



THE editor of a federal paper, published in Philadelphia, (the contents of which are a continual libel on its title) in his zeal to support a democratic candidate for the presidency, has been attempting to display his wit at our expense. By adopting the same means—that is, by utterly disregarding the truth or falsehood of his assertions—any other blockhead could be as witty as he.—The editor of that paper either knew at the time, that he was penning a falsehood, or he knew nothing at all about the matter: in either case, he was guilty of a *deliberate and malicious lie*.—It did not, surprise us.—From personal knowledge, we are led to believe, that he possesses all the requisite qualities of an assassin, but courage.

In expressing our opinion of the merits of the gentlemen proposed as candidates for the presidency, we merely exercised a right which we possess in common with every other citizen of the United States; and in preferring Mr. Monroe, we did no more than express what we believe to be the sentiments of a majority of the republican party.

That the federal party should endeavour, on this occasion, to excite division among the republicans, is perfectly natural and perfectly fair;—that they should prefer Mr. Crawford to Mr. Monroe, in the same manner that they formerly preferred Aaron Burr to Mr. Jefferson, may be accounted for by contrasting the firmness and decision of the one with the equivocation and double-dealing of the other.—Should Mr. Crawford be selected by the republican caucus, it would exhibit a novelty in the history of parties; that of a republican nominated by federalists, and afterwards selected by republicans to fill the first office in the government, in preference to a man eminent for probity, patriotism and experience, and upon whom the eyes of a majority of the republican party are fixed as the proper candidate.

Should the objection to Mr. Monroe, on account of his being a Virginian, be insuperable, we think the claims of Gov. Tompkins and J. Q. Adams far superior to those of Mr. Crawford.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of Letters to the Editor.

Washington, Saturday evening, February 17th, 1816.

“THE joint resolution for the relief of commodore Rodgers, has passed the senate and been approved and signed by the president.

Most of the time of the house, since I last wrote you, has been employed in that committee of the whole, to which bills and matters of a military nature had been referred. The bill making further provision for military services during the late war, and for other purposes, has, after undergoing considerable discussion, been ordered to lie on the table. The first section of this bill provides that half pay for five years be allowed to the widows, and if no widow, to the child or children under sixteen years of age, of such officers and soldiers of the militia, including volunteers and rangers, and such commissioned officers of the regular army, including sea fencibles, and such non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the same as were not entitled to bounty in lands, who may have died in the service of the United States, during the late war.—If the widow intermarries before the expiration of five years, the half pay for the balance of the time to go to her children.—And prescribes the evidence necessary to establish the claim, viz. that the officer or soldier so deceased did die in actual service as aforesaid.

The second section extends to those soldiers who enlisted for five years or during the war, who were, at the time of their enlistment, under the age of 18, or over 45 years, who shall have faithfully served out

the term of their enlistment, a bounty of 160 acres of land. Both of these sections have been agreed to by large majorities, and will most likely be sanctioned by the house.

A proposition was made to confine the operation of the law to those widows and children of officers and soldiers who had been killed in battle, or died of wounds received in battle, which was negatived.

The third section proposed to give to the disbanded officers of the late army a donation in lands, regulating the quantity according to their particular grade. This section, however, after considerable debate, has been stricken out of the bill by a majority of about 15. Some who voted in favour of striking out, did so, as they declared, under the impression that it ought to be brought forward and submitted on its own merits, unconnected with any other subject.—It is not unlikely, therefore, that a bill embracing this single object may yet be introduced. If it should be the case, however, my expectations of its passage would not be sanguine.

A new section was offered by col. Johnson, declaring the widow of a deceased soldier, who was entitled to land, one of his heirs, and giving an option whether to accept of land, or commute for half pay for a given time. Difficulties being suggested, and doubts arising whether congress had a right so to enact, the whole bill was laid on the table, as before stated.

The bill for the relief of the Canadian refugees, (granting them land in the Illinois territory), whose peculiar situation I some time ago described, has been productive of a most animated discussion. A motion having been made by Mr. Webster, to strike out the 1st section, brought of course into review and debate the principles of the bill, and in some measure also the principles on which the government entered into the late war, the conduct of the war, the right of expatriation, &c. Mr. Webster's motion was advocated by himself, Messrs. Hulbert, Grosvenor, Hopkinson, Strong, Hardin, and Sergeant, who attacked it on moral grounds, inasmuch as it went to give countenance to justify and even reward the perpetrators of a crime which all high and honourable minds must recoil at, and hold in abhorrence, to wit, that of treason. The memorialists had settled in the Canadas, had sworn allegiance to the British government, and received protection from it; they had continued there during the first part of the war, and did not abandon their adopted country until they supposed that those provinces were about to be conquered by the American arms, when, with an ingratitude and baseness always and in all places to be reprobated, they forsook the standard they were invited and required to rally round, and joined the columns of an invading foe.—There was a turpitude in their conduct, which was execrable, and could not be considered with any degree of *moral patience*. The inducements held out to them to join our forces, by the commanding generals on the frontier were unmanly, and if authorised by the government, dishonourable to the nation. It would be capping the climax of folly and wickedness, if congress were to sanction these iniquitous proceedings by granting the prayer of the memorialists, who were assailed with many opprobrious epithets which I shall not name.—It was objected also, that it would be unjust to our own citizens whom congress had refused to indemnify for losses sustained by conflagration and otherwise during the war, inasmuch as it would sanction an invidious distinction in favour of those runaway traitors. If they suffered loss, it was the fortune of war, let them bear it, &c.

It was contended, on the other side, by Messrs. Johnson of K. Throop, Yates, Clay (speaker), Wright, Jewett, Root, Robertson, Cuthbert, and Comstock, that as the facts set forth in the petition were not controverted, it would be taken for granted, they were true; that these persons, with one single exception, were natives of the states; that they had, for purposes of business, been induced to settle in Canada, to which government they owed a temporary allegiance only; that they had always en-

tertained and cherished an undisguised respect for the country which gave them birth, and to its form of government; that at the breaking out of the war, they were suspected of being unfriendly to the British cause; that some of them were consequently arrested, and loaded with chains, that upon the passage of a conscription law even more rigid in its nature than that which gentlemen on the other side had, on former occasions, so feelingly deprecated, in another quarter of the globe; they were reduced to the alternative of entering the lists against their native country, to which they were attached, and the republican government which they adored, or abandon their property; they preferred the latter, supposing themselves warranted in the expectation of protection and partial indemnity at least from that government, whose agents (authorised as they had a right to expect) had so repeatedly called upon, and invited them to adopt the course they had pursued. Whatever might have been the motives for employing them in the first place, it was unnecessary to inquire; it was sufficient for the argument to know, that they had been so employed; that they had been organized and commissioned by the president, and did constitute a part of our most effective force on the Niagara frontier, that they had fought valiantly in defence of this nation, and many of them sealed their devotion to it with their blood. That on the termination of the war, their corps was disbanded and the members of it thrown on the wide world, after witnessing a confiscation of all their property acquired by years of toil and industry.—If there was no written yet there was an implied compact with them on the part of the government; the nation was pledged to remunerate their sacrifices. Honour, gratitude and justice alike required it at our hands. It had been said that republics were ungrateful; it was hoped that in this instance at least it would be otherwise. The ignominious charges urged against them were spiritedly repelled. They had betrayed no army into the hands of an enemy, surrendered no fortress. They were not traitors, having only exercised that privilege which a freeman, a republican is entitled to; an open, manly renunciation of allegiance to, and with it an abandonment of their property in, a country at war with the nation that gave them birth, and in the success and welfare of which their feelings, were enlisted. The correctness of the government, in employing them, was defended, from immemorial usage in all belligerent nations, from precedents drawn from the war of the revolution on both sides and from other countries; and also on the principles of the *lex talionis*. It was notorious that Great Britain had made use of many artifices to seduce the good people of this country from their allegiance; her Henryite scheme was instanced; her discriminating blockade in favour of the eastern states, which it was shrewdly intimated, might have been the *quid*, for which the Hartford convention was the *quo*. Her tampering with the Indians, and slaves in the southern states, and the readiness with which she always received deserters from the American army, and the encouragement held out to the violators of our laws, were also named. However objectionable it might be as applicable to individuals, yet nations at war sometimes found it indispensably necessary to return like for like. A memorable instance of the good effect of which, was experienced in the celebrated hostage business during the war. What did the petitioners ask for? A small tract of land in the wilderness. Of this species of property we had an abundance; the early settlement of which by an industrious company of athletic and robust persons, would add to our population and resources, and might moreover prove a very beneficial barrier against future Indian incursions, &c. The question was taken on striking out the section at a late hour and decided in the negative by a considerable majority.”

Gen. Maitland is expected to be the British Lord High Commissioner at the U. States of Ionia.

Washington, Monday evening, Feb. 19, 1816.

“Mr. Taylor of New York, from the committee of elections, made a lengthy report on the memorial of Gen. Porterfield, contesting the election of Mr. McCoy, a sitting member from Virginia. The report concludes with a resolution that Wm. McCoy is entitled to his seat. It was referred to a committee of the whole house, and made the order for Monday next.

The bill for the relief of the Canadian refugees has occupied the attention of the house in committee most of the day. The details of it have been considerably changed, and this bill, together with the one granting half pay to the widows and children of certain officers and soldiers, &c. upon the rising of the committee, were reported to the house, with the amendments introduced into them, and will probably be further acted upon to-morrow.

The following resolutions were reported on Saturday last.

On motion of Mr. Jewett, Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this house a statement of all expenses which have been incurred in the city of Washington, under the authority of the United States, for erecting edifices of any kind, and for repairing and ornamenting buildings of any kind, and for improving the streets and squares of the city, and for all other purposes of ornament and improvement (excepting the navy yard and its buildings and improvements) designating as specifically as the nature of the case will admit, the years when the several expenditures were incurred, the purposes to which they were applied, and the funds out of which the same were paid or appropriated, distinguishing between such payments as were made out of the Treasury of the United States, and such as were made out of the proceeds of the sales of public property within the district of Columbia, or out of other district funds, or donations received. And also a statement of the amount of funds derived from the sale of lots, and other public property within the city of Washington, and of the probable value of the public property remaining on hand.

On motion of Mr. Huger, Resolved, That a committee be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed by the Senate, to examine into the proceedings of a former congress on the lamented death of the late George Washington, and to take into consideration what further measure, it may be expedient to adopt at the present time, in relation to that solemn and interesting subject.”

Washington, Tuesday evening, February 20th.

On motion of Mr. Pitkin, Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this house information relative to the duties laid on articles imported from the U. S. into the British provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the duties on articles exported to the United States, from the said provinces, also relative to duties on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the British West India islands, or any of them, from the U. S. or from colonies in America, owned by other foreign European powers, and information, likewise as to duties on imports and exports, to which vessels of the U. S. are subject, in the ports of the British East Indies.

“The house took up the bills reported by the committee of the whole of yesterday mentioned in my communication of last evening.—The amendments to the Canadian refugee bill were, after a *new debate*, concurred in; ayes 85, noes 48. These amendments are fatal to the expectations of some of the petitioners.—The original bill proposed to institute a commission, to sit near the Niagara frontier, for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of their losses, with a view to remuneration. The amendments authorise a donation in lands, graduated according to the rank they held in their corps, and three months' additional pay. This to some of them who had considerable estate is a sorry compensation, whilst others of little or no property are amply repaid.

“The amendments to the bill granting half pay to the widows and children of officers and soldiers of a certain description who had died in the service and for other

purposes, were also concurred in, until the question to affirm the striking out of the 5d section was stated, which proposed to make a donation of lands to the disbanded officers of the late army, when another debate arose which continued till the house adjourned, and the question was not decided."

#### LIST OF ACTS

Passed at the last sitting of the Legislature.

1. An act to extend the Paterson and Hamburg Turnpike to the Hudson.
2. A supplement to the act to enable D. W. Coxe, and others to build a wing dam in the Delaware near Trenton.
3. An act for the relief of capt. Robert Smith and others.
4. An act to incorporate the Georgetown and Franklin Turnpike.
5. An act to confirm the last will and testament of David Throp.
6. An act authorising the appointment of commissioners to take acknowledgements of deeds, &c.
7. An act fixing the compensations of county clerks for their services at elections of members of Congress, &c.
8. An act to enable the owners of marsh lying between Moore's Bank and Street's Point, in the county of Salem, to improve the same.
9. A supplement to do.
10. An act to raise the sum of 30,000 dollars.
11. An act to authorise Michael Ortleigh to cut a canal or inlet through Manasquan Beach.
12. An act relative to incorporation for manufacturing purposes.
13. An act directing the investment of certain monies belonging to the state.
14. An act relative to toll and chain bridges.
15. An act to authorise a sluice and dam across Munaghia creek in the county of Bergen.
16. A supplement to the act incorporating townships, designating their powers, &c.
17. A supplement to the act incorporating a bank at Paterson.
18. An act authorizing the banking of certain marsh in the township of Fairfield, county of Cumberland.
19. A supplement to the act for the more easy partition of lands, and to the act to ascertain the authority of the Ordinary and his Surrogates to regulate the jurisdiction of the Prerogative Court.
20. An act to repeal an act to enable the owners of the meadows adjoining Mannington creek, in Salem, to keep the tide from overflowing the same, passed 1753.
21. An act to enable the administrator of Conrad Lamerson to fulfil a contract for the sale of land.
22. An act relative to the fishing in the several creeks of the county of Salem.
23. An act concerning swamps and marshes between Hackensack and Passaic Rivers.
24. A supplement to the act to alter the descent of real estates.
25. An act to enable the surviving executor of Samuel Wills, dec. to carry into effect the will of said deceased.
26. An act for the relief of Mary Shields.
27. An act respecting the collectors of townships.
28. An act to change the name of the township of Maidenhead.
29. A supplement to the act to regulate the mode of fishing in Hackensack river in the county of Bergen.
30. An act to incorporate the Franklin Manufactory company at West-Bloomfield.
31. An act to authorise the enclosure of a certain tract of woodland in Saddle River township, Bergen county.
32. A supplement to the act for the relief of creditors against absent or absconding debtors.
33. An act for the relief of James, William, and Thomas, H. Tenison.
34. An act for the repeal of an act respecting a tract of meadow in the fork of Salem creek.
35. A supplement to the act to authorise the owners of a certain tract of woodland to prevent horses and cattle from running at large therein.
36. An act to authorise the Governor to incorporate a company to erect a bridge across the Delaware at Columbia Glass Manufactory.
37. An act to incorporate the Belleville turnpike company.
38. An act to facilitate the intercourse between the states of New-York and Pennsylvania and this state.
39. A supplement to the act to stay executions in certain cases.
40. An act to authorise the sale of land held by the congregation of St. Andrew's Church in Amwell.
41. A supplement to the act for the relief and settlement of the poor.
42. A supplement to the act to incorporate the New-Jersey Turnpike Company.

43. A supplement to the act to incorporate the Shrewsbury and Jersey stage and steam-boat company.
44. An act to establish the Cumberland Bank at Bridgetown.
45. An act to divorce Stephen Snethen from his wife Charlotte.
46. An act to authorise the sale of the real estate of Clayton Brown, dec.
47. An act to compensate the Quarter-Master General.
48. A supplement to the act to establish the militia system.
49. An act to direct the descent of real estate to persons of the half blood.
50. An act to compensate Reuben D. Tucker for the transportation of arms.
51. An act to incorporate a company, to cut a canal from Claypit creek to Bowne Creek.
52. An additional supplement to the act constituting courts for the trial of small causes.
53. An act to authorise the building of a dam across Bound creek.
54. An act to revive the supplement to the act for incorporating the town of Princeton.
55. An act to incorporate a company to erect a turnpike road from Bordentown to South Amboy.
56. An act to ascertain the most eligible route and expense of making a canal to connect the waters of the Delaware and Raritan.
57. An act to incorporate a company to erect a turnpike from the Woodbridge turnpike to the New Blazing Star.
58. An act to incorporate the Medical Society of New Jersey.
59. An additional supplement to the act making provision for the punishment of crimes.
60. An act to defray incidental charges.

"The Bulwark of our Religion."

#### IDOL OF JUGGERNAUT, No II.

The following extract of a letter from a correspondent at Candy, dated April 28th, 1815, will, we have no doubt, be interesting to our readers:—

"I shall now give you the particulars of the ceremony of replacing the sacred relic in the principal temple, which took place last Monday.

"To give splendor to this event, preparations were made for many days previous. On Sunday the High Priest left Candy, for the purpose of corting it, attended by a numerous body of Priests; about one o'clock it was intimated to Mr. M'Oyly, that the procession was approaching, when he, attended by Mr. Wright and myself, left the palace on foot and proceeded towards the entrance of the town, to join it. On our arrival we were met by the High Priest and chiefs, who appeared delighted at this mark of respect to their religion—complimentary congratulations detained the procession for a short period, when it proceeded in the following order:—

Eight large elephants, with white tusks, with rich coverings accompanied by numerous attendants.

High priest, supported by two young Priests.

150 Priests.

A sacred image, covered with gold brocade, carried in a muncchal, with a canopy over it.

Sixty flags of different colors.

Trumpet and tom toms.

Dancing girls.

Adikars whips.

MOLLYGODDIE, 1st Adikar, attended by numerous Chiefs.

Two hundred head men.

Gingals of the temple.

Tom toms.

Drums of his Majesty's 3d Ceylon regiment.

Five most beautiful tusked elephants abreast, the centre one carrying the sacred relic. This elephant was highly ornamented; his tusks were cased in gold; the rest carried attendants, holding silver and gilt umbrellas and fans, &c.

Adikars, whips.

CAPUWATTE, 2d Adikar, in charge of the Temple, attended by many Chiefs, and accompanied by Mr. D'Oyly, Mr. Wright, and myself.

Some hundred men and followers.

Six large tusked elephants followed separately next, carrying each a sacred image.

Some hundred natives.

"ENEMLEYPOLA, who intimated that his health would not admit of his walking, followed in the rear on horseback, with a numerous body of attendants. The procession extended more than a mile; it reached the palace in which the principal temple is situated, at four o'clock, but the Soothsayer having intimated that the propitious hour had not arrived, the procession again moved round the square opposite the palace; upon its arrival a salute was fired from the gingals of the temple, which was answered by one from the Royal artillery; after this, the sacred relic was taken from off the elephant's back by two servants of the temple, whose mouths were covered for

the purpose of preventing their breath from contaminating the object of their worship: Chiefs attended by Priests, retired within the temple, Mr. D'Oyly, &c. being also invited to enter, which we did, first taking off our shoes; after a few complimentary words Mr. D'Oyly intimated that he wished to make an offering to the temple in the name of his Excellency the Governor, and would retire to bring it; after a short interval, he returned, and presented as an offering to the temple a most beautiful musical clock, which was sent out during the government of general Maitland. The burst of applause which continued for some minutes upon this beautiful work being produced (which so fully showed the superiority of our countrymen as mechanics) proved the high estimation they put upon the present; but when, as if by magic, this little machine was put in motion, the expressions of delight by both Priests and Chiefs exceeded all belief; several other smaller customary offerings were made.

"The procession, which was most magnificent, conducted with the greatest regularity, not the smallest disorder was observable.

"The streets through which the procession passed, were strewn with a white composition as an emblem of purity, the houses in the town were all ornamented with the young plantain trees. The decorations around the temple were most tastefully designed; all the pillars were covered with cocoa-nuts and various flowers.

"The square in front of the palace was very handsomely illuminated at night, and troops of boys dressed as dancing girls, were exhibiting in all quarters."

From the Charleston City Gazette, Feb. 14.

#### War between England and Spain.

Capt. Hill of the schr. Weasle arrived at this port yesterday morning, in 12 days from Cape Nicola Mole informs us that just before he left there, a schooner from Jamaica bound to Cape Francois, put in to land a passenger who was charged with business with the Haytian government—They informed that a WAR was immediately expected between Great Britain and Spain. Capt H. also says, that the officers of the British sloop of war Carnation, which had been in at the Cape for some days, reported they had a similar expectation.

London, December 9.

It appears by a letter from Paris, that Lt. Gen. Lord Comberner will command the British cavalry which will remain in France; and Lord Hill the Infantry. Lt. Generals Cole, Clinton and Colville, will command each a division, and maj. gens. Brisbane, Bradford, Kemp, Keane, Park, Power, Lambert, Maitland and O'Callaghan, will command brigades.

#### Latest from Napoleon Bonaparte.

By the brig Eugene, De la Roche, in 48 days from Cadiz, we received the following information:

Baltimore, Feb. 19.

"Jan. 13, lat. 27, 55, lon. 30, was brought to and boarded from H. B. M's ship Minden, Capt. Mackey, 25 days from St. Helena, for England, and was treated politely—the boarding officer, Lieut. Gunning, informed us that Napoleon Bonaparte was in good health, but at variance with Bertrand and the rest of his suite, with whom he had no friendly intercourse, but preferred the company of the British officers."

[M. C. H. Books.

Capt. Bowers from Porto Cavallo, states that there had been an insurrection at the Island of Margareta, which, however, was quelled previous to his sailing. He also confirms our former accounts of the fall of Carthage.

A piquet of National Guards bivouack in the Court of the Palace of Justice.

A Cossack Whip is amongst the number of novelties just introduced from the Continent. It is not only used by them to excite the speed of their horses, but also forms a formidable weapon for attack or defence in the field; they carry it slung on their arm by a leather thong, and the lash is so contrived, that a blow with it will knock down the stoutest man. This singular instrument is, it is said, to be added to the equipment of the drivers of our wagon train and flying artillery.

An Irishman in a bookstore in this city, took up a book, the title of which he found was the "OLIVE BRANCH, OR Faults on Both Sides." Noticing on the inside of the cover, next to the title, a list of errors which had occurred in printing, he examined the cover on the other side of the book, and finding no similar list, he observed, "Faith, the title of this book is not true, for the faults here are all on one side."

Balt. Fed. Gaz.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS. The wife of a respectable farmer in Smithfield R. I. presented him with three fine daughters on the first day of January.—They all promise to do well.—Salem Reg.

#### FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and lot, situate on Laurel Hill, in the township of Deerfield, Cumberland county. The house is 18 by 20 feet; two rooms on the first floor, and one above, with a good kitchen, a large garden, and a good well of water. Inquire of the subscriber.

JOHN CARNES.

Feb. 26.—2t

#### Cape May Orphans' Court.

Term of February, 1816.

Present, Ephraim Hildreth, John Dickin-son, Cresse Townsend, and others, Es-quires, Justices.

#### Estate of Cornelius Corson, Esq. dec.

ON application of Peter Corson, executor named in the last will and testament of Cornelius Corson, deceased, to the Orphans' Court of the county of Cape May, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, It is ordered by the court, that the said executor give notice to the creditors of the estate of said decedent to bring in their debts, demands, and claims against the same in sixteen months from this date, or that the same be barred; he giving said notice by setting up copies of this rule in five of the most public places in the county aforesaid, and advertising the same in one of the newspapers printed in this state, for the space of two months.—From the minutes,

JEHU TOWNSEND, Clerk.

Feb. 26, 1816.—2m

#### Cape May Orphans' Court.

Term of February, 1816.

Present, Ephraim Hildreth, John Dickin-son, Cresse Townsend, and others, Es-quires, Justices.

#### Estate of Jacob Corson, deceased.

ON application of James Luciani, Esq. administrator de bonis non of Jacob Corson, deceased, to the Orphans' Court of the county of Cape May, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, It is ordered by the court, that the said administrator give notice to the creditors of the estate of said decedent to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same in fourteen months from this date, or that the same be barred; he giving said notice by setting up copies of this rule in five of the most public places in the county aforesaid, and advertising the same in one of the newspapers printed in this state for the space of two months.

From the minutes,

JEHU TOWNSEND, Clerk.

Feb. 26.—2m

#### Navy Commissioners' Office,

Washington, Jan. 4, 1816.

The commissioners of the navy are willing to contract for, and will pay the current market price, for sail-cloth manufactured in the United States, of a quality equal to the best Russian or English canvas. The cloth must be fabricated of hemp grown in the United States, and must

1. Be twenty inches wide.
2. Must contain the same number of threads that the Russian or English canvas, of the same number and width, contains.
3. Must weigh as much per square yard as a square yard of Russian or English canvas weighs.
4. A strip of an inch wide and six feet long must be of sufficient strength to bear a weight equal to three hundred pounds.
5. Each bolt must contain forty yards, and have the name of the manufacturer or manufactory stamped on it, with the weight and number of yards; and
6. A blue thread must run through the whole length of the chain, one inch and a quarter from the salvage.

Persons willing to contract for a supply of canvas of the above description, are desired to send their proposals, sealed, to this office on or before the fourth day of March next, and they will be careful to mark on the envelope the words "Proposal for a supply of canvas."—Such as are disposed to enter largely into the business, may calculate on the encouragement of the commissioners; for, acting on behalf of the United States, they feel a strong desire to promote the manufacture of American canvas, and will use it for all the purposes of the navy. They do not wish, however, to contract with one concern or company for a larger supply of canvas, annually, than the following number of bolts: of the different kinds and qualities, to wit: 150 bolts of No. 1, 125 No. 2, 100 No. 3, 100 No. 4, 75 No. 5, 75 No. 6, 75 No. 7, 67 No. 8.

Nor for a smaller supply, annually, in the like case, than the following number of bolts of the different kinds and qualities, to wit: 75 bolts No. 1, 62 No. 2, 50 No. 3, 50 No. 4, 37 No. 5, 37 No. 6, 37 No. 7, 33 No. 8.

If the terms of any of the proposers are accepted, the commissioners will forward a contract, to be duly signed by the party, who must also be obligated with two competent securities, in double the value of the contract, for the faithful performance of each and every part of it.

JNO. RODGERS,  
President of the Board

THE MODEST LOVER.

TO FLAVIA.

To silent ecstasy I gaze
On Flavia's face and air;
Whilst to my heart each look conveys
Both pleasure and despair.

For where so many charms unite,
The object sure must fill
A tender breast with keen delight;
Yet that delight may kill.

Too true, alas!—such beauty's power
Well pleas'd we wear the chain;
But if the fair's unkind, we're sure
To die with grief and pain.

This, Flavia, is my hapless case:
Thy charms attract my eyes;
Yet if thy rigor do not cease
Alas! poor Strephon dies.

ADVICE TO THE MARRIED.

To wives and ye husbands, who both wish to see
Your conjugal schemes from all skirmishes free,
In this doth the secret of harmony lie,
Ne'er begin a duet, e'en a half-note too high.

To ladies, tho' vex'd your mild spirits may be,
Yet kindly beware of a keen repartee;
For peace's soft bosom these arrows must hit,
Which doubly are pointed with anger and wit.

To husbands, of argument chiefly beware,
That have of good humour, which frightens the fair;
Where reason's soft tones soon in passion are
drawn.

Where happiness trembles, and flies from the
sound.

O both have a care of all hasty replies,
On hearing whose discord, the bachelor cries,
While smugly he smiles on himself and his cat,
The sharp notes of marriage are worse than the
flat.

In union sweet let your voices agree,
While both are maintain'd in the natural key;
Thus love shall beat time with a conjugal kiss,
And your skirmish be only the skirmish of bliss.

A Jew pedlar, travelling through Flintshire,
being exhausted with fatigue, called for refreshment
at a little Welsh alehouse, where they could furnish him
with nothing but eggs and bacon, which were accordingly
fried and brought to the table.—The first morsel he
put in his mouth, there happened to be a clap of
thunder that made the house shake. "Father Moses,"
cried the Jew, "what a fuss here is about a bit of
bacon—Take it away."

Lord Lyttleton's opinion of literary ladies.

"After all, except in some few instances I am not very
partial to literary ladies; they are generally of an
encroaching disposition; and always bring to my mind
the female astronomer; who, after applying her nocturnal
telescope for a long series of months, and had raised
the jealousy as well as the expectations of the male
star-gazers, declared her only object was to discover if
there were men in the moon."

For the Washington Whig.

CLEANINGS AND LUCUBRATIONS.

No. XVI.

ON MOTIVES.

"ALL rational beings are influenced, and ought to be
influenced by motives. But the influence of motives is
of a very different nature from that of efficient causes.
They are neither causes nor agents. They suppose an
efficient cause and can do nothing without it. We cannot,
without absurdity, suppose a motive, either to act or to
be acted upon; it is equally incapable of action and of
passion; because it is not a thing that exists, but a
thing that is conceived; it is what the schoolmen called
an ens rationis. Motives therefore, may influence to
action, but they do not act. They may be compared to
advice, or exhortation, which leaves a man still at
liberty. For in vain is advice given, when there is not
a power either to do, or to forbear what it recommends.
In like manner, motives suppose liberty in the agents,
otherwise they have no influence at all." Reid.

The advocates for the doctrine of necessity contend,
that every deliberate action must have a motive. When
there are no motives on the other side, this motive
must determine the agent; when there are contrary
motives, the strongest must prevail. But they have
never been able clearly to convince the truth of these
positions.

It may be understandingly asked whether in order to be free it is necessary that we should act without motives? In that case it appears evidently that man would be merely a piece of mechanism. It is certain that in all important and moral actions, we are determined by reason, taste or a cause of preference, which may be termed motives; but it is the determining power of our mind which comprehends these various considerations, which weighs, compares and modifies; it is our mind which listens to the councils of virtue, and which replies to the language of our passions; it is in order to enlighten itself that it borrows from the memory the succors of experience. It is then our mind which prepares, composes, and improves every thing which we call motives; and it is after this intellectual labour, generally, that we act. There is too much order, unity and harmony in the thoughts of a well regulated mind, to allow us to suppose them the mere effect of exterior objects; which under the form of ideas, come without order to impress themselves on our brain.

It is often exultingly said, and insisted upon as settling the question of necessity, that any action performed without a motive, can neither be virtuous nor vicious. This proposition we very willingly assent to as being self evident; but clearly it has no bearing on the question.

That every action of our lives is influenced by motives is easier said than established. Perhaps there is no man of reflection, who does not recollect to have performed many acts, when at the time, he was not conscious of being influenced by any particular motive; and to say the person was influenced by a motive of which he was not conscious, carries with it the absurdity of being convinced by an argument which never entered into his thoughts.

When one motive only is presented to the mind, it cannot be said with truth, that motive will always determine the action. The structure of our language, in common with all other languages, affords strong evidence of the contrary. We frequently apply the terms caprice and obstinacy to men with a clear view of the dispositions to which they apply; and if men are capable of acting in the manner these terms indicate then surely a single motive, or even many motives may be resisted.

When it is said that of contrary motives, the strongest will always prevail, we are unable to affirm or deny it; because we do not know what is meant by the strongest motive. If it be said, that the motive which prevails is the strongest, we admit the fact, but it proves nothing. It is an identical proposition, and means only that the strongest motive is the strongest motive. But it may be said, that it is not the prevalence of the motive that we mean, but the cause of that prevalence. This, however, will not avail, for it is taken for granted, that men are influenced by motives, as the balance is by weights, which ought to be first proved, and which we do not believe.

In order to have any distinct notions of the nature and influence of exterior objects upon the human mind, it is necessary to call the attention of the reader to what was observed in a former essay, that man is a compound being, partaking of the animal and rational nature. By the former he is allied to the brute creation, and by the latter to spiritual existences. If you please to call the passions and appetites of our nature motives, they no doubt influence us in some manner as they do brutes: Hunger and thirst excite both a man and a horse to eat and drink. These are motives presented to our animal nature. But there are motives, strictly speaking, which are directed to us as intellectual and moral agents. Here we rise superior to the brute creation. A brute animal is never restrained from indulging his appetites and passions, but by mechanical force; but we are endued with reason, which is designed to restrain our animal propensities, and enable us to foresee, that in many instances, by moderating our passions and appetites, we shall most effectually promote our future good. The strongest animal motive probably always prevails in brutes. The most eager and ardent passion or appetite will and does in them overcome the weaker or less pressing. But this is not the case, and ought not to be the case, with rational beings.

Rational motives are directed to the judgment of percipient beings; and are designed to convince us, that such an action ought to be done, that it is our duty, or conducive to our real good, or to some end which we have determined to pursue. These do not, like animal motives, lead us forward by a blind impulse. They never compel, unless by exciting some passion, such as hope, fear, or desire. Such passions may be excited by conviction; but there may be conviction without passion. In pure spiritual beings, there is no need for the excitement of any passion. Conviction in them proceeds from a clear perception of the beauty or deformity of objects; but this is not the case with beings in a probationary state.

The great and decisive test of the worth and virtue of the human character rests upon subduing or regulating the animal passions and appetites by the dictates of sound reason and the appointments of heaven. Or, in other words, whenever there is a conflict between animal and rational motives, to make the former yield to the latter. It is these conflicting motives which make the trial of our virtue. The flesh lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit lusteth against the flesh; and these are contrary one to the other. This forms the grand and important competition of contrary motives between the animal; on the one hand, and the rational on the other; upon the event of which the character and future happiness depend. The man who yields, in a cool and deliberate manner, to the impulse of his animal passions and appetites, contrary to his interest and duty, is universally pronounced to be a foolish and a vicious man; which would be an unjust imputation, if he was irresistibly governed by animal motives, as brutes are. In every wise and virtuous action, the motive that prevails is the strongest according to the rational test, but commonly weakest according to the animal. In every foolish, and in every vicious action, the motive that prevails is commonly the strongest according to the animal test, but always the weakest, according to the rational.

This view of the liberty of man is, we think, fully verified by the language and experience of mankind, and amply illustrated in the divine word.

It may be proper, however, to observe, that as all our powers are derived from God, so they depend entirely on his pleasure for their existence, their degree, and their continuance. Our power to act does not exempt us from being acted upon, and restrained or compelled by a superior power; and the power of God is always superior to that of man.

Although man is possessed of a self-determining power, it is under the immediate control of the Almighty, whether we can understand the nature of the divine influence or not. We know that our voluntary determinations are often influenced by the example and persuasion of other men; and surely if a man of superior talents may have so great influence over the actions of his fellow creatures, without taking away their liberty, it is reasonable to allow a much greater influence of the same kind to him who made man. Nor can it ever be proved, that the wisdom and power of the Almighty, are insufficient for governing free agents so as to answer his purposes. From these observations we may perceive the injustice of the imputations sometimes made against the advocates for human liberty; that they set themselves up as independent on God, and are able, without his agency, to work out their salvation.

We beg the attention of the reader to an observation or two more to obviate the absolute empire which some are willing to grant to exterior motives over the powers of our souls. Let it be noticed then, that it is in the silence of profound meditation, that the action of our mind is least interrupted. We find that we have the power of recalling past ideas; and that we can connect those ideas, with the prospect of the future and to various imaginary circumstances of which we compose this picture. Our reflections are then the result, but not the work of those exterior objects with which we are acquainted. These two words work and result, though in some acceptations they have a general resemblance, have here very different meanings; and it is only in confounding them that the objection to our liberty is favored. We cannot form any judgment, without previously discussing every argument proper to throw a light on the subject, and the result of such inquiries determines our will. But these inquiries themselves are the work of our minds, and not of motives. All the degrees, which lead to the end, of our intellectual researches, are simple antecedents, and do not possess any coercive force. There is, in the operation of our minds, as there is in every thing that is unmovable, a train of causes and effects, but this train does not characterize necessarily any more than it does liberty.

In short, the meditations and researches of our minds, on the existence and nature of our liberty, present us only with impenetrable clouds and obscurity. Is it not singular, that in the midst of this darkness, we should reject all the information of our consciousness, which alone can clearly explain every thing that we in vain seek for by other means? Surely, a man would be deemed an idiot, who being born blind, should refuse in the pursuit of an object to be directed by the voice. We are most assuredly better instructed in the constitution of our nature by our feelings, than by metaphysical arguments; they compose an internal part of the essence of our souls; and we ought to consider them, in some measure, as emanations of the incomprehensible I AM; whose mysteries, even in our formation, we cannot fully penetrate. Such a doctrine, which came to

us from a divine hand, is more deserving of confidence than the interpretations of men. There are secrets which philosophers and divines try in vain to explain; all their efforts are worse than useless, to represent by comparison, that which is without resemblance.

We are led to think, that the gracious and all-wise Author of nature, foreseeing the false reasoning which would mislead us, has purposely bestowed an inward conviction of the existence of our free will, in composing our natural life of two movements very distinct. One, as before observed, depends on a necessity whose laws we are not acquainted with, and do not govern; while the other is in a high degree subject to the government of our reason; and for the exercise of which we are accountable to our maker. Such a comparison we apprehend would be sufficient to convince us, if we sought merely for truth.

Having thus established our freedom upon the solid basis of nature, language, reason and scripture; and that we owe our freedom to the goodness of God, the admission of the apostle Peter is addressed to us with great propriety, and ought to be brought home to our bosoms, and cherished there: "As free, and not using your liberty for a cloak of maliciousness, but as the servants of God."

THE DRUNKARD.

It was a confused noise of singing, swearing, and a crash of breaking glasses—Perhaps, said I, this is a private mad house; for surely I am not near Bedlam. The moon shone bright; I cast my eyes up towards the house and perceived the sign of the Angel—Good Heavens! thought I, this is a public house; and how ridiculous to place an angel at the door of the habitation of drunkenness and debauchery.

Of all the crimes to which human nature is addicted, drunkenness is the most pernicious; it is the master key that leads to every other vice. Behold that young man, he is an apprentice—in a fit of intoxication he commenced an acquaintance with a lewd woman; he has not money to answer her extravagancies—he robs his master—he is detected—his distracted parents pay the sum he has taken—they exhort him with streaming eyes to avoid such excesses in future—he leaves them with a promise of amendment.—Returning to his master's house, he is again entrapped in his darling vice, and again returns to his abandoned companion—behold him now just entering her mansion—he has taken a considerable sum from his master's till—the officers of justice are close behind—he intreats her to secrete him—she refuses—she delivers him up; denies acquaintance with him—he is dragged to prison.—See him now, loaded with irons, in a dismal dungeon; he has received the sentence of death—his parents enter; they are speechless with sorrow—he remembers their former kindness—he sees their present anguish; his folly, his guilt appear in their proper colors—he would comfort them, but is unable—the messenger of death calls—another moment, he asks but one moment, and that is denied him—his mother—

But stop, the scene grows too deep, I must draw a veil before it. C.

A public dinner was given to Major General W. H. Harrison, by the citizens of Lexington, Ky. "as a testimony of their high estimation of his character, and of their gratitude for his public services."

AN ACT for the relief of John G. Camp. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officer of the War Department, be, and he is hereby authorized, to audit and settle the accounts of John G. Camp, assistant deputy quarter-master general, in such manner and upon such terms, as may be equitable and just. Feb. 1, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT for the relief of Jonathan White. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Department of War, be, and he is hereby authorized and required to renew military land warrant number eight hundred and seventy-five which heretofore issued to James Gunn, and to issue the same in the name of Jonathan White, to whom it was assigned, by said Gunn. Feb. 6, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.