

THE WHIG

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course of Exchange.

Bank Notes at Par in Philadelphia. BOSTON Notes, NEW YORK City Bank Notes, NEW JERSEY. Notes of the State Bank of New-Brunswick...

Bank Notes at a Discount.

U. S. Branch Bank Notes, 1 per cent dis. EASTERN NOTES: New York State Notes generally 2 per cent. PENNSYLVANIA NOTES: Reading, 2 1/2 per cent discount...

DELAWARE NOTES.

Commercial Bank of Delaware, 8 do Branch of do at Milford, 8 do Wilmington and Brandywine, 8 do Farmers' Bank at Dover 5 1/2 do Branches at Wilmington, 8 do & New Castle 8 do Georgetown, 10 do Laurel Bank 12 1/2 do

MARYLAND NOTES.

Baltimore, 1 1/2 do Annapolis and Branches, 2 a 2 1/2 do Snowhill, no sale Elkinton 30 do Havre de Grace, 3 do Cumberland Bank of Allegheny, 6 do Somerset and Worcester, no sales Bank of Somerset, Princess Ann, do

COLUMBIA DISTRICT.

Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria notes, 2 do

VIRGINIA NOTES.

Farmers Bank at Richmond & Branches, 2 do Bank of Virginia & Branches, 2 do Bank of the Valley of Winchester, 4 do Do and branches 4 do Wotes of unchartered banks generally 8 a 10 do Except Clarksburg, no sales.

KENTUCKY NOTES.

Bank of Kentucky at Frankford and branches generally 7 do New Bank in that state 8 to 10 do

TENNESSEE NOTES.

Old chartered banks generally 7 do New Banks 8 to 10 do

OHIO NOTES.

Cincinnati 7 do Chillicothe 7 do I. H. Platt & Co Cincinnati 4 1/2 do Marietta 6 a 7 Stubenville 6 a 7 Muskingham 6 a 7 New chartered banks 8 a 10 do Unchartered, no purchases.

NORTH CAROLINA

State Bank, Raleigh & branches 2 1/2 do Newbern and Cape Fear 4 do S. Carolina, 2 do Georgia 2 1/2 do Spanish Dollars 3 per cent advance.

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1818. MARY NEAL, and Jonathan Borden, administrators of Hugh Neal, late of the county of Cumberland, deceased...

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements and real estate of said deceased, do appear before the judges of this court on Monday, the 23d day of November next, and show cause, if any they have, why the whole of the real estate of said deceased, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, should not be sold to pay the debts and expenses which remain unpaid.

By the Court, T. ELMER, Ck.

Bridgeton Oct. 25, 1818--2m

PROCLAMATION

by ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, Governor of the State of New-Jersey. WHEREAS all men are bound to acknowledge their dependence upon Almighty God, and in a public manner to offer their devotions, and to express their gratitude for the protection and abundant bounties of his Providence...

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the twenty second day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, in the afternoon of said day...

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, said to contain sixty acres more or less; joins lands of Jacob Ridgway and others. Also a House and Lot, situate in the township of Millville, lot contains one fourth of an acre more or less...

A FARM,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, said to contain two hundred acres more or less, joins lands of James Godfrey, and others, together with all the lands of the defendant...

A House and Lot,

Situate in the township of Hopewell, and vicinity of Bridgeton. Lot contains three fourths of an acre more or less, joins lands of David Lupton, and others, together with all the lands of the defendant...

A House and Lot,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, and in the village of Port Elizabeth; lot contains one fourth of an acre more or less, joins lands of Stephen Willis, Esq., with all the lands of the defendant...

NOTICE

BY Virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, of the county of Cumberland, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, at the Hotel, in Bridgeton, on TUESDAY the first day of December next...

WILLIAM POTTER, Guardian. Bridgeton, September 28, 1818.

Bloomfield M'Ilvaine,

BEING ENGAGED IN THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, IN the City of Philadelphia, respectfully offers his professional services to his friends in his native state, with a hope of meriting by fidelity and attention the confidence they may place in him.

Dwelling and Office at No. 74, South 6th Street, Philadelphia, Sep. 28th, 1818--4f

FALL GOODS.

STRATTON & BUCK

Have Just Received, A Large Supply of FALL and WINTER GOODS, which, in addition to their former Stock, makes a complete and extensive Assortment...

- Superfine CLOTHS. Second Quality do. Coarse do. Domestic do. Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Flannels, Rose Blankets, Velvets and Cords, Coatings, Lion Skins, Habit and Pelisse Cloths, Coverlid Warp, Bombazettes, Black Bombazines, Calicoes, Domestic Muslins & Plaids, Bed Tickings, Carlile Gingham, Stockings and Gloves, Waterloo Shawls, Cotton and Silk do. Ribbands assorted, Silk and Cotton Hkfs. Cambrie & Fancy Muslins. Umbrellas, &c. &c.

TOGETHER With a General Assortment of Groceries, Hard-Ware, China, Glass, Queens-Ware, &c. Which have been purchased principally for Cash, and at Auction, they offer for sale, much below the market price...

Military Bounty Land. GENERAL LAND OFFICE, 16th NOVEMBER, 1818. NOTICE: The Lands in the Missouri territory (north of the river Missouri) appropriated for military bounties have been surveyed...

Witness, C. D. The Lottery for Military Bounty Lands on the rivers St. Francis and Arkansas will not be ready for several months... JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the Genl Land Office.

PRINTERS who publish the Laws of the United States, will publish the above once a week till January next, and then send their accounts to the Land Office for payment.

SAMUEL CARMAN, Front New-Fork, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the inhabitants of Bridgeton, that he has commenced BOOT and SHOE Manufactory for Ladies and Gentlemen...

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cumberland will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, at the inn of Louis HOYT in the town of Fairton, on Saturday, the 6th day of February next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day...

Situate in the township of Fairfield on the main road leading to Greenwich, formerly occupied by Erben Dixon, near what is called the Old Farm Landing...

A woman has lately been before the court of Correctional Police at Paris, for publicly wearing the decoration of the Legion of Honor...

POETRY.

From the Baltimore Telegraph. Messrs. Editors, By the insertion of the following lamentation, you will oblige

A FEMALE FRIEND. Was ever a girl in such a rage? I'm for a husband fit; I'm five and twenty years of age, And am not married yet! Young men, your blood runs very cold, Oh surely you are blind; Consider you are growing old, And prove yourself more kind...

From Mrs. Opie's "NEW TALES." They told me I was born to love, When first in youth's soft bloom I shone. They told me I was form'd to prove, The bliss that waits on love alone. I giveth tale but little heed, For mine was yet life's laughing morn, 'Till Henry came, and than, indeed, I found that I to love was born...

Capt. Ashmead.

The following epitaph was written by Capt. Ashmead, a very old and respectable citizen of Philadelphia, who died at an advanced age, a few months since. It represents the curious fact of his having performed one hundred voyages, which we believe has never occurred to any other individual...

The ship Favourite, Lambert, from Havre, for this port, was arrived in Youngsland Sound, and was off Huntington yesterday afternoon. She left Havre on the 13th September, and has a cargo of plaster and dry goods, and about 200,000 dollars in five franc pieces for the United States Bank.

three days imprisonment only, but forbidden to wear the decoration; and, says the account, that she may not break all ties with her former comrades in arms. she has taken the title of Military Laundress.

ACCIDENT. On Saturday evening last, as three of Mr. Sperry's children were sitting before the fire, they were suddenly, and one very severely scalded, by a fall of a large kettle of cider, which was boiling over the fire...

Bank Swindlers.—The Detroit Gazette justifies the public, that the bank bills issued by one St. Cooper and others, purporting to have been issued by the 'Scioto Exporting Company...'

Perjurers Pardon.—The Edenton Gazette of the 14th instant, indignantly announces that the Governor of North Carolina has granted a pardon to Isaac Hoobs and Thomas Small, for the abominable and odious crime of PERJURY.

Letters from Tangiers state, that the Barbary states are making great preparations for piracy. The Spanish government received accounts from Algiers which leave no doubt of this fact...

Recapitulation of the number of pensioners on the Pension List of the United States, under the act of 18th March, 1818, at the respective rates of eight and twenty dollars per month, up to the 16th day of November, 1818; inclusive.

Table with 4 columns: State, Number at 8, at 20, Total. Includes entries for New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan Territory, District of Columbia, District of Maine.

[The above is the official list of pensioners granted. It is presumed that some proportion of the extraordinary disparity of numbers in the various states, may be accounted for by the fact, that the dates of receiving the applications have furnished the rule and the order by which they have been acted on.]

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WINDOW GLASS

BY THE BOX, FOR SALE BY STRATTON & BUCK.

On South American Affairs.**DOCUMENTS**

Referred to in the President's Message at the commencement of the second session of the fifteenth Congress.

Mr. Rodney to the Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, 5th Nov. 1818.

Sir: I have the honor to present the report herewith enclosed, agreeably to the desire of Mr. Graham, who, on reflection, preferred submitting some additional remarks, in a separate paper. For this purpose, two of the documents referred to in the report remain in his possession—Dr. Funes's outlines of events in the United Provinces, since the revolution, and the manifesto of independence by the Congress at Tucuman.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant.

C. A. RODNEY,

Hon. JOHN Q. ADAMS, Secretary of State.

Mr. Rodney to the Secretary of State.

Sir: I have now the honor to submit to your consideration my report on the subject of the late mission to South America, embracing the information derived from the various sources within my power, so far as I had an opportunity of improving the advantages possessed.

With the history of the conquest of the Spanish possessions in America, you must be familiar. They were principally, if not exclusively, achieved by private adventurers. When completed, a most oppressive system of government, or rather despotism, was established by the parent country.

These extensive regions were originally awayed by two vice-roys. The dominions of Spain, in North America, were under the government of the vice-roy of Mexico, and all her possessions in South America were subject to the control of the vice-roy of Peru.

The remoteness of some parts of the country from the residence of the vice-roys at Lima occasioned, in 1718, the establishment of another vice-royalty at Santa Fé de Bogota, in the kingdom of New Grenada. In 1751, New Grenada was divided, and a number of the provinces composing that kingdom were separated from it. These were put under the jurisdiction of a captain general and president, whose seat of government was at Caracas.

In 1568 Chili was erected into a separate captain general ship; in 1778, a new vice-royalty was established at Buenos Ayres, comprehending all the Spanish possessions to the east of the Western Cordilleras and to the south of the river Maranon.

This immense empire seems, according to the laws of the Indies, to have been considered a distinct kingdom of itself, though united to Spain, and annexed to the crown of Castile. In this light it is viewed by Baron Humboldt, in his essay on New Spain.

With some slight shades of difference in the regulations established in these governments, the prominent features of their political institutions exhibit a striking resemblance, as the general system was the same.

Their commerce was confined to the parent country, and to Spanish vessels exclusively. They were prohibited, under the penalty of death, to trade with foreigners. The natives of old Spain composed the body of their merchants. Though this part of the system had, previously to the revolution, been relaxed, in some degree, particularly by the statute of free commerce, as it is restricted, the relief was partial, and the restrictions continued severe and oppressive.

All access to the Spanish settlements was closed to foreigners, and even the inhabitants of different provinces were prohibited from intercourse with one another, unless under the strictest regulations.

The various manufactures, that might interfere with those of Spain, were not permitted. They were prevented, under severe penalties, from raising flax, hemp, or saffron. In climates most congenial to them; the culture of the grape and the olive was prohibited. On account of the distance of Peru and Chili, and the difficulty of transporting oil and wine to these remote regions they were permitted to plant vines and olives, but were prohibited the culture of tobacco. At Buenos Ayres, by special indulgence of the vice-roy, they were allowed to cultivate grapes and olives, merely for the use of the table.

They were compelled to procure from the mother country articles, of the first necessity; and were thus rendered dependent on her for the conveniences of life, as well as luxuries. The crown possessed the monopoly of tobacco, salt, and gunpowder.

To these oppressive regulations and restrictions was added an odious system of taxation. From the Indians was exacted a tribute in the shape of a poll tax, or a certain servitude in the mines called the mita. A tenth part of the produce of cultivated lands was taken, under the denomination of tithes. The alcavala, a tax varying from two and a half to five per cent. on every sale and resale of all things movable and immovable, was rigidly exacted though in some cases a commutation was allowed. Royal and municipal duties were laid on imports and on tonnage, entrance, and clearance of vessels, under the different appellations of almoxarifazgo, sea, alcavala, censo, consulado, armada, and armadilla. To these may be added the royal fifths of the precious metals, the most important tax in the mining districts. Besides all these, there were stamp taxes, tavern licenses, and sums paid for the sale of offices, of titles of nobility, papal bulls, the composition and confirmation of lauds, with a number of others of an inferior grade.

Under the Spanish monarchs, who had

early obtained from the pope the ecclesiastical dominion, and thus had united in their royal persons all civil and religious authority, a most oppressive hierarchy was established, with its numerous train of officers and orders, succeeded by the inquisition.

The posts of honor and profit, from the highest to the lowest, were filled almost exclusively by natives of old Spain.

The principal code of law, thus maintaining the supremacy of Spain over those distant regions, almost locked up from the rest of the world, emanated from the council of the Indies, established by the king, in which he was supposed to be always present. The royal rescripts, the recapitulations of the Indies, and the partidas, furnished the general rules of decision; and when these were silent or doubtful, recourse was had to the opinions of professional men.

This system was generally executed by the vice-roys, captains general, and the tribunals of justice, with a spirit corresponding with the rigorous policy that produced it. To the form of government, the country had for centuries submitted with implicit obedience, and probably would have continued to submit much longer, but for events in this country and the changes in Europe. The sagacious minds of many able writers, penetrating into the future, had predicted, at some distant date, a revolution in South America, before that in North America had commenced. From the period of the successful termination of our own struggle for independence, that of the inhabitant of the south has been with more confidence foretold; and there is reason to believe it has been hastened by this fortunate event. The conduct of Spain, during the war of our revolution, was calculated to make a lasting impression on her colonies. This result was then foreseen by intelligent politicians; many were surprised that she could be so blind to her own interests, after she had, on one occasion, manifested the strongest suspicion of Paraguay; for to her scrupulous jealousy of this power the expulsion of the Jesuits from that country; in 1760, is to be attributed.

The wars that arose from the French revolution have produced, in Europe, changes of the greatest magnitude, which have had an immense influence on the affairs of South America. When Spain joined France against the combined princes she exposed her distant possessions to British hostilities. The great naval power of England gave her ready access to the American colonies. Engaged in an arduous contest, she was prompted, by her feelings and interest, to retaliate on Spain the conduct she experienced from her during the war of our independence. Encouraged, perhaps, by the counsels of her enemies, the first symptoms of insurrection, in the continental possessions of Spain, were exhibited in the year 1797, in Venezuela. These were succeeded by the attempts of Miranda in the same quarter, which were accompanied, or were followed, since the vacillating state of the Spanish monarch, by revolutionary movements in Mexico, Grenada, Peru, Chili, and Buenos Ayres; and from which scarcely any part of the Spanish dominions in America has been entirely exempt.

The occurrences that led the way to the subsequent important events in the provinces of La Plata, were the invasion of the British, under Popham and Bessford, in the year 1806, and their expulsion, a few months afterwards, by the collected forces of the country under Linier and Pueyrredon. These incidents fortunately give to the people a just idea of their own strength; and they afterwards rebelled, with a firmness and bravery that did them great honor, the formidable attack of the British under Gen. Whitlocke.

The wretched state to which Spain was reduced by the policy, the power, and the arts of Napoleon, the resignation of Charles the 4th in favor of Ferdinand the 7th, and the renunciation of both in favor of Napoleon, were productive of the most important results. They threw the kingdom into the greatest confusion. The alternate successes and disasters of the French armies produced a new era in Spain. The people, generally, revolted at the idea of being governed by the brother of Napoleon, to whom he had transferred the crown. Juntas were established, who acted in the name of Ferdinand, then confined in France. These were substituted for the ancient Cortes, and the regular council of the nation to which, in times of imminent danger, they ought to have recurred agreeably to their usages. Conflicting authorities produced a distracted state of affairs. In the scenes that ensued, the proper attention was not paid to the American provinces. Their conduct towards them was versatile, and inconsistent: they were lost sight of or neglected, until it was too late. Conceiving they were abandoned by the parent state, they thought it justifiable to act for themselves. It was not very long before the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, embracing the example of their brethren in Spain, established a junta which assumed the reins of government, and finally, in the year 1810, sent off the vice-roy Cisneros, and his principal adherents. For a summary of events subsequent to this period, until the time of my departure I beg leave to refer to the outline subjoined (Appendix A) from the pen of Dr. Funes, drawn up, in part at my request. Without vouching for the perfect accuracy of the work, I think, from the information received, it will probably be found to contain, in general, a correct and impartial sketch of the prominent transactions and occurrences.

In perusing this interesting document, I have to lament, that its pages are marked with some cases of severity and cruelty, which seem almost inseparable from great revolutions. It must however be consoling to observe, that they appear to have passed through the justice, which

might possibly have rendered examples necessary, and to have arrived, perhaps, at that stage, when the passions becoming less turbulent, and the people more enlightened, a milder system may be expected to prevail.

Their dissensions have produced most of their calamities. In such seasons they were naturally to be expected. But their disputes have been principally healed, by the prudent and energetic measures of the Congress, which commenced its sittings in Tucuman in the year 1815, and adjourned in the year following from thence to Buenos Ayres, where it remained in session, occupied with the task of forming a permanent constitution. This respectable body, besides acting as a convention, or a constituent assembly, exercises temporarily legislative powers.—Their sittings are public, with a gallery of audience, for citizens and strangers. The debates are frequently interesting, and are conducted with ability and decorum. They are published every month for the information of the people.

The dispute with Artigas, the chief of the Orientals, has not been adjusted. This, with a certain jealousy of the superior influence of the city of Buenos Ayres on the general affairs of the provinces; the conduct of the government of Buenos Ayres, towards the Portuguese; and the high tariff of duties, which I understand have been since reduced, appeared to constitute the principal causes of dissatisfaction at the time of my departure.

The declaration by Congress of that independence, which they had for many years previously maintained in fact, was a measure of the highest importance, and has been productive of an unanimity and a decision before unknown. This summit of their wishes, was only to be reached by slow and gradual progress. The public mind had to be illuminated on the subject by their pulpits, their presses, and their publications. The people were to be prepared for the event: When the season arrived, they cut the knot which could not be united. The declaration of independence was adopted in the directorship of Mr. Pueyrredon, on the 9th day of July, 1816. It was succeeded by an able exposition of the causes that extorted it, to justice, to the world, the measure they had deliberately voted to support with their fortunes and their lives.

Believing the latter paper might be thought worthy of perusal, a translation has been annexed (Appendix B.)

The salutary influence of this bold and decisive step, was at once felt throughout the country. It gave new life and strength to the patriotic cause, and stability to the government. The victories of Chanabuco and Mapa, achieved by the arms of Chili and Buenos Ayres, have produced and confirmed a similar declaration of independence by the people of Chili, which is also annexed (Appendix C) and cemented the cordial union, existing between the confederate states. The consequence has been, that, within these extensive territories, there is scarcely the vestige of a royal army to be found, except on the borders of Peru.

Having thus, in the succinct account given by Dr. Funes, traced the principal events of the revolution in Buenos Ayres, I shall proceed to state the result of the information received, according to the best opinion I could form of the extent, population, government and resources of the United Provinces, with their productions, imports, and exports, trade and commerce.

The late vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres, of which that city was the metropolis, was by many considered the largest, as well as the most valuable of all the Spanish dominions in South America, extending in a direct line, from its north to its south boundary a distance of more than two thousand miles; and from its eastern to its western, not less than eleven hundred.

It was composed, at the commencement of the revolution, of the nine provinces, or intendencias, following: Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Cordoba, Salta, Potosi, La Plata, Chochabamba, La Paz and Puno. Watered by the great river La Plata and its numerous tributary streams, which afford an easy communication with countries of an immense extent, furnishing an easy access to the treasures of S. America, it has always been regarded by Spain, as one of her most precious acquisitions. Enjoying every variety of climate to be found between different and distant latitudes, and blessed with a large portion of fertile soil, it is capable of producing all that is to be found in the temperate or torrid zones. Immense herds of cattle and horses graze on its extensive plains, and constitute at this time their principal source of wealth. The mines of Potosi are also included within its boundaries. There are no woods for a very considerable distance from Buenos Ayres. No forest trees are to be seen in the widely extended pampas, except at intervals a solitary umbo. After passing the Salidillo, in a northerly direction the woods begin, and proceeding in the upper provinces, the hills appear, and mountains rise in succession, interspersed with vallies. On the east side of the rivers La Plata & Parana, the country is said to be very fine. The Entre Rios, is represented as capable of being made a garden spot, and the Banda Oriental presents hills and dunes, rich bottoms, fine streams, and at a distance from the great river, on the banks of the smaller streams, some excellent woodland. Between Maldonado and Monte Video, the east ridge of the Cordilleras terminates on the river La Plata.

Since the revolution, five more provinces have been erected, making in all fourteen within the limits of the ancient vice-royalty, viz. Tucuman, taken from Salta; Mendoza or Cuyo, taken from Cordova; Corrientes, Entre Rios, comprising the country between the Uruguay, and the Parana, and the Banda Oriental, or eastern shore of the river La Plata. The two last

were taken from the province of Buenos Ayres, which was thus reduced to the territory, on the south side of that river. The subordinate division of the country, with the principal towns, will be found in the appendix to this report; with an account of the produce, or manufactures of the different districts. (Appendix D.)

Of the fourteen provinces into which the ancient vice-royalty is now divided; five were, at my departure, principally occupied by the royal forces (which in consequence of the victory of Maypu, were expected soon to retreat to Lower Peru,) or partially under their influence, viz. Potosi, La Plata, Cochabamba, La Paz and Puno; and the nine following, independent de facto of Spain, were in the possession of the patriots, viz. Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Mendoza, Salta, Corrientes, Entre Rios, and Banda Oriental. But Paraguay, and the city of Santa Fé act independently of Buenos Ayres, though Paraguay is not on friendly terms with them, and it is hoped by some will before long join the union. Entre Rios and Banda Oriental, under general Artigas in the character of chief of the Orientals, are in a state of hostility with Buenos Ayres.

Montevideo, the capital of the Eastern shore was occupied by a Portuguese army, and a squadron of ships of war from Brazil blockaded the port of Colonia and Maldonado, and prohibited the entrance of neutral vessels, unless they paid them the same duties on their cargoes, that they were charged on the importation of the goods when landed in the country.

The territory of the United Provinces is computed to contain one hundred and fifty thousand square leagues, though it probably exceeds that quantity. The lands occupied in the country, remote from the cities, are generally converted by their owners, into estancias, or large grazing farms for cattle, and chacras for growing grain. The small farms, or quintas, in the neighborhood of cities, are in fine order. Those around Buenos Ayres, which furnish their market with an ample supply of fruit and vegetables, are, by irrigation, in the highest state of culture.

The population, exclusive of the Indians, is now calculated at about one million three hundred thousand; but, adding the civilized Indians only, who are of great importance, it would, in all probability exceed two millions.

The whole population consists of natives of old Spain, and their descendants born in the country, or, is they style themselves, South Americans; of Indians civilized, or unreclaimed, with different "casts," or mixed blood, of Africans, and their descendants, or negroes and mulattos.

(to be continued.)

Marine Court. In an action brought by the Master of the sloop Juno, for running foul and injuring the sloop Satellite, Mr. Justice Wheaton, decided as follows:

"It appears, from all the testimony, that both vessels were bearing up to the city; that the Juno was sailing on starboard tack, and the Satellite on the larboard tack, at the time the collision took place. Under these circumstances, we take the rule to be, the vessel under the starboard tack has a right to keep her wind, the vessel on the larboard tack is bound to bear up, or heave about in time to avoid danger; and if the latter vessel sustains any injury, (not maliciously committed by the other) she must bear the loss herself, and is not entitled to any damage from the vessel sailing on the starboard tack."—*N. Y. Col.*

PAUPERISM.

In Switzerland a new mode has been adopted to prevent pauperism: among other articles is the following: "That all who obtain relief from benevolent institutions in any wise are forbidden frequent taverns and tipping houses under severe penalties." This is a regulation well worthy the attention of the American Public.—*Boston Patriot.*

From the New York Corn. Adv. Ko-26.

Latest from Great Britain.

By the arrival this morning of the ship John Dickerson, capt. Baush, in 42 days from Belfast, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received the Belfast Commercial Chronicle, to the 19th of October inclusive, containing London dates to the 7th. We Copy from them an interesting letter from Aix-la-Chapelle, by which it appears that the Congress, on their 5th conference, decided that the Allied troops should evacuate the French territory in the course of October.

The bulletins of the Queen's health on the 6th and 7th of October, state that symptoms of her disease continued unaltered; but that she has enjoyed quiet sleep, and appeared refreshed.

Our lost paper mentions, that there was another afflictive conflagration at Constantinople on the 15th of August, which occasioned the destruction of some thousands of dwelling houses, with a number of Mosques and Christian Churches. This fire is stated to have been caused by the Janssaries in revenge for the massacre of the families of some of their body by the insurgents of Sivaz. Placards were posted, demanding the dismissal of the Grand Vizier and other Ministers; but the Government, it appears, displayed more than its usual firmness on this occasion. A Firmad was issued, exhorting the people to remain tranquil, and the only change made in the Ministry, was the dismissal of the Captain Pacha.

A letter from Madeira, dated the 15th of Sept. states that Lord Cochrane touched at that Island on the 27th of August, and proceeded on the same day for Columbo river.

The following is a copy of a private letter dated

Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 3.
Six o'clock P. M.

"I use the utmost possible dispatch in informing you that the most important of the business of Congress is already terminated. Yesterday at noon, at the end of the 5th Conference, the Evacuation of France by the Allied troops was agreed upon.—Count Caraman, the Ambassador of France at Vienna, was the bearer of this important and pleasing intelligence to his Sovereign. Though I heard the news at an early hour this morning, I could not obtain any details, or even learn the foundation on which it rested, until now; and was unwilling to agitate the English Public by vague rumors. The shortness of the time may plead my apology for sending you at present only a few particulars.—

The Act or the Convention for the evacuation of France is not yet signed, but the following statement may be relied upon:—The allied troops are to leave France in the course of the present month, or early in the beginning of next, at such intervals, and by such routes, as may be afterwards determined to be the most convenient to all parties. The allied powers are perfectly satisfied with the present state of France, and the securities which she offers, in her internal condition, for the preservation of the general tranquillity. They are likewise satisfied with the guarantees for the payment of the contributions. These contributions are all to be discharged in the course of nine months from the signature of the Treaty.—The first instalment is to be 25 per cent upon the whole sum; and the remainder is to be paid by equal instalments at the end of every two months. The first payment of 25 per cent will take place on the 29th of December of the present year. The house of Baring & Co. supported by their friends of the other banking houses of Europe, is the security. Mr. Baring was yesterday called to a conference, and presented satisfactory guarantees. The distribution of the sums to be contributed, I have not yet been able minutely to ascertain, but the following are the portions allotted to the greater powers:—

Russia will receive	48 millions of francs.
England	48 do
Austria about	40 do
The Netherlands	23 do
Bavaria	10 do

The remainder will be divided among the other States, in proportion to their magnitude, their sacrifices, or exertions in the common cause. The details only of the great measure now remain to be fixed; and if the same frankness and good faith prevail over the councils of the Allied Ministers, which have hitherto guided them; these cannot occupy a long time. Accordingly, the Duke of Richelieu expects to be able to return to Paris by the 15th inst. The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia will proceed in the course of a fortnight from Aix-la-Chapelle, to review their troops at Maubeuge and Sedan. The former has given up his intention of visiting Paris, till his army is on its way out of France.

The Emperor of Austria returns about the same time (that is the 15th instant,) to Vienna: so that this assembly of Monarchs, this representative Majesty of Europe; will have terminated in fifteen days a business which has engaged speculation and anxiety for three years; and will thus have shewn that the *abouchements* de Bios with whatever jealousy they are viewed are useful at least for expedition and dispatch; while the solemnity which their union confers upon the acts to which they give their sanction, may be regarded as a great guarantee of their stability. This unanimity, in a great measure of policy, gives confidence in the general tranquillity, and is calculated to dispel any other clouds that may partially darken the political horizon. AS the Sovereigns met principally to decide on the affairs of France, their personal presence will be given no longer than they are terminated. The Ministers will remain here for some time longer, to settle some other matters of less importance; but, as they are resolved not to open a door for general discussion, or to receive, like an Amphictyonic Council, the grievances of particular States, they have given, it is said, positive information to Spain, that they do not mean to entertain the question of dispute between her and Colonies. It is said however, that Cevalos; the Spanish Minister at Vienna, is coming here to try the effect of representations and persuasions. We hear, in a manner less positive, that arrangements will be proposed by the Congress, to settle the difference between Bavaria and Baden. This has been obtained, it is said, by the intervention of Austria.—I cannot longer delay the bearer to enter into further particulars."

EVACUATION OF FRANCE.

From a London Correspondent of Oct. 7.
The letter from Aix-la-Chapelle, which appeared in some of the public papers this morning, has of course excited a strong sensation.—Some persons affect to disbelieve the intelligence altogether; and think, that, although it is probable the Allied Sovereigns will come to the resolution of evacuating France, they have not yet arrived at it. For our own parts, we do not hesitate to give credit to the main fact, because we have this moment left a gentleman who quitted Aix-la-Chapelle on the evening of the 5th instant, who states that it was generally known there that the great point above referred to had been determined.

The following passage is copied from a letter which he brought with him:—

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, Oct. 3.

Eight o'clock, P. M.

"Matters will very soon be concluded here. The great point of all has been finally settled—I mean, that the Allied troops shall quit France as early as possible."

