

and that we had better haul off from the wharf. Captain Shain and Mr. Joynes immediately made the attempt; as soon as the mob saw they were about missing their prey, they began to cut away the rigging, and holding on to the schooner to prevent them from getting out. The mob was composed of about 500 ruffians, which made the attempt to board on the flying jib-boom and in boats and some times got possession of the fore-castle.

Mr. Watson, the second mate, being the first they came at, when they got on board they cut him down with the cook's ax, and he has died since with his wounds. Capt. Shain and Mr. Joynes were then left by themselves to either stand and fight 8 or 400 ruffians, or stand and be killed—they chose the former and prepared themselves accordingly. The mob rushed all, but was repulsed the one engaged, Capt. Shain and another Mr. Joynes and Capt. Shain told them to go on shore again or they would fire, but they still pressed on with swords, knives and sticks, and to protect their own lives Mr. Joynes and Capt. Shain were obliged to fire.

As captain Shain fired, he fell by a wound he received in his breast with a cutlass. Mr. Joynes turned about to get another pistol, and in the act of getting it was knocked down and thrown overboard, but still having strength to swim endeavored to get away from the schooner—but the mob got long spars and tried to kill him in the water, but Mr. Joynes being a good swimmer he dived under the water and got out of their reach. The boats in the mean time put off from the shore with the intention of killing him, and endeavored to do so with their oars, and knives, and he was under the necessity of diving under one of the boats, but fortunately came up along side one of the guard boats, which a gentleman by the name of Smith brought to his assistance. The mob by this time had complete possession of the schooner, and after standing and cutting capt. Shain in the most shocking manner, plundered the schooner of every thing they could get their hands on. They robbed capt. Shain and Mr. Joynes' chest of all that was in them. The guard boat which took Mr. Joynes up, carried him before the Governor, and then he was carried to the Quartella St. Felmo, and kept there seven days, in close confinement. On the 7th day Mr. Joynes was liberated upon giving very high bail. Capt. Shain was taken to an American boarding house, as his wounds were so bad that they could not, upon any pretence whatever, confine him in prison.

The second mate was carried to the Spanish Hospital, and was kept there seven days without having his wounds dressed, and in consequence of bad treatment he died on the 8th of December. All the foreigners of all nations except the Spaniards, were at his funeral, amounting to upwards of 500.

When Mr. Joynes was released from prison, capt. Shain and the Consignee appointed him as master of the schooner, with instructions to proceed immediately to Philadelphia; but after getting the schooner ready for sea and about to sail, the Spanish government gave the Moro-Castle orders not to let the schooner proceed to sea, if any of the officers or crew that came out in her was on board. Mr. Joynes remonstrated with the Governor about such unjust proceedings, and was answered that he must not depart the place till such times as the whole affair was settled.

It appears by the public prints that Captain Shain is on his way to Washington, to lay his complaint before government.—*Editor.*

Congressional.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS TO THE EDITORS.
DATE:

Washington, Jan. 5, 1822.

"On motion of Dr. Darlington, a resolution has been adopted, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for minute information in regard to the fines imposed on the militia of Pennsylvania, for non-performance of military duty in the late war with Great Britain.

"From the terms of the resolve, it is inferred that a portion of the fines collected, have never been paid into the Treasury of the United States—and the enquiry in substance is, where lies the fault, and what legal measures have been taken to enforce such payment. The names of the delinquents and their sureties are required.

"On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, it was

"Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the collectors of the revenue to furnish authenticated copies of all official documents which may be required as evidence in any court of law or equity.

"On motion of Mr. Whitman, it was

"Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the punishment of murder, robbery, or any other crime, which, if committed within the body of a county, would, by the laws of the U. States, be punishable with death, when the same shall be committed on board of the ships of war of the United States, while lying within any river, basin, or bay, within the jurisdictional limits of any particular state.

Columbia River.

"In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Navy has sent in an estimate of the additional expense of examining the different harbors belonging to the U. States in the Pacific Ocean, and transporting 150 ton weight of artillery to the Columbia river. He is of opinion it will amount to \$25,000. The communication has been referred to the committee raised on that subject.

Harbor of New-York.

"A bill authorizing the President to reconvey to the corporation of the city of New-York a tract of land, on and near the battery, either with or without the works erected thereon, has been the subject of a spirited debate. It was proposed by Mr. Ross to amend the bill, so as to authorize the conveyance of the soil only—reserving the works consisting of a large circular wall of hewn stone to be sold for the benefit of the United States. The result has been a re-commitment of the bill on its 3d reading, with an understanding that such amendment be made. Mr. Colden appeared much interested for the bill, and furnished statements to prove that this fortification (Castle Clinton) could no longer be of any service, as a mean of defence for the city, that it was erected on an artificial island, composed of cobble stones, which were not sufficiently firm to bear the concussion produced by the discharge of heavy ordnance, that some of the guard houses on the battery were converted into nuisances, and that it was no longer used for the original purpose; by the terms of the conveyance to the United States, the corporation had a legal right to re-enter, &c. Dr. Eustis, who reported the bill, and consented that the property should be reconveyed, nevertheless controverted some of the facts, as well as opinions, advanced by Mr. C. Notwithstanding the strong defences erected at the outer, he was inclined to doubt the propriety of giving up those of older date, which formed so powerful a protection to the inner harbor, on account of the destructive cross fire which they were capable of directing on vessels approaching the city. Should the more remote batteries be silenced (which he acknowledged was not very probable) the security of the city must depend upon those under consideration. As however the city of New-York had desired it, for the sake of accommodation he had yielded. With respect to the insufficiency of a foundation composed of cobble stones, he was at issue with the gentleman. The injury sustained by Castle Clinton was not owing to the cause to which it had been ascribed, it was an accident to which all mason work was liable, where there was a possibility of any part of it settling. Fort Diamond, on which so much reliance is placed, was erected in agreement with an original plan of the Baron Strebun, and had a foundation of a similar character. Respecting the charge of whiskey being sold at a guard-house on the battery, he did not see why a city which, as he was informed, tolerated 2,500 taverns and whiskey-shops, need be so sensitive respecting this one—although he admitted that if it was used for such a purpose it was improper.

"Dr. E. repelled the suggestion made by Mr. Colden, of illiberality on the part of the United States, in regard to this business. New-York, it was true, had been generous in her cessions of jurisdiction for the purposes of defence, in which however she had the highest interest. Fort Diamond was not yet in a condition to receive its armament; and when the outer works

were complete, it would surely be time enough to pass the bill, &c. Upon the whole, Mr. Colden was evidently worsted in the debate. He appears to be a man of respectable capacity and intelligence, but as the National Advocate truly observes, his commencement in Congress has been inauspicious.—Like many younger and less experienced legislators, whom it has been my lot to notice, he seems disposed to indulge a fault finding temper without having made himself sufficiently acquainted with his subject.

Affairs in Florida.

"The resolutions submitted some time since by Mr. Whitman, in relation to recent transactions in Florida, were taken up on the 2d inst. and after a day's debate, agreed to. There were several speakers—Mr. Whitman wished information for the purpose of ascertaining whether the facts of the case corresponded with the newspaper representations. Although he wished to be considered as speaking hypothetically, yet he was as liberal of his opprobrious epithets, as if the transactions were unequivocally as indefensible as he evidently was disposed to represent them. He appeared to take as granted, what I presume cannot be maintained, that the inhabitants of Florida were vested with all the rights of citizens of the United States, of course including the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Randolph took a conspicuous part in the debate, disclaimed having formed any decisive opinion on the merits of the case, he felt himself capable of judging impartially of it. He was not particularly solicitous about it any way, but as the question had been started, he thought the House could do no less than make the enquiry.

"Messrs. Smith, of Md. Baldwin, Wright, Sawyer, and Rankin, assigned the reasons which induced them to oppose the resolution. Gen. Jackson had resigned his commission as governor, and could not be arraigned for trial. The most that could be done, would be to pass a vote of disapprobation; an object not worth the time that would be consumed in the process, even should the House be of opinion that he merited it—an opinion, by the bye, which they by no means entertained. It was a business very properly, if not exclusively belonging to the executive. The House had been declared the grand inquest of the nation, but in this case there was no complaint—no testimony. Messrs. Archer, Floyd, Edwards, of N. C. and Montgomery, were in favor of the enquiry for the reasons already stated. Mr. A. particularly did not fall much short of the mover in the severity of his remarks. In the course of the debate, Mr. Cannon endeavored to have the resolution so modified as to throw out the enquiry relative to the collision between the Governor and Judge, but his motion was negatived.

Appropriations.

"A bill from the committee of ways and means, making partial appropriations for the service of the year 1822, and to cover certain deficiencies in 1821, has been held under consideration for the last two days. This bill proposes an advance for the current year on account of the quarter-master's department of \$100,000, for the pay department, 300,000 dollars, and to cover a deficit in the appropriation for the pay of revenue pensions for the year 1821, 451,866 dollars. To these items but little objection has been made.—The other item, proposing 100,000 dollars for the current expenses of the Indian department, has been the bone of controversy, in the course of which it came out, upon the ways and means being pressed as to the necessity of now making so large an appropriation for this branch of the service, that 70,000 dollars of the sum was really to cover a deficit already existing, although from the terms of the bill, and the remarks of Gen. Smith, the organ of that committee, the contrary impression was natural. At the close of the first day's debate, so strong objections had been manifested to a large appropriation in advance, that it was evidently easier to get a long with a grant to cover a deficiency. Accordingly, yesterday morning it was disclosed by the chairman of the com-

mittee, that such was the true character of the proposed appropriation, and an attempt was made by him to fasten the blame of this apparently disingenuous proceeding upon the Secretary at War, who had, in his first letter to the chairman, given him to understand that the sum required was as the bill purported it to be, for the service of 1822; nothing having been intimated about arrearages. A subsequent letter, however, in answer to more explicit enquiries, acknowledged the existence of arrearages. This second letter was in possession of the committee before the debate commenced, so that whether the circumstance on the part of the Secretary originated in inadvertance, or any other motive, the committee at first seemed not indisposed to give currency to it. After this confession, the debate assumed a different aspect, free and animadversions on the conduct of the Secretary, who had been limited by the appropriation of the last session to 100,000 dollars, had nevertheless expended 170,000 dollars, were indulged, accompanied with expressions of alarm and disapprobation at what it was considered had become a habit with the executive government of transcending appropriations. The debate was evidently operating to the disadvantage of Mr. Calhoun, if not of the committee of ways and means, when his friend, Mr. Lowndes took the floor. Uncommon attention was directed to him, partly on account of the importance the subject had assumed, and partly because 80 or 90 new members had never before listened to this distinguished statesman. He admitted the deficit, but insisted that nothing less could have been expected. It was in a great measure, if not wholly unavoidable. Congress for some years previous to 1821, had annually appropriated 200,000 dollars, the estimates and arrangements of the Secretary at War were predicated upon a continuance of what he had reason to expect was thereafter to be the regular allowance—it was not till two months of the year had passed away, that Congress determined to reduce it. That the widely extended intercourse, and very remote situation of the trading factories, &c. rendered it impossible for him suddenly to check the rate of expenditure, that he had labored to reduce the expenses under this head, to something like definiteness; but that so multiplied and various were the contingencies to which it was incident, that he had not yet succeeded. Every body knew that the advantage of a reduction of expenditure in any department of the government could not be realized to its full extent the year it was ordered. It required time to make the accommodation. It was in vain to expect, during the present session, a detailed statement of the last year's expenditure, which some gentlemen seemed so anxious to obtain, as it would not be possible to receive the distant returns of the last quarter in season for it.

"Thus ended this day's proceedings. The committee have leave to sit again, if the item should be stricken out of this bill as proposed, the deficiency will no doubt be covered in some way. There appears to be in the present Congress a strong phalanx, disposed to a rigid scrutiny of the expenditures of the government in all its branches. If they do not lessen their respectability, by ill advised, inconsiderate, and indiscriminate opposition, and suffer their vigilance to degenerate into querulousness, they will be of great advantage to the nation.

"Mr. Randolph has the power (if his disposition will allow) to render himself again the favorite of one party and the fear of the other—for notwithstanding the ancient landmarks of distinction are broken down in a great measure, parties still exist, and in a free government (or despotic if you please) always will exist—and it is not probable that we shall have less of it soon, than has been experienced for the last few years—perhaps not desirable.

"Mr. J. T. Johnson, of Ky. brother of Col. Johnson, of the Senate, has submitted a resolution directing the military committee to enquire into the expediency of establishing an addi-

tional national armory, to be located on the western waters. On motion of Mr. Cocke, it for the present lies on the table.

"On motion of Mr. Whitman, the naval committee have been directed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the building and equipment of an additional number of small vessels of war of not more than 12 guns, for the purpose of protecting the commerce of the United States in the West-India seas and Gulf of Mexico, and to prevent smuggling and piracy.

"On motion of Mr. Cushman, the committee on revolutionary pensions, have been directed to enquire into the expediency of lessening the monthly grant to pensioners under the law of 1818, with a view of extending the benefit of it to those not absolutely dependent for public or private charity for support.

"The committee on the judiciary have been discharged from further considering the resolution of Dr. Moore, to prevent dwelling, and it has been laid on the table—asleep.

Manufactures.

"Mr. Baldwin, from the committee on manufactures, to whom was referred that part of the President's message which relates to manufactures, and the promotion of the national industry, has reported a resolution, "That it is inexpedient at this time to legislate on the subject."—It was ordered to lie on the table. Such a report was anticipated as soon as the committee was announced. They were divided 4 to 3, the balance against the interest they were appointed to protect and nourish.

Salaries, Compensation, &c.

"In the Senate, Mr. Knight, of R. Island, has submitted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of reducing the compensation of members of Congress, and all other officers in each of the executive departments, and post office establishment, with leave to report by bill or otherwise."

January 7.

"The bill making partial appropriations, &c. being again under consideration in committee of the whole, Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to fill the blank for the Indian department (the vote to fill it with \$100,000, having been quashed by the re-commitment of the bill) with \$30,000, thus refusing the \$70,000 to cover the deficit as he thought ought to be withheld until the Secretary furnished a more explicit account of the expenditure.

"Mr. Farrelly thought the whole sum asked for ought to be granted. He was convinced the Secretary at War could not in the absence of returns furnish the report asked for. He had great confidence in the present head of the war department, and considered that the dignity, and in some sort the faith of the government and the tranquility of the frontier, required that it should be passed without delay. Mr. F. is a sensible and fluent Irishman.

"Mr. Hill thought more time was likely to be employed on the subject than the value of the sum in dispute.

"Mr. Mallary said the sum of 70 or 100,000 dollars was nothing to him, compared with the principle with which he considered it involved. He proceeded considerably at large, animadverting freely on the habit which was too often indulged by officers of the executive government transcending appropriations, &c. He insisted that the least the Secretary at War ought to have done in this case was to have made a full and frank disclosure of the case. If he should be convinced that the expenditure was absolutely necessary in furtherance of the interest of the government, he might be induced to cover it—but as at present advised, he could not. He thought it was quite time for the House who were vested with the prerogative of originating money bills—to take care of its dignity, and constitutional rights. He was not willing to grant any officer, executive or otherwise, an indemnity in this way. Let an account current, as far at least as returns had been received, be exhibited.

"Mr. McDuffie, who represents the district in which Mr. Calhoun former-

