburyport	6,964	6,618	68	68	East River	466	231		
Ipwich					Tappahannock	485	1,160		
Gloucester	3,833	4,904	80	160	Folly Landing	696	716		
Barn	16,357	20,482			Cherry Stone	519	868		
Marblehead	1,977	1,216			Wilmington	10,144	14,464	4,208	2,989
Boston	136,369	125,751	21,442	22,427	Newbern	2,102	2,244	80	80
Plymouth	2,293	882	44		Washington	1,099	1,224	158	158
Barnstable	674	101			Edenton	1,227	2,256		
Nantucket	2,125	115			Camden	2,618	3,508		
Edgartown	14,782	4,126			Plymouth	627	1,581		100
New Bedford	26,346	38,303	339	2,468	Beaufort	168	99		65
Dighton	1,768	1,741	933	553	Ocracoke	141	356		
Newport	7,208	5,232	174		Charleston	19,995	47,893	23,974	41,636
Bristol	7,621	10,500			Savannah	10,794	42,157	18,412	21,035
Providence	19,569	10,940	181	80	Brunswick	103	693	444	532
New London	7,970	10,147	154		Peninsula	1,290	1,878		
Middletown	1,925	1,232	121	121	Apalachicola	664			
New Haven	7,678	8,738	107	107	Key West	4,973	4,466	615	901
Fairfield	608	727	139	139	Mobile	10,700	18,764	11,915	19,264
New York	298,127	218,490	102,358	90,900	Mississippi	68,637	88,236	56,942	59,620
Bag Harbor	283				Cuyahoga	273	969	1,241	1,241
Champlain	19,878	19,960	300	300	Sandusky	5			
Oswego	337	337	868	868	Total	949,629	974,865	303,038	367,505
Sackett's Harbor	6,350	1,267			Treasury department, register's office, December 31, 1852.				
Genesee	3,811	1,294	9,448	832	T. L. SMITH, register.				

Abstract of the tonnage of the several districts of the United States on the last day of December, 1851.

DISTRICTS.	Registered.		Enrolled and licensed.		Licensed under 90 tons.		Aggregate of each dist.	
	Permanent.	Temporary.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Coasting trade.	Cod fishery.		
Pasamunquoddy, Me.	489 40	5,469 75	3,613 49	-	-	39 11	9,604 80	
Machias	137 46	57 49	3,794 22	-	13 12	61 49	4,063 83	
Frenchman's Bay	-	-	4,179 84	-	61 56	118 64	5,271 85	
Penobscot	2,304 60	378 13	16,698 40	-	379 68	238 50	19,999 41	
Belfast	2,836 31	1,250 86	11,492 58	-	36 63	50 54	15,866 32	
Waldoboro'	2,168 88	794 54	18,455 07	-	163 46	897 71	29,409 76	
Wiscasset	1,435 38	418 98	5,073 73	-	-	-	6,927 40	
Bath	14,223 71	9,218 76	9,265 00	-	39 17	177 48	26,237 92	
Portland	27,051 06	9,247 06	12,848 34	-	173 71	224 71	42,844 83	
Saco	1,122 23	-	2,209 91	-	137 81	-	3,471 85	
Kennebunk	3,154 63	470 47	2,041 53	-	-	16 14	5,692 89	
York	-	-	860 15	-	-	-	19 18	879 33
Portsmouth, N. H.	8,304 00	486 36	5,789 44	-	35 89	94 22	14,700 01	
Newburyport, Mass.	8,847 39	1,640 26	7,172 22	-	-	-	17,659 86	
Ipwich	-	-	1,567 31	-	-	-	1,567 31	
Gloucester	2,694 17	67 84	9,263 91	-	21 38	461 34	12,808 74	
Salem	18,473 94	584 90	6,480 55	-	-	-	25,539 49	
Marblehead	1,209 31	-	5,605 50	-	-	-	6,914 81	

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DISTRICTS.	Registered.		Enrolled and Licensed.		Licensed under 90 tons.		Aggregate of each dist.
	Permanent.	Temporary.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Coasting trade.	Cod fishery.	
Boston	91,075 10	8,191 54	38,768 18	7,538 35	43 06	97 30	138,174 25
Plymouth	9,840 44		7,538 35		21 63	55 31	17,876 03
Dighton	645 17		3,210 45			43 80	7,867 38
New Bedford	56,018 58	585 93	7,358 29		38 05	138 46	64,049 11
Barnstable	9,374 63	117 58	24,215 19		150 55		26,857 93
Edgartown	1,313 34	465 39	660 37			189 49	2,630 57
Nantucket	30,889 10	89 74	3,473 25		179 41	40 58	24,678 30
Providence, R. I.	19,905 19	384 19	4,374 85			14 18	16,988 05
Bristol	7,167 68		9,153 94				9,368 91
Newport	4,679 33	83 79	9,758 88			99 84	9,368 91
Middletown, Conn.	1,730 89	191 39	6,309 09	149 69	182 48		8,556 57
New London	10,835 86	1,141 71	5,184 49		194 90	579 59	17,866 00
New Haven	9,098 47		3,755 05		905 98	32 51	6,692 05
Fairfield	391 37	174 91	7,661 39		108 11		8,235 73
Vermont, Vt.	877 38						877 38
Champlain, N. Y.	2,417 38		1,379 11				2,417 38
Sackett's Harbor			731 16				1,379 11
Oswego	144 31		909 81				875 47
Niagara			490 44				490 44
Genee			2,849 17		190 69	55 87	8,029 38
Oswegatchie	5,913 55		156,049 45		7,803 75	197 37	266,438 59
Buffalo Creek	104,439 92	18,018 70	165 23				185 92
Sag Harbor	981 32	104 10	6,944 31		407 57		7,737 58
New York	31 37		10,949 38		430 47		10,789 27
Cape Vincent			4,736 49				2,736 40
Perth Amboy, N. J.			9,140 11		946 74		9,286 85
Perth Amboy			4,509 63		1,430 24		79,968 36
Bridgetown			550 87				550 87
Berhington			13,119 99	79 10	252 77		13,532 08
Little Egg Harbor			17,575 60		392 08		43,659 60
Little Egg Harbor			9,111 60		107 10		9,918 70
Philadelphia, Pa.	606 44	57 06	10,056 05		898 08		11,547 63
Presque Isle			4,176 91		194 01		4,370 99
Wilmington, Del.			3,140 57		323 99		3,472 77
Baltimore, Md.	22,324 66	2,961 20	1,984 16		54 60		2,638 76
Oxford			4,015 28		37 19		5,386 34
Vienna			4,266 87		479 61		9,492 68
Snow Hill			7,313 08		447 55		19,341 90
Annapolis			1,507 70		107 68		4,596 74
St. Mary's			1,866 85	256 35	107 68		3,272 55
Georgetown, D. C.	475 49	880 40	1,330 08		54 60		1,965 69
Alexandria	3,045 63	1,670 61	9,717 27		296 84		3,737 49
Norfolk, Va.	1,704 29	2,876 93	4,433 96		295 44		6,365 58
Petersburg	1,866 43	947 48	1,738 79		968 37		3,130 54
Richmond	886 76	1,033 43	1,315 45		189 30		1,840 11
Yorktown	87 55	48 06	489 57		39 10		9,918 91
East River	753 33		1,469 36		291 43		2,662 08
Tappahannock	293 37	1,343 46	757 90		619 78		2,583 90
Folly Landing	433 33		2,368 38		1,460 09		4,957 68
Cherryton	325 51		2,044 08		469 10		5,063 94
Wilmington, N. C.	1,765 59	6,930 40	576 76		981 90		1,368 71
Newbern	783 41	147 83	544 65				869 76
Washington	375 91	811 66	571 64				1,399 60
Edenton	147 27	1,081 84	2,445 57				3,467 68
Cumden	1,666 64	891 12	1,558 19				1,833 89
Beaufort	48 77	481 18					1,368 71
Plymouth	903 59	114 47					869 76
Ocracoke	151 54	678 57					1,399 60
Charleston, S. C.	9,446 14	3,080 92	5,435 68	1,791 47	834 41		13,046 78
Georgetown	375 77		1,558 19				1,833 89
Beaufort			1,159 33				5,634 07
Savannah, Ga.	991 59	4,183 10	433 42		57 30		915 38
Sunbury			432 73		101 83		825 61
Hardwick							
Brunswick		424 53					
St. Mary's							
Miami, Ohio							
Cuyahoga	66 80	60 00	1,397 18		46 69		1,454 03
Sandusky			941 99				986 06
Detroit, Mich.			1,908 50				1,908 50
Michilimackinac	656 94	1,480 57	3,406 49		487 19		6,061 90
Blakely			835 64		94 80		930 49
Pearl River, Miss.			37,249 06		1,149 74		55,407 48
New Orleans, La.	7,841 51	8,567 06	694 36		300 40		1,113 78
Teche		119 02	463 37				463 37
Pensacola, Fla.							
St. Augustine							
St. Marks							
Key West	198 51	235 87	194 94	196 86	59 17		808 75
	596,974 19	93,477 80	617,511 92	9,566 23	93,637 56	3,739 96	1,967,846 99

Recapitulation of the tonnage of the U. States for the year 1851.

REGISTERED TONNAGE.	Tons.
The registered vessels employed in foreign trade at the close of the year 1851	680,451 92
ENROLLED AND LICENSED TONNAGE.	
The enrolled vessels employed in the coasting trade at the close of the year 1851	516,086 18
The licensed vessels under 90 tons do.	93,637 56
	539,723 74

The enrolled vessels employed in the mackerel fishery	46,910 89
Do. do. whale fishery	481 82
The licensed under 90 tons employed in the cod fishery	3,739 96
	107,670 53

FISHING VESSELS.	Tons.
The enrolled vessels employed in the cod fishery	57,938 55

Total tons	1,967,846 99
The registered tonnage employed, other than in the whale fishery, during the year 1851	538,136 13
Employed in the whale fishery	89,315 79
As above	690,451 90

The general statement of tonnage accounts, showing the comparative amount of tonnage, from the 31st of December, 1830, to the 31st December, 1831, inclusive.

1831.	Registered tonnage.	Enrolled tonnage. Tons—95ths.	Licensed tonnage.	Aggregate tonnage.
To amount of tonnage sold to foreigners, in the year 1831	9,750 05			9,750 05
To amount of tonnage lost at sea, in the year 1831	17,446 38	6,361 83		23,808 21
To amount of tonnage condemned as unseaworthy in the year 1831	7,288 20	1,571 10		8,859 30
To this difference, which it is presumed, arises from the transfer of enrolled vessels into the account of registered tonnage Dec. 31.		3,738 67		3,738 67
To balance as appears by general statement of tonnage, marked A	630,451 92	630,017 45	27,376 82	1,267,846 29
	654,936 60	631,689 15	27,376 82	1,314,002 69

NOTE.—The increase of registered tonnage is shown as follows:

Built during the year 1831	Registered vessels.				Registered tonnage. Tons. 95ths.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Scho'rs.	Sloop. built.	
	66	72	45	7	45,720 83
	66	72	45	7	45,720 83
Sold to foreigners in the year 1831	9	31	7		9,750 05
Lost at sea in the year 1831	9	53	48	3	17,446 38
Condemned as unseaworthy	7	23	5	2	7,288 20
The difference in favor of increased registered tonnage is	41			4	11,236 30
	66	72	45	7	45,720 83

The difference in the enrolled tonnage brought down

The actual increase of tonnage appears to be

3,738 67
76,009 81
79,808 58

1830, Dec. 31.	Registered tonnage.	Enrolled tonnage. Tons—95ths.	Licensed tonnage.	Aggregate tonnage.
By balance per statement rendered for the year 1830	576,475 33	591,447 30	23,853 75	1,191,776 43
1831, Dec. 31				
By amount of tonnage built, registered, enrolled, and licensed, during the year 1831	45,720 83	40,941 80		85,962 68
By this difference, being an increase of the registered tonnage	39,740 99			39,740 99
By this difference, being an increase of the licensed tonnage, under 9 tons			3,593 07	3,593 07
	654,936 60	631,689 15	27,376 82	1,314,002 62

NOTE.—The increase of the enrolled and licensed tonnage is shown as follows:

Built during the year 1831	Enrolled vessels.				Enrolled tonnage. Tons. 95ths.	
	Ships.	Brigs.	Scho'rs.	Sloop. built.		
	6	23	371	87	50	40,241 80
	6	23	371	87	50	40,241 80
Sold to foreigners in the year 1831						
Lost at sea in the year 1831	1	4	61	17		6,361 83
Condemned as unseaworthy			14	16		1,571 10
The difference in favor of increased enrolled tonnage is	5	19	996	54	50	39,808 82
	6	23	371	87	50	40,241 80

Difference in favor of new registered vessels brought over

Difference in favor of new enrolled vessels above, brought down

11,936 30
39,308 82
39,740 99
3,593 07
79,808 53

Recapitulation of the tonnage of the U. States for the year 1831. The aggregate amount of the tonnage of the United States on the 31st of Dec. 1831, is stated at

	Tons	95ths.
1,267,846	99	29

Whereof—permanent registered tonnage 595,074 19
 temporary do. do. 93,477 80

Total registered tonnage 688,551 99
 Permanent enrolled and licensed tonnage 617,511 22
 Temporary do. do. 2,506 33

Total enrolled and licensed tonnage 620,017 45
 Licensed vessels under 30 tons employed in the coasting trade 23,637 56
 Do. do. do. cod fishery 3,739 96

Total licensed tonnage under 30 tons 27,376 82

Total 1,267,846 29

Of enrolled and licensed tonnage, there were employed in the coasting trade

Do. do. do. whole fishery	481	82
Do. do. do. cod fishery	57,838	55
Do. do. do. mackarel fishery	46,310	80

As above 620,017 45

Of the enrolled tonnage employed in the coasting trade, amounting, as above stated, to 620,017 45, there were employed in steam navigation 68,568 36 tons.

Treasury department, register's office, 14th January, 1833.
 T. L. SMITH, register.

A comparative view of the registered, enrolled and licensed tonnage of the United States, from 1815 to 1831, inclusive.

YEARS.	Registered tonnage.	Enrolled and licensed tonnage.	Total tonnage.
1815	854,994 74	513,833 04	1,368,127 78
1816	800,759 63	571,458 85	1,372,218 53
1817	809,794 70	590,186 66	1,399,981 41
1818	606,098 64	609,995 51	1,225,184 30
1819	612,920 44	647,891 17	1,260,751 61
1820	619,947 53	661,118 66	1,280,166 94
1821	618,096 40	679,093 30	1,298,858 70
1822	628,150 41	696,548 71	1,324,699 17
1823	639,930 76	694,644 87	1,336,565 56
1824	659,973 60	719,190 37	1,379,163 98
1825	700,787 08	792,292 69	1,493,111 77
1826	737,978 15	796,819 68	1,534,190 83
1827	747,170 44	873,437 34	1,620,607 78
1828	812,619 37	938,772 50	1,741,391 87
1829	650,149 68	1,004,654 88	1,660,977 81
1830	576,475 33	615,201 10	1,191,776 43
1831	620,451 92	647,394 32	1,267,846 29

Treasury department, register's office, 14th January, 1833.
 T. L. SMITH, register.

EDITORIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The editor of the Philadelphia "Commercial Herald" finds fault with us for not having rendered "credit" to that paper for the large table concerning the exchanges of the bank of the United States, inserted in the REGISTER of the 1st inst. We heartily reciprocate the respectful terms in which the "Herald" prefers this complaint—but if the editor had read the remarks with which we introduced the article, he would have seen that the table was furnished to us in manuscript—for we said, "perhaps, it has already been published; though we do not recollect to have seen it before." And besides, we assumed no "credit" for giving this public document—not believing that any may be claimed, in similar cases.

A recurrence to this subject presents an opportunity briefly to say—that we have not obtained a statement of the exchanges of the bank of the United States previous to "the abominable and oppressive tariff years"—as it was hoped that we should; for the good reason, perhaps, that previous to 1823—the exchanges of the bank were not recorded as they now are, because of the smallness of their amount. We have, however, been furnished with the following solitary items:

In May 1820, the bank and its branches had domestic bills on hand to the amount of	\$1,896,000
In May 1821	1,748,000
1822	2,900,000
1833	23,147,000

Purchased in Philadelphia—May 1820	46,000
May 1821	60,000
May 1822	57,000
May 1833	1,835,000

These simple facts show—not only that the bank, under its present administration, has insightfully extended its exchanges, and thereby supplied the public with a currency so nearly "uniform," that the average difference on all its exchanges is only one-eleventh of one per cent. as shown in the table above alluded to; but also demonstrates the greatly increased business of the people of the United States—since the agriculture and commerce of the country were to have been destroyed by the protection of domestic manufactures!

We shall revert to these facts on some future occasion. In a subsequent page will be found a New York prospect for a new bank of the United States.

The explosion of the steamboat *Lioness*, on the Red River, by gunpowder, is one of the most awful of the many calamities which have happened on the western waters, and will cause more than general regret, as well because of the number of lives lost, as on account of an individual killed—JOSEPH S. JOHNSTON, the late distinguished senator of the United States from Louisiana; for he was not only well known to the public as an able statesman and one of the most useful members of the senate, but esteemed and beloved by thousands of persons who had had opportunities of making a personal acquaintance with him. He was a gentleman of rare accomplishments—generous, and faithful, and kind; of very courteous manners, and possessed of the most liberal feelings; a fast friend, and an honorable opponent. His loss will not be easily supplied—in the councils of his country; never, in the hearts of his immediate connexions.

We give an account of this horrible affair in page 260. How the fire reached the gunpowder (of which it is said there were sixty casks on board), is unknown; and the blow was so instant and astounding, that many more must have perished but for the narrowness of the river. Those who might, perhaps, have explained the immediate cause of the disaster, were all killed.

This is not the first explosion of a steamboat by gunpowder—but may, possibly, lead to the passage of laws to prevent other calamities of the kind. These boats ought not to be permitted to carry gunpowder, except on giving public notice that they are transporting it; and persons who conceal the fact that gunpowder is shipped in a steam boat—ought, on a simple proof of the fact, to be sent to the penitentiary for life.

Mr. Johnston was a native of Connecticut, but taken in early infancy by his father to Kentucky, where he was educated. He emigrated to Louisiana in 1807 or 1808, and served in the first territorial legislature, and was afterwards appointed a judge, twice elected a representative in congress—and he was twice, if not three times, elected a senator of the United States.

The New Orleans Argus, speaking of him says—We have not the time to enumerate important measures connected with the prosperity of this state, of which he was either the promoter, or the ardent and efficient supporter. It is less necessary; for his public services are known to all. Those who only knew him as a public man will regret his loss. Those who knew him intimately will mourn it. It will be long again before they can meet with the same warm heart and cool head—the same absence of, and contempt for, profession and pretence; and the same ready performance of all the duties which friendship imposed.

The great and very important question concerning slavery in the British West Indies, seems about to be decided. We insert two or three brief papers on this subject—one of them, an outline of the plan of the ministry. We incline to believe that this plan is impracticable—but it is manifest that a strong, and, most probably, successful effort will be made for the abolition of slavery, at any cost and every hazard! The abolitionists in England would seem to know but little of the real state of things in the West Indies—for a general and prompt emancipation of the slaves, even if admitted right in itself, would probably overwhelm both the white and colored population in one common ruin—unless means shall be provided for withdrawing all white persons from the islands, except those who may be stationed in them for the preservation of order and enforcement of the laws. A mixed body of free whites and free blacks

cannot be maintained, because of existing prejudices, and the greater numbers of the latter. We have a deep interest in these proceedings, and on several accounts; and, looking at them in any light presented, we find them encompassed by doubts and difficulties.

TREATY WITH FRANCE. We have an official translation of a report made to the French chamber of deputies, concerning the treaty concluded at Paris on the 4th of July 1831, see page 263.

It will be seen that the 2nd day of February 1832 is stated to be the time when this treaty was "ratified at Washington." We desire to understand how this happened—that certain apparently strange things may be reconciled.

We shall recapitulate the facts:

1. The treaty, concluded at Paris in July 1831, was to be ratified "and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, in the space of eight months, or sooner, if possible."

2. The treaty, contains two points only—an agreement to pay 25 millions of francs, in six annual instalments—the first "to be paid at the expiration of one year next following the exchange of the ratifications;" and a stipulation that the duties payable on French wines shall be reduced.

3. The president of the United States, in his message of Dec. 1831, said that the treaty would require "legislative acts" having the concurrence of both houses [of congress] before it can be carried into effect.

Now the "legislative acts" referred to were not laws until the 14th July 1832; and, on the same date, the president issued his proclamation saying that "the ratifications were this day exchanged, at the city of Washington."

It would, then, appear—that there has been two "exchanges of ratifications"—the one on the 2nd of February, and the other on the 14th July: the first four months before the passage of the law without which the treaty could not be "carried into effect."

"We give the following from the Richmond Enquirer, though we do not understand what are the "new relations" spoken of:

We understand, that in consequence of the new state of our relations with France, arising from the protested draft, &c. it has been deemed advisable by the president to despatch Mr. Livingston immediately to France. It is impossible yet to say how far the state of the question with France may not affect our relations also with Naples. It is said that the president was desirous of nominating Mr. Livingston to the last senate—but that he considered the condition of our domestic concerns at that time rendered any change in the treasury and state departments inexpedient. In consequence of Mr. L's new appointment, it has been seen that Mr. McLane has been transferred to the state department, and Mr. Duane has been appointed to the treasury.

It is also said, that no information has been received from Great Britain as to the opening of the negotiation—and that hence no appointment is forthwith made to London."

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT. During his stay in Baltimore, president Jackson had an interview with Black Hawk, and the other Indians—who arrived here on the same day that he did. The following account of what was said on that occasion is copied from the "Republican." The president said—

My children—When I saw you in Washington, I told you that you had behaved very badly, in raising the tomahawk against the white people, and killing men, women and children upon the frontier. Your conduct last year compelled me to send my warriors against you, and your people were defeated, with great loss, and your men surrendered, to be kept until I should be satisfied, that you would not try to do any more injury. I told you I would inquire whether your people wished you should return, and whether, if you did return, there would be any danger to the frontier. Gen. Clark and Gen. Atkinson, whom you know, have informed me that Sheekah, your principal chief, and the rest of your people are anxious you should return, and Ke-o-kuk has asked me to send you back. Your chiefs have pledged themselves for your good conduct, and I have given directions, that you should be taken to your own country.

Mr. Garland, who is with you, will conduct you through some of our towns. You will see the strength of the white people. You will see, that our young men are as numerous, as the leaves in the woods. What can you do against us? You may kill a few women and children, but such a force would be soon sent against you, as would destroy your whole tribe. Let the red men hunt and take care of their families, but I hope they will not again raise their hands against their white brethren. We do not wish to injure you. We desire your prosperity and improvement. But if you again plunge your knives into the breasts of our people, I shall send a force, which will severely punish you for all your cruelties.

When you go back, listen to the councils of Ke-o-kuk and the other friendly chiefs. Bury the tomahawk, and live in peace with the frontiers. And I pray the Great Spirit to give you a smooth path and fair sky to return.

To this the prophet and the other answered.

My Father—My ears are open to your words. I am glad to hear them. I am glad to go back to my people. I want to see my family. I did not behave well last summer. I ought not to have taken up the tomahawk. But my people have suffered a great deal. When I get back, I will remember your words: I won't go to war again. I will live in peace. I shall hold you by the hand.

The president, as before stated left Baltimore in the steamboat Kentucky—and the "Gazette" says—"A little incident occurred at the time of the departure of the boats, which shows that even during the present animated opposition between the two lines, all other feelings were made to yield to the desire of showing respect to the chief magistrate of the nation. The position of the boats, as lying at the wharf, is such that the Charles Carroll, belonging to the Union Line, has the advantage in starting; but captain Chaytor, her commander, with the urbanity and prompt sense of propriety which characterise him, on this occasion waived his privilege, and permitted the Kentucky to take the precedence. The act, and the manner in which it was performed, excited warm feelings of approbation among the crowd of spectators who were assembled on the wharf to witness the departure of the president."

Immense crowds of persons attended to get a sight of Black Hawk and his companions. So great was the pressure, that it was thought necessary to remove them to fort M'Henry; previous to which, however, they had been conveyed in carriages, through the principal streets of the city. They left us for Philadelphia on Monday last.

The president's receptions at Philadelphia and New York were got up with much zeal, and very considerable pomp—and great numbers of persons attended to pay their respects to him. We have laid aside the papers to give a brief narrative of the proceedings had—but cannot pretend to go into the details.

We certainly wish, and as heartily as any person, that a president of the United States, or the president, may ever be treated with all courtesy and respect—for in doing that, the people show a proper respect for themselves; but many things happened in the famous tour of Mr. Monroe which every plain republican regretted, after the excitement had passed away, and circumstances are now occurring, which, perhaps, even the chief actors in them will not be pleased with, hereafter. Many little incidents, harmless in themselves and of the most trifling character, are rendered supremely ridiculous because of the solemn manner in which they are stated. The court-news-papers in France, when the "glory" of the Bourbons was at its height, (*Frenchmen being all slaves*), were hardly more offensive than certain which might be named on the present occasion—for if the king laughed or coughed, or took a pinch of snuff, a loyal record was made of it—and the birth of a son to Louis the 16th, gave rise to a proceeding on the part of many ladies of Paris, which, for its delicacy, seem about to be excelled by some of the male bipeds of the United States. What the former only referred to by its color, the latter seem almost ready to take, "whole."

MR. WEBSTER. We have accounts of the progress of this distinguished orator and statesman through the western part of New York. At Buffalo, Black Rock, &c. committees, appointed by the people, waited upon him, and tendered their respectful and kind salutations—and he was also waited upon by a committee of the mechanics and manufacturers, &c. A splendid boat bearing his name, was launched at Black Rock, in his presence, on which occasion he delivered a brief address, in reply to certain remarks made to him. He had been invited to public dinners at several places, but politely declined

them—wishing to devote all the time at his command to the examination of interesting objects, and an "unrestrained and unceremonious intercourse" with the people.

FREE LABORERS. We see it mentioned in the papers, that Mr. *William Wirt*, of Baltimore, has purchased an estate in Florida, which he intends to work with hired hands, and hence the "United States Gazette" says, that he ought to be president of the anti-slavery society; on which the *New York Commercial Advertiser* observes—"We have no objection whatever to the proposed station for Mr. Wirt; but can assure the editor of the United States Gazette, that he will not be entitled to it on the score of originating the scheme of employing free laborers in Florida. Two gentlemen of our acquaintance from this city, purchased plantations in Florida soon after its acquisition by the United States, and commenced a trial of the experiment which Mr. Wirt proposes to adopt. In order to test the accuracy of its results, they purchased half the number of negroes ordinarily required to stock their plantations, and for the other half of the labor to be performed, they hired white men, principally Yankees. They returned to this city, on a visit, about three years ago, at which time, we learned from them, that the free labor experiment had been altogether successful. They found that it required not more than half the number of white laborers to perform a given amount of work—that consequently there was but half the expense of furnishing them with food, &c.—that they performed their labor with much greater skill, and in every respect better than the negroes, and that they did not commit the reckless waste and petty thefts of which the slaves are constantly and notoriously guilty. These gentlemen were, therefore, fully determined, as a matter of economy, to employ free laborers only, if they could succeed in hiring enough of them, and to dispose of their slaves on hand, in the best way they could. It has not occurred to us to ascertain recently how far they have succeeded in carrying into effect the final purpose they expressed, but certainly no doubt of the sincerity of their intention, or of the correctness of their representation."

The *Jamaica* papers inform us that an experiment of free white labor, on a large scale, was about to be made on that island—for which purpose an agent was about to proceed to Germany.

We once thought that slave labor was the cheapest—but are now sure that it is not. If the soil and climate of the densely populated eastern states could be fitted for the cultivation of cotton, sugar and tobacco—the southern states would not furnish the supply of these articles.—The industry and economy of the former would break down the labor-hating and wasteful latter—just as free labor in young Ohio has already interfered with the profits of the tobacco planter in old Maryland—notwithstanding all the benefits of experience, and of location, in the last named state. Ohio can—and, as it were, without an effort, annually produce as much tobacco as the foreign market will advantageously take of the various "Maryland sorts."

A great mistake generally prevails in the south, as to the laboring classes in the north. It is supposed that these are worked harder than the negro slaves. It is not so. But a sound economy prevails. Nothing is wasted—every thing is done in its season—all things are put in their places; the people think—and, after using a tool to-day, they suppose that it may be wanted again, and so carefully set it aside, in good order. For such and other like reasons it is, that there is no working people in the world who have so much leisure as the Yankees. They drive their business—instead of suffering it to drive them. Their philosophy teaches—that it is better to be before time, than after time; that it is easy to wait for Time, but hard to catch him. His only holding place is BEFORE.

SUGAR PLANTING. From the *Savannah Republican* of May 29. We have been favored by a friend, with the following statement of the produce of last year, of three distinct plantations, in that part of East Florida, known by the name of Alachua. The names of the planters are omitted, because this notice is made without consulting them; they are left, however, at this office, where any one so disposed may see them.

Information connected with the general agriculture of our region of the United States, we think must be interesting to our planting subscribers—and we therefore, give this example of planting, with pleasure.

1st plantation—47 hands.		
160 hhd. sugar,	-	\$11,900
14,000 gallons molasses,	-	2,800
4,000 bushels corn,	-	2,500
Fodder, rice, beans, peas, &c.	-	1,000
Total,	-	17,500
2nd plantation—30 hands.		
90 casks sugar,	-	5,400
7,000 gallons molasses,	-	1,000
Fodder, beans, &c. &c.	-	1,000
Total,	-	7,400
3d plantation—12 hands.		
50 casks sugar,	-	2,500
7,000 gallons molasses	-	1,500
2,000 bushels corn,	-	1,200
Fodder and extra produce,	-	500
Total,	-	5,700

The 1st plantation produced 372 dollars to the hand—the second 370—and the third 475.

The aggregate is 79 hands and 30,600 dollars—or 387 dollars for each hand.

This is a great deal more than the average product of free labor in the north, especially if agricultural.]

EMIGRANTS. A mighty number of emigrants are arriving at Quebec—chiefly from Ireland. Thousands are to be coming almost every day. Many will seek the north western parts of the United States—but Canada promises soon to be a very populous and powerful colony. The destiny of this country may well interest political speculators. At present it is important to the "mother country" as an outlet for her superfluous population—especially the "paupers."

PAUPERS AND CRIMINALS. During the last winter, 1,063 cords of wood were distributed in Philadelphia; and of the persons relieved 2,257 were natives of the United States, and 888 foreigners—of the latter 493 were Irish, 195 Germans, 103 English, &c.

Of the 412 males confined in the Walnut street, (Philadelphia) prison, on the 1st Jan. 1832—96 were foreigners; 48 Irish, 20 English, 10 Scotch, 10 Germans; of other countries only one each.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION. Numerous applications are making to the board of managers for the passage of free persons and slaves to the colony at Liberia—and especially from Georgia and Virginia. The means of the society do not keep pace with these applications.

DINNER AND SUPPER. *Rapid exchange of civilities!* The *New York Gazette* states that a dinner party is made up in Philadelphia for the 4th of July, to which a number of gentlemen from New York are invited; they leave there at six in the morning, dine at two, and start at three for New York to a supper, accompanied by the gentlemen who give the dinner in Philadelphia.

[To make the "thing" complete, the New York party ought to breakfast at home—which they may leisurely do after sun-rise, without at all interfering with subsequent operations.]

MASSACHUSETTS. The *Essex Gazette* has a return of all the attempts made to elect a member of congress for the Essex North district, from Nov. 1, 1830 to May 6, 1833—in all fourteen. In every case there has been three candidates—national republican, Jackson and anti masonic, with a good many scattering votes. What a waste of time, (which is money), and of money itself, has been caused by this perseverance, under an unwise law? A plurality of all the votes given, is required. It is so, we believe, in all the New England states, but has been reformed in Vermont—so that, at the third trial, a majority elects. Mr. Gorham, (nat. rep.) has been elected to congress from the Boston district.

It is uncertain whether gen. Dearborn has been re-elected. He had made a gain as compared with the last election.

The result in the Essex North district is unknown; but it is probable that Mr. Osgood, a "coalition" candidate has been elected.

RHODE ISLAND. It appears from the proceedings of the legislature of Rhode Island, that the attorney general of that state has instituted a process in the supreme court

of the United States, against the state of Massachusetts, in relation to the boundary line between the states.

CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FUND. The capital of this fund consists of bonds, contracts and mortgages, viz. against residents of the state of		
New York,	\$575,929	34
Connecticut,	526,387	18
Massachusetts,	233,544	27
Ohio,	88,815	43
Vermont,	7,943	79
Stock in the Connecticut banks,	147,450	00
Cultivated lands and buildings, viz.		
In Massachusetts,	114,020	67
Connecticut,	65,366	52
New York,	17,630	95
		107,018 14
Wild lands in Ohio,	84,444	66
" New York,	35,844	40
" Vermont,	13,913	00
		134,202 06
Stock and farming utensils,		1,810 00
Principal on hand, 1 April, 1853,		16,638 29
Cash,		
		\$1,929,735 50

A writer in the Connecticut Courant remarks—"Well may the state of Connecticut be proud of the ample provision made for the education of her children. No community in the world of equal dimensions has such a fund for such a noble object. Let it be the pride and glory of all parties and creeds to render it as safe and productive as possible."

The income of this fund, received last year, was \$30,913—which is divided among the towns in proportion to the children in the schools, &c. It is expected that the income will be considerably increased.

BALLOONING. Mr. Durant lately ascended from Castle Garden, New York, in a balloon, to a height exceeding three miles—the greatest ever attained is said to have been four miles.) He left the Garden at 4m. past 5 o'clock—in 25 seconds was out of sight, and in 2 minutes he lost sight of the earth. He descended safely in 1h. 37m. in West Chester county, about 12 miles from the place of starting. The cold was intense, at his greatest altitude.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, AT PHILADELPHIA. We have received "a list of the premiums offered to competitors at the eighth exhibition" of this institute, to be held in October 1853. More than one hundred articles are enumerated for premiums—gold or silver medals, and there are a few to which a premium in money is also added. Several of the offers have relation to the use of anthracite coal, and many to various manufactures of iron, in both which Pennsylvania is deeply interested. Hand some premiums, in money, are offered for the best stoves, or grates, for anthracite coal, the cost of which shall not exceed ten dollars, and for the best street lamp; and a committee of the institute are devising ways and means to offer a premium of one or two thousand dollars, "to the company or individual who shall first succeed in making sheet iron equal to that now imported into this country from Russia."

This institute has rendered important services to the community, and we are glad to be informed that it has a stable foundation.

The following is the 105th premium—
To the person who shall invent, on or before the first day of October next, the best plan which will prove effectual in preventing the escape of sparks, (when the fuel employed is wood), from the smoke pipe of a locomotive engine on Stephenson's construction, without diminishing the draft, so as to interfere with the rapid production of steam, or otherwise impairing the power or speed:

Two hundred dollars and a silver medal.

The above premium is offered at the request of the New Castle and Frenchtown turnpike and rail road company, who have liberally engaged to provide the funds for the payment of it. Various experiments have been made by them, which will be freely communicated by the superintendent, at New Castle, to all applicants who may be desirous of competing for the premium.

DELAWARE. The court of errors and appeals have decided the great case of *Randal vs. the Chesapeake and Delaware canal company*, in favor of the plaintiff. The court was unanimous. The amount claimed is very large—we think more than 200,000 dollars; but the part to be allowed is yet to be ascertained by a writ of inquiry.

BALTIMORE. The Horticultural society of Maryland had their first exhibition on Wednesday last. The show of plants and flowers, at the Athenaeum exceeded the most sanguine expectation of all persons—and was, indeed, very beautiful and well arranged: Among other things to be admired was an address from our distinguished friend, John P. Kennedy, esq. to a large auditory of ladies and gentlemen.

VIRGINIA. By an act of the legislature, at the last session, the Bank of Virginia, and the Farmers' bank of Virginia were authorized to increase their respective capitals half a million, provided they loaned the same sum to the James river and Kanawha improvement. General meetings of the stockholders of those banks were held, to approve or reject the proposition. The bank of Virginia accepted, 3,050 yeas, 104 nays; but the Farmer's bank, by a vote of about two to one, declined the offer. The treasurer of the state, on behalf of the stock held by the commonwealth, voted, in both banks, for accepting the law.

GEORGIA. At a large meeting of *union democratic republicans*, (from all parts of Georgia, composed of members of the state convention and others), agreeably to previous notice, convened in the representative hall, at Milledgeville, on Tuesday evening, May 14, the following resolutions (amongst others), were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, by this assembly, composed of citizens from various parts of the state of Georgia, convened in Milledgeville, That we approve and will maintain the principles asserted in the Virginia report and resolutions of 1798 and 1799, as expounded by James Madison, the pure, enlightened, and venerable patriarch by whom they were prepared—by which alone can be preserved at the same time the delegated powers of the federal government, and the reserved powers of the states.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the doctrines of nullification, believing that they are opposed to the theory of the constitution of the United States, that they are incompatible with the existence of the federal union, that they lead inevitably to civil war, and the multiplication of standing armies, and are most dangerous to liberty; and that we behold, with deep regret, the continued military preparations in a neighboring sister state, which has yielded itself to the guidance of those pernicious principles.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the conduct of our senator John Forsyth, and of our representative, James M. Wayne, in the unequivocal, and energetic support, which they have given to the administration of Andrew Jackson, in their uniform and judicious efforts to relieve the country from the burdens of an unjust protective tariff, and in their bold and determined opposition to the political heresy of nullification.

LOUISIANA. An acquaintance lately from the Atitacapas, informs us that the planters in that part of the state, never had a more promising prospect of abundant crops of sugar, corn and cotton, than the present season. They have planted an unusually large quantity of the *plant cane*, all of which is in the most flourishing condition. *New Orleans, 24th ult.*

FLORIDA. It is not yet generally known whether col. White has been re-elected, or not. Col. elected—the delegate from this territory. Prodigious efforts were made on behalf of the latter. The "Floridian" published at Tallahassee, May 25, gives all the returns, then received, and shews a majority of 97 for White; but says that Call had been proclaimed elected by "the roar of artillery, and shouts of triumph"—adding that, this was all the evidence of his election, then present.

THE CHOLERA. At Wheeling, from the 16th May, to 4th June, inclusive, there appeared 143 decided cases of cholera, and 74 deaths. In the 5 days ending 4th of June, there were reported to the board of health, 90 cases, and fifty one deaths! An awful amount indeed—in a population of 3,500; admitting that none of the inhabitants had deserted their homes because of the disease. On the 5th of June there died 7, and, on the 6th, six persons.

It was believed that nearly one third of the people of Wheeling had been more or less affected by the cholera, and the premonitory symptoms, more or less severely.

Mr. Noah Zane was among those who died at Wheeling. A majority of the fatal cases is of women and children. The Gazette of the 6th says that the disease had nearly disappeared.

Two fatal cases of cholera have happened at *Saasburg*, on the Alleghany river, 5 miles above Pittsburgh.

Nashville. The cholera has re-appeared here. On the 29th May, there were 20 cases, and 8 deaths—but on the 29th, only 6 or 7 cases and 2 deaths.

Among those who died at Nashville of the cholera, were Josiah Nichol, esq. president of the office of the bank of the United States, and F. Porterfield, esq. a very respectable merchant. The deaths for the week ending June 3, were 30.

Pickburg, Mississippi. Died, in this place of cholera, on Tuesday 7th May, Mr. Ruel A. Watson, merchant.

On the same day, also died cholera, Jane, Emily, and Juliet, daughters of Dr. J. H. Hegeman.

These three young ladies were the only children of Dr. Hegeman, and on the evening of the same day, one of them was to be married to the gentleman whose decease is likewise announced.

Beautiful flowers, whom evil fate would not sever, but has plucked them all in a single day. A day since, you were full of the joy and gladness of youth, and in the innocence of your hearts prepared for nuptial festivities. But the wedding and banquet now give place to funeral obsequies and solemn assemblages of afflicted friends! On the marriage day, bride and bridegroom meet in the world of spirits and the lovely sisters are in attendance there. Your parents just now delighting in your health, virtues and accomplishments, are made childless and cheerless in a single day, and a melancholy gloom for your loss pervades the society, of which you were but a moment since the joy and ornament.

At *Marine Settlement*, Illinois, and *St. Charles*, Missouri, several fatal cases of cholera have happened. And three persons in one family died in Madison county, Illinois—a man, his wife and daughter.

The cholera has re-appeared at Key West. In the lower parishes of Louisiana it is reported as raging with great malignity. This disease suddenly appeared at Lexington, Ky. about the 1st inst. and quickly carried off seven persons, after a few hours sickness. On the 4th, ten cases remained which were expected to terminate fatally. Deaths on the 5th—10, 4 white, 6 colored; among the former Mrs. Scott relict of the late Gov. Charles Scott.

Mayville seems to have been severely afflicted. The town was nearly deserted. Cases have occurred in the neighborhood of Cynthiana. Death ensues, or the danger is generally passed, in 8 to 12 hours.

The cholera has appeared among the passengers of two vessels from Ireland, which have arrived at Quebec. They were placed in quarantine.

RAIN. The Winchester (Va.) Republican, has a table showing the fall of rain, at that place, for each month, in the last 4 years—as follows: 1829—46 in. 9 16ths; 1830—39 in. 10 16ths; 1831—42 in. 10 16ths; 1832—37 in. 11 16ths. Greatest in July (1829) 8 in. 6 16ths—least March 1 in. 10 16ths. Greatest in Sept. (1830) 8 in. 2 16ths—least August 1 in. 1 16th. Greatest in August (1831) 6 in. 1 16th—least December 10 16ths. Greatest in February (1832) 3 in. 10 16ths—least in September 2 16ths. For the three last years 3 in. fell in May—in the present year 4 inches; but there fell at Baltimore, in this month, 3 in. 12-100ths.

Wool. Extract of a letter from a merchant of the highest respectability, dated London, April 16, 1853: English wools of all kinds, for clothing purposes, are scarce and dear; and the quantity on hand at and under 13s per lb. is small indeed. The demand here more than keeps pace with the supply. It would be difficult to purchase 100 bales at this moment in all this market. Combing wools are more abundant—of those I could buy 8 or 900 bales at prices annexed. South down fleeces are also scarce; perhaps not more than 200 to 250 bales in London at this time; and very little remains with the farmer. I much question if the quantity of English wools on hand has been so small for very many years. It would be impossible to collect 500,000 lbs. under 12s, before the new clip comes to market, which will not be sooner than the end of June or beginning of July, and as so little of old wool will then remain, I think prices more likely to advance than to recede. Spanish wools are also scarce and dear; such as I bought 18 months ago at 1s 10d to 2s 4d per lb. are now selling at 2s 6d to 2s 8d, the advance on them being somewhat more than in German of equal quality. The quantity of German and Spanish wools in this country is unusually small, particularly all sorts under 2s 9d per lb. [Boston Cour.]

☞ This promises well for the American farmer—to whom we wish many returns of the "golden fleece."

MEXICO. We begin to entertain better hopes of this "republic"—if a republic there can be where an established religion exists—for the state of Mexico has released its citizens from all civil obligations to pay tithes, and the state of Vera Cruz has abolished them altogether. And a bill has been introduced into the national congress to secure the freedom of the press.

A public primary school for the education of children had been opened at Tampico, and a college founded.

Gen. Santa Anna, who had been chosen president of the confederacy, has declined assuming the office, and general Gomez Farias, the vice president, is now invested with the supreme executive authority into which he was installed with brilliant pomp; and his inaugural address is much commended. Santa Anna is represented as not having in former resigned the office of president, but to be holding himself in reserve from reasons of patriotic and political prudence, to preserve the public quiet. He seems to have earned golden opinions by this conduct, in addition to which he has transferred to the fund of public education the pension of \$2,000 a year, which had been voted him for his public services, by the state of Yucatan.

The value of the gold and silver ornaments in all the churches of the Mexican union has been ascertained to be thirty millions of dollars!

The country seems quiet and prosperous—judging by the products of the mines; a great deal of silver being obtained and coined.

DUBUQUE'S MINES. We learn from the last Galenian, that the U. S. troops stationed at Dubuque's mines, for the purpose of staying mining operations under private leases from claimants of the land in question, have been ordered away; and that the country is left open for emigration and business. From the same paper we learn, that the claimants of the soil are determined to resist the proceedings of the government and with that view caution all persons against selling or purchasing ore, or its product, obtained upon the land usually known as Dubuque's tract, and on which, alone, mining operations are carried on in that quarter. The agents of the government, it is declared, will be held liable for all losses made under the orders of the secretary of war, when such losses violate their rights as proprietors of the disputed soil.

This question must ultimately be decided by the supreme court. We understand that the right of Julian Dubuque, under the present proprietors claim, was ascertained to be a complete Spanish title by the board of commissioners appointed to investigate the validity of the grants of land made by the Spanish government prior to the cession of Louisiana to the United States, sitting at St. Louis in 1806. The possession of the lands was also acknowledged by the Indians in various treaties held by them with the United States, from the year 1804 to 1822. The claimants of the land in question are wealthy men, and will scarcely suffer the United States to dispossess them of a property held by such a tenure, and which is of immense value.

[St. Louis Republican, May 17.]

IMPATIENT. Lately in England, a young woman, a Roman Catholic, was married to a young man, a Protestant, by a Roman Catholic priest. The couple lived as man and wife about a year, and had one child; after which the husband abandoned his wife, on the ground, that, as they had not been married by a Protestant clergyman, the marriage was not binding on him. She was bound by her religion, but he was not. She could not, according to her church, have another husband; but he could take another wife, and did; and the poor woman's only remedy, if it could be so called, was an action for a breach of promise of marriage, which she brought, and recovered only about \$450. [Centinel.]

BRIEF NOTICES.

Mr. Hitebeck, proprietor of the American Farmer, at Baltimore, will purchase coconuts for a silk flature about to be established in this city—at from 25 to 50 cents per lb.

Emigration to the west is powerful. The arrivals at Detroit, alone, are about two hundred a day. There passed up the lake, from Buffalo, 2,060 passengers in one week.

The relics of a mammoth have been recently discovered in the neighborhood of Rochester, N. Y. These huge animals must have once been pretty numerous.

It is stated that the cashier of the Greenburg branch of the bank of Georgia, is found minus in the sum of 71,000 dollars. The Milledgeville Journal states, that the mother bank is obliged to redeem its branch notes, and that it has a surplus fund more than equal to the loss above stated, independent of its other resources. Another paper states, that the cashier's effects have been seized, and that they will nearly cover the defalcation.

Died, a few days since, in Raleigh N. C. Mr. Benson Card, aged 100 years, the oldest inhabitant. He had been married to his wife, still living, 70 years.

The famine yet prevails in some of the Cape de Verd islands; and many persons are said to perish daily.

On the 23rd ult. there was a procession of the "Cincinnati Fire Association." We notice it to say—that there were twenty-three engine and hose companies, one hook and ladder company, a "protection society," and four divisions of fire guards—in all numbering about 1,500 effective men. Each engine and hose was drawn by a pair of horses.

A child, represented in the New York papers to be of Poughkeepsie, New York, only six years and ten months old, weighs 271 pounds. They are making a show of it in "Gotham."

The Baptist church of Columbia, S. C. have recently passed the following resolution; believing that the poor and those in moderate circumstances in life have often, from the fear of being accused of a want of proper feeling and regard for deceased friends, been thrown into expenses which they were unable to bear—

Resolved, That we believe the habit of wearing the usual badges of mourning, is a custom of the world, not in accordance with the spirit of the gospel; and should be abandoned by the members of Christ's house. We therefore recommend from this time forward, that our brethren and sisters dispense with them.

Snitton, the ventriquist is said to have won a bet made in one of the river steamboats, that he would induce the engineer to oil some part of the machinery, by his ventriqual powers.

First a screaming sound came from the shaft of the water-wheel, the oil-can was immediately in use, but ere that was accomplished the sound came from the piston at every downward stroke. As the oil was about being carried to that part of the engine the truck was explained, a heavy laugh was joined in by the engineer and spectators. *(Silbony Advertiser.)*

An Alabama paper has an account of the recovery, by her parents, of a little girl, who had been stolen, and blackened and disguised, and sold as a negro slave!

In the last week, a woman was convicted in the mayor's court of Wilmington of stealing a watch, and sentenced to receive twenty one lashes on the bare back. [Such is yet the law in Delaware.]

Mr. Henry Brothers lately married Miss Nancy Brothers, in North Carolina, and a family of brothers is expected.

The Pittsburg Gazette says—We received the following information from such a source, that we cannot doubt its correctness. "In the month of March last, a cow of Mr. Burell, residing in this vicinity, shortly after calving, was taken sick—the owner being a person of some skill in the diseases of cattle, did all that he could to cure her, but, to spite of his remedies, she died. Having some curiosity to ascertain the cause of her death, he opened the body, and found, in the maw, a portion, more than two feet long, of a black snake—a part of it had decayed and disappeared.

A splendid statue, supposed to be of Theseus, has been recently discovered in one of the sewers of ancient Athens. It is about the size of Apollo Belvidere, and of the finest marble and best style of sculpture.

The Tatton Sun, in speaking of the late John Randolph, says—"He was inepticiable when living—who shall describe him when dead."

Two canal boats recently passed Palmyra, New York, eastward, freighted with two hundred and fifty barrels (twenty-five thousand dozen) of sugar from Ohio. These valuable cargoes were owned by a speculator from "down east."

In the gardens of Chapultepec, near Mexico, the first object that strikes the eye is the magnificent cypress called the cypress of Montezuma. It had attained its full growth, when the monarch was on the throne, (1520) so that it must now be at least 400 years old; yet it still retains all the vigor of youthful vegetation. The trunk is forty-one feet in circumference, yet the height is so majestic as to make even this enormous mass appear slender. At Santa Maria de Tula, in Oaxaca, is a cypress 33½ English feet in circumference, which yet does not show the slightest symptom of decay.

We learn from the Detroit Journal, that a company has been formed to run a steamboat between the mouth of St. Joseph's river and Chicago, which it is hoped may form a link in the communication between the Atlantic and the Mississippi, by way of the lakes.

A vessel called the "Lady of the Lake," was lost on her voyage from Belfast to Quebec, in consequence of coming into contact with masses of ice, on the 11th May. Her passengers and crew numbered two hundred and thirty, of whom only fifteen were saved in the boat. All the rest went down with the ship. Another vessel with passengers, the Jane, has also been lost in the ice—but with the loss of only 15 lives.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From London papers to the 13th May.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Sir John C. Holt has resigned the office of chief secretary for Ireland, and his seat in parliament, feeling that if he retained it he must vote against ministers for the repeal of the house and window duties.

In the house of commons on the 30th ult. Mr. John Vey, in pursuance of notice, moved the repeal of the house and window taxes. The motion was opposed by lord Althorp, who declared that their repeal would compel ministers to resign, and, after considerable debate, was negatived by the following vote—which shows there is no present prospect of a change of the ministry:

For the motion	157
Against it	355

Majority 198
The Quakers' and Moravians' affirmation bill is ordered to be brought in by lord Morpeth, Dr. Lushington and the solicitor general.

Mr. Charles Buller gave notice of a motion for the 17th, on going into committee of supply, "to move resolutions declaring the necessity of immediate and extensive reductions in all departments of the public service."

The plan for the emancipation of the slaves (see page 962), it was expected, would be taken up on the 14th of May.

The affairs of Ireland remain unsettled. Outrages were still committed, and arrests made.

The ministerial plan concerning slavery in the West Indies, has caused "great excitement and dismay" among all whose prosperity is dependent on these colonies. The opinion is that they will be lost "to all useful purposes"—"that a wide-spread ruin and immeasurable distress will abound," &c. We think it very likely—and, also, that, this ruin and distress will be extended; but feel confident that, very soon, if not just now, the

people of England will put an end to personal slavery in the West Indies—"come what may."

The ministers were defeated in their financial system with regard to the malt tax, by a small majority in the house of commons—162 out of 314 members present; but their friends rallied, and reversed that decision—285 against 131.

The business of the London theatres appears to be a banking-concern.

The influenza still prevailed in London, and was spreading through the country, as well as in Ireland. The people call it the "white cholera."

FRANCE.

There is nothing of interest from France.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

Remain as they were. The Dutch stocks had fallen at London, because of the "obstinacy" of the king. He is supposed to receive money from Russia—and it is said that 25,000 men have been sent towards Riga, to assist him—if necessary.

PORTUGAL.

The belligerent brothers remain nearly as they were. Nothing important has happened. Neither seems able to do much against the other.

The cholera was raging at Lisbon—but particulars are not given.

ALGIER.

It seems, from some remarks that were made in the British house of lords, that the permanent occupation of Algiers, by the French, will be strongly objected to.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Paris, May 4. The government has received news from Constantinople to the 16th of April.

On the 30th of March, M. de Varennes, the first secretary of the king's embassy in that capital, set out for the camp of Ibrahim, with the usual effects of the poste.

He was the bearer of a hatti cherif, by which the grand seigneur accorded to the pacha of Egypt the investiture of the four pachalics of Syria, namely, Saint Jean de Acre, Damascus, Aleppo, Tripoli, and the dependencies.

M. de Varennes had instructions to obtain from Ibrahim that he would desert from his other pretensions.

The negotiations lasted four days. Ibrahim has renounced his pretensions to Dabekir, and to the districts of Alaza and Lefkeli; but he has reserved the question relative to the district of Adana and Orfa, which will be discussed at Alexandria.

In the mean time, he has consented, at the request of M. de Varennes, to evacuate Asia Minor. His movement of retreat was in have commenced on the 30th of April.

This act confers on Mehemet Ali, independent of the pachalics with which he has been invested for a considerable time, the whole of Syria.

A second division of the Russian squadron, carrying 5,000 troops, arrived on the 5th April at the entrance of the Bosphorus; but it appears evident that the ports had demanded that the march of the corps of the army of Moldavia should be suspended.

It is said that Russia will require an indemnity of Turkey, because of the movement of her troops.

AN AWFUL DISASTER.

New Orleans, May 25. The following distressing account of the loss of the steamboat Lioness, Capt. Wm. L. Cockerelle, on her passage from this port to Natchitoches, was brought by the Hutan this morning, after the paper was ready for press.

The steamboat Lioness, Wm. L. Cockerelle, master, on her passage from New Orleans to Natchitoches, took fire when about forty miles above Alexandria, on Red river, and was entirely consumed. The lives of 15 or 16 individuals were lost, and as many others were more or less wounded. It occurred about 5 o'clock on the morning of May 19, when but few had left their berths, which accounts in part for so many deaths.

The names of the unfortunate sufferers are as follows: *Passengers dead*—Hon. Josiah B. Johnston, of Louisiana; B. Q. Riggs, esq. of Alexandria; Michael Boyce, esq. do. Mr. Mitchell Johnson; Mr. H. Hayes, Texas; Mr. — Irwin, a deck passenger; Mr. —

Crew dead—John Coley, mate, Louisville; John Clark, steward, late from England; Samuel Landis, sailor; Wm. N. B. Cant, do. James Filsome, do. one sailor, unknown; Mary Anderson, chambermaid; Alexander —, second cook; and a servant unknown, belonging to a passenger.

Wounded—Hon. Edward D. White of Louisiana, badly; Henry Boyce, esq. of Alexandria; Mr. Dunbar, do. badly; J. H. Graham, New Orleans; Josiah Johnston, son of the hon. J. B. Johnston; Michael Colgen, Natchitoches; J. V. Bossier, du. M. Rucio, do.

Crew—Mr. Isaac Wright, pilot, slightly; Mr. John Roberts, engineer; John Gilmore, sailor; and two other sailors and one fireman, names not known.

All others on board escaped without injury. Much of the baggage and some money, belonging to passengers, was lost.

How the fire originated is not known; it is supposed, however, to have been communicated either by sparks from the furnace being drawn down the hatch, which was open to get out a lot of way-fright, or through the hole for the fly wheel of the engine, or from a spark of the candle used by the mate and men in the hold getting up freight, which being lodged in a crate of straw or oil, or other material, kindled so rapidly as to defy their exertions to extinguish it, and in attempting which they lost their

lives, not one of them getting out to give the alarm, or afterwards to account for the misfortune.

The boat and cargo went down near the middle of the river, and are entirely lost.

Much credit is due to the inhabitants near the spot, and at Plaisance, for their prompt assistance in saving those who were struggling for life in the current, for their kindness and hospitality to the wounded, and for their liberality and friendship to all the strangers thrown destitute amongst them, and to the crew of the lost boat.

New Orleans, on board the steamboat Huron, May 24.
 (C) P. S. The melancholy disaster above occurred from gunpowder, which blew up the boat from the fire in the hold.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

From the *Alexandria (Low) Gazette of the 29th ult.*

It becomes our duty to record an event which thrills us with horror as we relate it, and which has brought desolation and sorrow among us, by the destruction of some of our best and most valued fellow citizens; as well as many others with whose names we are at present unacquainted. The steamboat *Lioness*, on her passage from this place to Natchitoches, blew up with a terrible explosion, and was literally torn to fragments. This disaster occurred on Sunday morning last, just at day light, near the mouth of the Regolet Bon-Dieu. The explosion, or rather the three successive explosions, following each other so rapidly as scarcely to be distinguishable, were heard at a considerable distance.

The fore cabin and the boiler deck, and the hold immediately under them, were actually covered over the water for a considerable distance. Many of the passengers who escaped were enabled to do so by seizing those fragments, after they had been themselves thrown into the water. In about two minutes after the explosion, the hull of the boat sank, leaving a part of the hurricane deck, and portions of the ladies' cabin floating on the surface. On this sad notice (we are happy to say all of them) were saved, together with many gentlemen.

The explosion seems to have been caused by the firing of some powder which had been shipped in the boat.

There were two of the hands in the hold with a lighted candle engaged in some arrangements at the time the boat blew up, and the mate had gone down a moment before, to assist them. It is supposed that by some unfortunate accident the powder was fired by them.

By a letter from G. M. Graham, esq. who has just returned from the wreck, we learn that the hon. Josiah S. Johnston, Basil Q. Rigg, esq. and Charles Boyce, esq. are among the missing.

The hon. E. D. White has escaped, but is seriously injured from burns and bruises; that Messrs. Boyce, Dunbar, Sewell and William Johnston, have escaped without any serious injuries; that Messrs. Roulicux and Graham were somewhat injured, the latter in fact, very seriously; that many sufferers unknown to Mr. G. were on the plantation of Judge Smith, in a terrible situation, for their wounds and burns. Some of these, it is thought, would die.

It is also stated that the inhabitants along the shores of the river generally were prompt and persevering in their endeavors to yield every assistance possible; and that they are still making use of every effort to alleviate the sufferings of those who have escaped with life.

Even amidst the gloom and horror of such a catastrophe, it is consoling to see the spirit of benevolence and humanity displaying itself in a generous assistance, and assiduous attention of our fellow citizens towards the sufferers.

(C) We rejoice to learn that Mr. White, as well as the son of Mr. Johnston, were fast recovering from their wounds; and, as well as several other sufferers, were considered out of danger. The body of Mr. Johnston had not been found.

POLAND.

The nobility of Podolia has summoned courage to supplicate mercy from their barbarous oppressors, though they only venture to do it in the humblest tone and on their benighted knees. The following is an extract from their address to the emperor Nicholas. Permission to use their own language, in courts of justice, protection in their national religion, and an exemption from the horrors of perpetual imprisonment and exile, is all that they venture to ask, and far more than they will obtain. They say—

"Your nobility, O sire, sees with fearful apprehension the difficulties and losses, into which the prohibition of our native language, in the judicial courts will expose us; and we Poles, like other Slavonian nations, have our own distinct language, for so many centuries become natural, rich in remembrances, common to millions of your subjects, preserved to us by your ancestors, indispensable in our social occurrences; in that language we had all our deeds, contracts, conventions. It explained our laws, it became the basis of the sovereignty's protection. In your Gracious lord, leave that language to us, that in it we may pray to God for you and your blessed family.

"With our persons we carried our Roman Catholic religion under your sceptre. Religion, watching on human frailties, wants the guidance of ministers of God; the neglect, the fall of religion are fore-runners of general corruption. The religion of our ancestors has left to the sovereigns its protection. In your high wisdom, your majesty has found it necessary to abolish the convents and confiscate their estates; but, sire, those convents fulfilled likewise parochial duties. Great scarcity of curates

and priests is felt already; the conscience and morality of your people in such general subversion, wanting the assistance of religion, will prove most detrimental. As our common father, we beseech thee humbly, O lord! have mercy upon us, advice as to those impending evils.

"In all countries the nobility is aware that its duty is to support the throne. The difference in fortunes—poverty even, did not deprive them of their privileges. We, your majesty's nobility, to strip orders by which beings without any guilt are carried away from their homes into most remote countries. In every corner of the world they will prove faithful subjects to your majesty; but, sire, the poorest man loves the country where he was born. That universal instinct, witnessed by tears of thousands of citizens, emboldened us to entreat, sire, your humanity for them.

"Our brethren have offended you, seeking relief from their sufferings, not by prayers addressed to you. But, sire, as an image of the Almighty on earth, you shall not always remain provoked, you shall not always punish us. Parents, with a glantly bewildered eye, look for their children carried away from them, sent for ever to impervious regions; others seek an asylum in foreign countries, remote from their relations, in want and poverty. Few of them you have pardoned; jointly with us they beg you to extend your clemency to others.

"We lay, sire, these most humble prayers at the footsteps of your throne."
 (Here follow the signatures of all the marshals of the different districts.)

Krasnietz, the 29th day of September, 1838.

The above is the language used by a people who were once the freest in Europe!

London, April 14.—In spite of the remonstrances which we are willing to believe have been made by the only two powers of Europe that still remain undisturbed by the pestilential influence of Russia, the work of confiscation is still carried on in Poland with an unsparring hand. The greediness with which the barbarous oppressors of that ill-fated land pursue their course of rapine shows that their appetites for Polish plunder is as inordinate as their thirst for Polish blood. It is now nearly three months since the publication of an official notification of the Russian governor specifying in detail the estates and property of every description confiscated in the single government of Volhynia. Recent disclosures of the sufferings of the Polish refugees in this country, and the consequent appeals made on their behalf to the generosity of the British people, have brought this document once more under our observation, and we reproduce it here.

1. Peasants, 37,918, estimated, agreeably to the custom of the country, (where, in selling estates, they are valued according to the number of serfs-peasants inhabiting them, and who are attached to the globe), at £25 a head	£ 930,000
2. Moveables, cattle, manufacturing and agricultural machines, comprising them at one-eighth of the value of the estates	115,000
3. Roubles (in silver) 266,853	50,000
4. Durants, 16,738	9,000

Amount of confiscations in the single government of Volhynia

£ 1,104,000

The civilized world has not been outraged by a second official record of the progress made by the commissions appointed and authorized to superintend the spoliation of a land which the sword, the scaffold and the deserts of Siberia, have already nearly depopulated. That the members of these commissions, however, have not been idle—that they have been unceasingly occupied in the prosecution of the objects of their disgraceful mission, is unappreciable but too well known by the raggedness and poverty of their victims, who, but for the charity of strangers, would have wandered naked on foreign shores until sheer starvation put an end to their miserable existence. Nor is there any great difficulty in forming something like an estimate of the gross amount of plunder which these commissioners will purvey in the imperial offers at St. Petersburg. Let the amount of the confiscations in Volhynia, be a criterion, and then,

In the six governments (namely those of Podolia, Volhynia, Kijev, Wilna, Grodno and Minsk) the amount will be

£ 6,024,000

The kingdom of Poland, in which the intervention of the emperor, will furnish about an equal amount of confiscations, making altogether about £ 12,000,000

Whether this sum of £ 12,000,000 be destined for the support of new attempts to bring freedom and civilization beneath the yoke of barbarism and tyranny, it is not our present purpose to inquire; but we were desirous of showing the probable amount of gain which will accrue from the subjugation of Poland, besides blood-guiltiness, the widows and the orphan's curse, the hostility and hatred of every honest heart, and all else that follow in the train of wanton aggression on the land and liberty, and life, of a brave and deserving nation.

Warsaw, April 9. The commissioners for quartering the troops give notice, that if several of the house-holders of Warsaw, notwithstanding repeated summonses persevere in their negligence, and will not prepare lodgings for Russian officers, especially those of high rank, the commissioners will hire such lodgings at the expense of the persons in question, and at the

same time they invite all those who have lodgings to let, to apply to their office.

SLAVERY IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

The denunciation in favor of the immediate emancipation of negro slavery within the British dominions, that had lately a formal interview on the subject with the British ministers, consisted of three hundred and thirty-nine gentlemen who had been sent to London from all parts of Great Britain. The proceedings and designs in England, in this case, are so interesting to our country, that we are induced to extract the following article from a London paper.

Colonial slavery. At a meeting of gentlemen deputed from various parts of the United Kingdom to represent to his majesty's ministers the sentiments of the inhabitants in their respective districts on the subject of colonial slavery, held in London, on Thursday, the 18th of April, the following resolutions and memorial were adopted.

Resolutions.

"On behalf of ourselves and those who have selected us to attend in London for the purpose of expressing their opinions and wishes on the subject of negro slavery, we, in humble reliance on the blessing of God upon our exertions, and acknowledging his Providence in assisting us upon this great occasion, declare our assent on the following propositions, as truly representing the objects we desire to see accomplished, and the principles on which we think any plan for emancipation should be founded:—

"1. That all persons detained in slavery in any part of his majesty's dominions ought forthwith to be emancipated. Any restraint, extending to the whole community, deemed necessary by way of police regulation, we do not deem inconsistent with this principle; but we deprecate all delay, or partial emancipation first as a continuance of injustice, and secondly, because it is our conviction that emancipation may be at once safely effected, and the greatest danger of bloodshed and confusion will arise from deferring it.

"2. That as the negro race have already suffered the grossest injustice from detention in a state of slavery, we declare our decided disapprobation of any plan whereby they, by their labor or otherwise, may be compelled to pay, in whole or in part, for that emancipation which we deem to be their right by the law of God, and by the clearest principles of justice.

"3. That as the government may deem it necessary, with a view to immediate emancipation, to incur the expenses of an increase and efficient police establishment for the preservation of peace and tranquillity, the country will cheerfully consent to bear such expenses.

"4. That when that debt of justice which is due to the negro shall have been fully paid by immediate emancipation, the country will cheerfully consent to promote such fair measures of relief to the West Indian planters as may be deemed needful by parliament, leaving to the discretion of his majesty's government the consideration of such cases of distress as may be proved to result from the measure.

"5. That the opinions expressed in these propositions are entertained by a very large proportion of the people of this kind of town, whose abhorrence of the guilt, iniquity, and cruelty of the system is such, that they will, in dependence on the Divine blessing, resolutely persevere in all legitimate exertion, until slavery shall cease forever in every land over which the government of Great Britain exercises dominion.

"SAMUEL GURNEY, chairman."

"The solemn declaration of the committee and members of the colonial union, for the parishes of St. Mary, St. Ann, Trelawney, St. James and Hanover, at a general meeting, held at the court house, in the town of Falmouth, on Saturday, the 25th of July, 1832. James I. Hilton, *org. in the chair.*

"We, the undersigned, most solemnly declare that we are resolved, at the hazard of our lives, not to suffer any baptist or other sectarian preacher or teacher, or any person professedly belonging to those sects, to preach or to teach in any house in towns, or in any district of the country, where the influence of the colonial union extend; and thus we do—maintaining the purest loyalty to his majesty king William the Fourth, as well as the highest veneration for the established religion, in defence of social order, and in strict conformity with the laws for the preservation of the public peace—to shield this portion of his majesty's island of Jamaica against insurrection and future destruction; and these are our reasons—

"1. Because we have the most undeniable and unequivocal proofs that the baptist and other sectarians have instilled into the minds of our hitherto contented and happy slave population, opinions that they are and have been an oppressed and injured people.

"2. Because they have falsely propagated among our slaves an opinion that the king of England had made them free, which we be-wildered their minds as to duty to destroy every tie of affection for their masters and owners.

"3. Because the chiefs and principal ringleaders in the recent rebellion were mostly class-leaders of the sect called baptist, who not only preached sedition, but enforced rebellion on the properties which were devastated by fire.

"4. Because sectarians generally have, under the guise of religion, sought the slaves to throw off all political restraint, and to assert their independence, which they attempted by rebellion, murder, rape and arson.

"5. Because we wish to maintain, and prevent from falling into the hands of a semi-barbarous people, this fair portion of his majesty's dominions, which, allowing these sectarians to propagate their dangerous and insidious doctrines, will, ere long, be affected with the most fearful consequences.

"6. Although in this solemn declaration we disclaim being actuated by any spirit of intolerance in respect to the religious sentiments of our fellow subjects, yet we are determined to discontinue all those who profess and disseminate doctrines so pernicious and so decidedly subversive of all order and subordination, and we confide in the cordial co-operation of the lord bishop and clergy of the established churches of England and Scotland.

"7. Because it is necessary that a stop should be put to the further propagation of the pernicious doctrines of these sectarians, we consider it necessary to withdraw all support and inter-course whatever from any one who may adopt the destructive principles of the baptist and other sectarian preachers in this island, or countenance them or their followers in any degree; and, pledged as the members of the colonial union are to stand by each other, from a due regard to public welfare, the fullest intance is entertained that they will hold the observance of this and every other officer as shall be named by his majesty's ministers, paramount to every other consideration, and will use every exertion to ensure their fulfilment.

"8. That a book be kept in each parish, in which the resolutions of the union shall be entered; and that every member of the union be required to affix his signature to them, and by doing so acknowledge, without any reservation, that he is bound by the most solemn pledge which he can offer to preserve them inviolate."

PLAN OF NEGRO EMANCIPATION.

London, May 11.

1. That every slave, upon the passing of this act, should be at liberty to claim, before the proprietor of slaves, or his agent, or his master, or any other officer as shall be named by his majesty for that purpose, to be registered as an apprenticed laborer.

11. That the terms of such apprenticeship should be—

1st. That the power of corporal punishment should be altogether taken from the master, and transferred to the magistrate.

2d. That in consideration of food and clothing, and such allowances as are now made by law to the slave, the laborer should work for his master three-fourths of his time, leaving it to be settled by contract whether for three-fourths of the week or of each day.

3d. That the laborer should have a right to claim employment of his master for the remaining one-fourth of his time, according to a fixed scale of wages.

4th. That during such one-fourth of his time, the laborer should be at liberty to employ himself elsewhere.

5th. That the master should fix a price upon the laborer at the time of his apprenticeship.

6th. That the wages to be paid by the master should bear such a proportion to the price fixed by him, that for the whole of his spare time, if given to the master, the negro should receive 1-12th of his price annually; and in proportion for each lesser term.

7th. That every negro, on becoming an apprentice, shall be entitled to a money payment weekly, in lieu of food and clothing should he prefer it, the amount to be fixed by a magistrate with reference to the actual cost of the legal provision.

8th. That every apprenticed laborer be bound to pay a portion, to be fixed, of his wages, half yearly, to an officer to be appointed by his majesty.

9th. That in default of such payment the master be liable and, in return, may exact an equivalent amount of labor without payment in the succeeding half year.

10th. That every apprenticed negro, on payment of the price fixed by his master, or such portion of it as may from time to time remain due, be absolutely free.

11th. That every such apprentice may borrow the sum so required, and bind himself, by contract before a magistrate for a limited period, as an apprenticed laborer to the lender.

12. That a loan to the amount of £15,000,000 sterling be granted to the proprietors of West India estates and slaves, on such security as may be approved by commissioners appointed by the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury.

13. That such a loan be distributed among the different colonies, in a ratio compounded of the number of slaves, and the amount of exports.

14. That the half yearly payments hereinbefore authorized to be made by the apprenticed negro be taken in liquidation of so much of the debt contracted by the planter to the public.

15. That all children who at the time of the passing of this act shall be under the age of six years be free, and be maintained by their respective parents.

16. That in a failure of such maintenance, they be deemed apprentices to the master of the parents, without receiving wages, the rates till the age of 21, the former to the age of 20, at which period respectively they and their children, if any, shall be absolutely free.

17. That this act shall not prevent his majesty from assenting to such acts as may be passed by the colonial legislatures for the promotion of industry or the prevention of vagrancy, applicable to all classes of the community.

18. That upon the recommendation of the local legislatures, his majesty will be prepared to recommend to parliament, and

of the revenues of this country, to grant such aid as may be deemed necessary for the due support of the administration of justice, and of an efficient police establishment, and of a general system of religious and moral education.

CHEESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

Williamsport, June 1.

The canal—Change of location—General Mercer, president, and Messrs. Smith, Janney, Cuntion and Frye, directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, accompanied by Colonel Granger, engineer, paid this town a visit on Wednesday last, on business relating to the canal. We have learned that they transacted business at Harper's Ferry and Shepherdstown, on their way up, a part of which was the letting of that portion of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, being four miles and one-tenth between the Point of Rocks and Harper's Ferry, which the canal company have undertaken, by the recent compromise, to grade. The contract entered into for this purpose, provides that the work required is to be finished on or before the 1st day of March next, being two months and ten days willy nilly the time allowed by the compromise; and yet considered amply sufficient for the execution of the task.

The gentlemen above named proceeded from this place to Harpers town on Thursday, where they also transacted business; and we greatly regret to be informed, that they there adopted a resolution to institute a survey of a route for the canal, on the Virginia shore, commencing at Middlekuff's dam, (eight miles above this place), where the present contract terminate. The reason for this contemplated change of location is the excessive and enormous damages given in Maryland by juries, which the board do not think the resources of the company justify them in incurring in future. They will therefore, if more advantageous terms be met with, on the opposite shore above, (of which there appears to be no doubt), conduct their work across the river at the point mentioned.

We do hope that the public-spirited landholders on the Potomac, in this and Allegany counties, through whose property the canal was contemplated to pass, and upon whose estates it would confer the most signal benefits, will not permit this noble enterprise to leave our borders, carrying with it into a neighboring state, villages and manufacturing capital and establishments which would otherwise be our own, besides its ordinary convenience as a public highway. The survey ordered is to be made forthwith.

In the case of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company vs. George Lefevre, tried on Tuesday and Wednesday last, being a proceeding to condemn land for the canal, the jury returned an acquittal of \$6,500 damages. The quantity of land condemned was 42½ acres, 35½ of which were arable. The quality was good bottom land. The location of the canal threw a body of the land of the owner between the canal and the river, to which two modes of access were provided by previous stipulation, one a ferry at the most convenient place to the proprietor, the other, a bridge over the canal where a public road crosses it. It was also previously stipulated that water places were to be made for the proprietor's cattle, and that the water of a spring, used heretofore by his tenants, and over which the canal would pass, should be conducted under the canal by pipes, connecting with a pump upon the upper side of the canal, all of which the company was to have done at their expense. Additional fencing was required, of about 1,800 panmils, upwards of 600 of which being new, and the balance renewed fencing. The body of land separated by the canal from the farm comprised about 46 acres of the best bottom land in it, and is in a shape perfectly susceptible of cultivation, having now wheat crops upon it equal to any in the country.

As to the benefits which the canal is capable of conferring upon the estates of owners through which it passes, we will mention one instance in the neighborhood. A farm lying contiguous to this town, on the opposite side of the Conococheague, the largest part of which is bottom land, equal to any in the county, was recently sold, after the canal company had commenced what was required of it for their use, to an enterprising citizen of this county, at \$800 per acre. A small body of it, comprising about six acres, more cut off from the main tract to the river, was sold to another individual for \$700. This land had been several years in market, and a year ago could not command from \$40 to \$45. Other instances might be adduced, if it were deemed necessary further to illustrate the beneficial operation of canals upon property, which experience every where has confirmed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

OFFICIAL.

Report on the treaty between France and the United States, made by M. Humann, the minister of finance, to the chamber of deputies, on the 6th of April. Translated for publication by order of the department of state.

PARIS.—We are now about to submit to the chamber, the treaty concluded on the 4th of July, 1831, between the United States and France, and was announced by the king at the opening of the session. The object and result of this treaty was to put an end to the discussions which have so long existed between the two countries, in the manifest injury of both.

The United States have been for twenty years demanding indemnification for the seizures and confiscation of American

vessels, not only under the imperial decrees of Berlin, Milan and Rambouillet, but even after their revocation. Other demands are also made by them, on account of vessels burnt at sea by French squadrons, in order to prevent the conveyance to the enemy of intelligence respecting their motions.

It is unnecessary to repeat the terms of those decrees, which are well known to suffice it to say, that the proceedings which took place under them, however injurious they might have been, and injurious to the commerce of neutral nations &c. only intended as reprisals against the orders in council of the British cabinet. The United States, on their part, in 1809, made similar reprisals, by ordering the seizure and confiscation of British and French vessels in their ports, as also of the productions of those countries, without regard to the proceedings which followed which brought them. It must be acknowledged, that these measures altered the position of the United States, as far as regards their complaints respecting the decrees of Berlin, Milan and Rambouillet; and their government, in undertaking to do itself justice, surrendered all right to protests or to found claims, on account of confiscation made in virtue of those decrees.

There were, however, exceptions, of which justice requires the admission; and although France could not be called on to satisfy all the claims of the Americans, there were a certain number which could not with equity be denied. Such, for instance, were the following cases:

Of American vessels seized and confiscated in virtue of the decrees of Berlin, Milan and Rambouillet, before the persons interested in them could have received information of those decrees.

Of American vessels condemned after the 1st of November, 1810, the date of the revocation of those decrees.

Of American vessels burnt at sea by the French squadron. The imperial government even did not deny that these exceptions were founded on just grounds, and it appears that negotiation which had been begun some time before its overthrow, that an arrangement similar to that now presented to the chamber, was in contemplation at that period.

The government of the restoration, after long opposing the claims of the Americans on the ground that it was not answerable for the acts which had given rise to them, at length abandoned that position, and like the imperial government, allowing the possibility that some of the demands might be founded in justice, declared its readiness to examine them, if the United States would, on their part, listen to the demands which might be made on them by France.

Indeed, not only had any claims of a pecuniary nature been urged on various accounts, against the United States by French citizens, but the 8th article of the treaty of cession of Louisiana, by which French vessels were to be always allowed the privileges of the most favored nation in that part of the union, still remained unaltered to. By the treaty of Ghent, British vessels were to be received on the same terms as American, in the ports of the United States; and the French government thereupon claimed for French vessels the same privileges in virtue of the treaty of cession above cited. This was refused by the cabinet at Washington, which denied that the 8th article of that treaty could be so interpreted, and moreover attempted to show that as by the constitution of the United States the whole country was under the same regulations as to commerce and navigation, and the admission would be granting a monopoly, or exclusive advantage to Louisiana in the trade with France, which would be incompatible with their system of government.

At length the United States, though always contesting the principle on which our demands were made, offered to allow an important reduction in the duties on the importation of our wines.

This was the state of things when the revolution of July, 1830, interrupted the negotiation, which was, however, soon renewed, under the influence of the sympathy which that great event called up between the two nations.

The chief difficulty was as to the amount of indemnifications to be paid by France, which the United States estimated at seventy-five millions of francs. But as in this case the length of time which had elapsed, with various other circumstances, rendered it impossible to make a just estimate, all that could be done was to compound in a friendly manner, and adjust the business as fair as possible.

Both governments saw that there were political reasons which rendered an acknowledgment necessary; that the two nations were in a great measure united in feeling, and that every obstacle to a more intimate and a reciprocal intercourse, ought to be removed.

The American claims urged every year in congress, and constantly alluded to in the messages of the president, were at length considered by the people of the United States, rather as a political question, than one of mere private pecuniary interest. The government of the United States was under obligation to press the demands, and that of France could not refuse to notice them; above all, since the Americans had declared their willingness to do justice to the complaints on our side. Under these considerations the treaty of July 4th, 1831, was concluded, and the ratifications exchanged at Washington on the 2d of February last.

By this treaty, the claims of Americans were admitted to the amount of twenty-five millions of francs, being just one third of the original demand, and of this sum one million and a half is to be employed in satisfying the claims of French citizens on the American government.

The United States, on their part, in lieu of the privileges secured to our shipping in the ports of Louisiana, by the 8th article of the treaty of cession, have consented to a modification of their tariff, in favor of French wines, which for ten years succeeding the 3d of February last, are to be admitted at duties lower than those imposed on other wines.

Finally, France admits the long staple cottons of the United States on the same terms with the short staple.

Such are the principal provisions of a convention which was absolutely indispensable; and which, terminating all causes of irritation on either hand, gives peace to those sentiments of amity, which are so natural in the relative situations of the two countries, and to which our glorious revolution has made an accession.

It is true that this treaty adds another charge to the budget, but the sum is employed in acquitting a debt, the justice of which cannot be denied; good faith was interested in the admission, and true political considerations required that the arrangement of the affair should not be deferred. Moreover, the provisions are not exclusively to the advantage of the United States; the engagements are reciprocal, and the rights of French citizens to whom the American government was in debt, are secured by it.

Ever since the exchange of the ratifications, the United States have faithfully observed all the stipulations relating to the lowering of duties on French wines. We, on our part, have begun by admitting their long staple cottons on the same terms with the short staple. We have now to fulfil the financial part by paying the sums agreed upon in indemnification, not only to the Americans, but also to French claimants of the United States. For this purpose we have the honor of submitting to the chamber the following

BILLS.

Art. 1. For carrying into effect a treaty between France and the United States, concluded on the 5th of July, 1831, and ratified at Washington on the 2d February, 1832, by which France engages to pay the sum of twenty-five millions of francs, in six annual instalments, with interest at four per cent. on the whole sum payable at each annual period, the minister of finance is hereby authorized to add to the budget of each year from 1833, to 1838, inclusive, the sum stipulated for such payments, according to the 2d article of said treaty.

Art. 2. The minister of finance is, therefore, authorized to receive a credit for 5,166,666 francs 66 centimes each year, to wit: 4,166,666 francs 66 centimes as the amount of the first sixth of the whole sum, and one million as interest.

Art. 3. The sum of 1,500,000 francs which the government of the United States engages to pay to France in lieu of the claims of French citizens against it, shall be received in annual instalments of 250,000 francs each, with the interest, being reserved out of the annual sum which France engages to pay to the U. States, and put to the credit of the minister of finance, for the acquittal of claims of French citizens against the United States.

The above report and bill were ordered to be printed and laid before a committee.

NEW NATIONAL BANK!

From the *New York Mercantile Advertiser and Advocate*.
 "OFFERING OF A PLAN FOR A NATIONAL BANK." A pamphlet under the above title, with incidental remarks on the bank of the U. States, is now in circulation in this city. It emanates from a meeting convened on the 30th of February, 1853, for the purpose of receiving a report from the committee of a former meeting, to whom was referred a plan for a new national bank.—*Preserved Fish* resumed the chair, and *Henry W. Hicks* was again appointed secretary.

A committee composed of *Isaac Bronson, George Griswold, Daniel Jackson* and *John Bolton*, presented the report containing the outline, which commences with some strictures upon the present bank of the United States.

We annex the principal features of the plan as they are laid down in the pamphlet before us, believing that in this manner one of the objections, at least, will be best promoted, namely, that of inviting discussion.

1st. That a bank of the United States be established by a new act of incorporation, for the term of twenty years with a capital of thirty-seven and a half millions of dollars, whereof ten millions to be subscribed by the government of the United States, and twelve and a half millions by the several states, in the ratio of their electoral votes, (subject to modifications introduced into section 11th), in a stock bearing four per cent. interest, payable half yearly, and subject to the restrictions hereinafter specified. The remaining fifteen millions of capital to be subscribed by individuals or corporate bodies, and paid for in money.

The stock in which the subscriptions of the government and the states are to be made, to be irredemable during the existence of the charter, and inalienable as regards the bank except with the consent of the government, under circumstances of imperative necessity, and then only in hypothecation, for money borrowed for the term of one, two or three years.

The bank stock subscribed by the general and state governments not to be sold during the existence of the charter.

The dividends of bank stock owned by the general and state governments, and the interest on the 4 per cent. stock, in payment of their bank stock to be made payable at one and the same period, at the bank.

The excess of dividends over the interest payable by the U. States and the several states, may be considered an ample substitute for bonus to the former, and for taxes on the part of the latter.

2. The United States to appoint eight directors, and the states to elect ten directors, but not more than two of those appointed by the United States, nor more than one of those elected by the states, to be residents of the same state.

The money stockholders to elect twelve directors, each stockholder being a citizen of the United States, to vote in person, and no votes by proxy to be allowed, excepting those of trustees, guardians, executors and administrators, who may delegate their power to one of their associates—and excepting also corporate bodies, who may authorize one of their officers or a director to vote on their behalf. At the annual election, one-fourth of the directors elected by the government, and by the money stockholders who shall then be in office, to retire from the board; and of the directors elected by the states, two to go out of office the first election, three the second, two the third, and three the fourth election.

Stockholders residing out of the state in which the bank is located, may lodge their votes at an office, on a certain day to be specified, or may forward the same by mail, addressed to the cashier of the bank under a sealed envelope, on which shall be written the number of shares which they respectively hold, bearing their own signatures written across the seal of said envelope. The votes thus sealed, if lodged in the offices of the bank, to be forwarded by the cashiers thereof, accompanied by a statement of a list of the stockholders and number of shares then on the books of the respective offices, and which are not to be opened until the close of the polls at the bank.

Each subscribing state, in which an office is established, may appoint two directors of such office. Other directors of offices to be appointed by the board of the bank.

At the first meeting of the board of directors, (after an election), a president, a vice president and an executive committee of five members be appointed for the term of one year, of which committee the president and vice president should also be members ex-officio.

The president and vice president of the bank to be re-eligible as directors; the office of president, however, not to be held by the same individual two years in succession, but to be filled by the vice president or a member of the executive committee.

3. The bank to be located in New York.

4. An office of discount and deposit also to be established in the same city, for the management of its local business, with a specific capital assigned thereto.

An office of deposit and deposit to be established in each state, but it shall not be obligatory on the corporation to open an office in a non-subscribing state, unless required by the government of the United States so to do.

The directors of the bank to have the same, but no other control, over the office in New York than is exercised over other offices.

Capitals to be assigned to each office, and varied at pleasure.

5. The notes or bills issued by the bank to be made receivable at any and all the offices in payment of debts due the bank or offices, and also in payment of government revenue.

6. No note or bill to be issued under twenty dollars. Cheques or drafts not to bear the similitude of current bank notes.

7. No note or bill having more than ninety days to run to be discounted, either directly or indirectly, nor any loan to be made for a longer period than ninety days by the bank or any of its offices; and every note, bill or other obligation to be bona fide paid as they respectively become due; nor is any renewal to be granted unless the essential interests of the bank should require it, and then only with additional security, and by the affirmative vote of three-fourths of the board.

8. The whole amount of profits to be divided half yearly, excepting only a reasonable sum to provide for losses; but the fund thus reserved not to exceed two millions of dollars at any one time.

9. The bank not to charge over the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on loans or discounts, not to deal in foreign exchange, but to have this privilege in domestic bills of exchange and in gold and silver bullion.

10. The amount of discounts and loans not to exceed forty millions of dollars; but, if from the aggregate statements of the bank and its offices, it be at any time found that this sum has been exceeded, the excess in that case to be reduced within ninety days.

11. The stock of the bank appropriated to any one state not to be less than 200,000 dollars, whether entitled by its number of electors to this amount or not; but after assigning this minimum to the states that only be thus restricted, the remainder of the twelve and a half millions to be apportioned among the other states according to the provisions of the first article, and the capital may be increased, on the admission of each new state into the union, to the extent of \$200,000, if desired by such new states.

12. If the capital assigned to an office be more than double the amount of bank stock appropriated to the state in which such office is located, the excess may be taxed at the same rate as state banks in the same state.

13. The bank to render the same services to government in the collection and distribution of its funds, and on the same terms prescribed and provided for in the charter of the existing bank.