THE MADISONIAN.

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THE MADISONIAN.

THOMAS ALLEN.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE MADISONIAN is published Tri-weekly during the sittings of Congress, and Semi-weekly during the recess, at $5 per annum. For six months, $3.

No subscription will be taken for a term short of six months; nor unless paid for *in advance*.

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Letters and communications intended for the establishment will not be received unless the *postage is paid*.

PROSPECTUS.

THE MADISONIAN will be devoted to the support of the principles and doctrines of the democratic party, as delineated by Mr. Madison, and will aim to consummate that political reform in the theory and practice of the national government, which has been repeatedly indicated by the general sufferage, as assential to the peace and prosperity of the country, and to the perfection and perpetuity of its free institutions. At this time a singular state of affairs is presented. The commercial interests of the country are overwhelmed with embarrassment; its monetary concerns are unusually disordered; every ramification of society is invaded by distress, and the social edifice seems threatened with disorganization; every ear is filled with predictions of evil and the murmurings of despondency; the general government is boldly assailed by a large and respectable portion of the people, as the direct cause of their difficulties; open resistance to the laws is publicly encouraged, and a spirit of insubordination is fostered, as a necessary defence to the pretended usurpations of the party in power; some, from whom better things were hoped, are making the "confusion worse confounded," by a headlong pursuit of extreme notions and indefinite phantoms, totally incompatible with a wholesome state of the country. In the midst of all these difficulties and embarrassments, it is feared that many of the less firm of the friends of the administration and supporters of democratic principles are wavering in their confidence, and beginning, without just cause, to view with distrust those men to whom they have been long attached, and whose elevation they have laboured to promote from honest and patriotic motives. Exulting in the anticipation of dismay and confusion amongst the supporters of the administration as the consequence of these things, the opposition are consoling themselves with the idea that Mr. Van Buren's friends, as a national party, are verging to dissolution; and they allow no opportunity to pass unimproved to give eclat to their own doctrines. They are, indeed, maturing plans for their own future government of the country, with seeming confidence of certain success.

This confidence is increased by the fact, that visionary theories, and an unwise adherence to the plan for an *exclusive metallic* currency have unfortunately carried some beyond the actual and true policy of the government; and, by impairing public confidence in the credit system, which ought to be preserved and regulated, but not destroyed, have tended to increase the difficulties under which the country is now labouring. All these seem to indicate the necessity of a new organ at the seat of government, to be established upon sound principles, and to represent faithfully, and not to dictate, the real policy of the administration, and the true sentiments, measures, and interests, of the great body of its supporters. The necessity also appears of the adoption of more conservative principles than the conduct of those seems to indicate who seek to remedy abuses by destroying the institutions with which they are found connected. Indeed some measure of contribution is deemed essential to the enhancement of our own self-respect at home, and to the promotion of the honor and credit of the nation abroad.

To meet these indications this undertaking has been instituted, and it is hoped that it will produce the effect of inspiring the timid with courage, the desponding with hope, and the whole country with confidence in the administration of its government. In this view, this journal will not seek to lead, or to follow any faction, or to advocate the views of any particular detachment of men. It will aspire to accord a just measure of support to each of the co-ordinate branches of the government, in the lawful exercise of their constitutional prerogatives. It will address itself to the understandings of men, rather than appeal to any unworthy prejudices or evil passions. It will rely invariably upon the principle, that the strength and security of American institutions depend upon the intelligence and virtue of the people.

THE MADISONIAN will not, in any event, be made the instrument of arraying the north and the south, the east and the west, in hostile attitudes towards each other, upon any subject of either general or local interest. It will reflect only that spirit and those principles of mutual concession, compromise, and reciprocal good-will, which so eminently characterized the inception, formation, and subsequent adoption, by the several States, of the constitution of the United States. Moreover, in the same hallowed spirit that has, at all periods since the adoption of that sacred instrument, characterized ITS DEFENCE BY THE PEOPLE, our press will hasten to its support at every emergency that shall arise, from whatever quarter, and under whatever guise of philanthropy, policy, or principle, the antagonist power may appear.

If, in this responsible undertaking, it shall be our good fortune to succeed to any degree in promoting the harmony and prosperity of the country, or in conciliating jealousies, and allaying the asperities of party warfare, by demeaning ourself amicably towards all; by indulging personal animosities towards none; by conducting ourself in the belief that it is perfectly practicable to differ with others in matters of principle and of expediency, without a mixture of personal unkindness or loss of reciprocal respect; and by "asking nothing that is not clearly right, and submitting to nothing that is wrong," then, and not otherwise, will the full measure of its intention be accomplished, and our primary rule for its guidance be sufficiently observed and satisfied.

This enterprize has not been undertaken without the approbation, advisement, and pledged support of many of the leading and soundest minds in the ranks of the democractic republican party, in the extreme north and in the extreme south, in the east and in the west. An association of both political experience and talent of the highest order will render it competent to carry forward the principles by which it will be guided, and make it useful as a political organ, and interesting as a journal of news. Arrangements also have been made to fix the establishment upon a substantial and permanent basis. The subscriber, therefore, relies upon the public for so much of their confidence and encouragement only as the fidelity of his press to their great national interests shall prove itself entitled to receive.

THOMAS ALLEN.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. July, 1837.

THE MADISONIAN.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

We commenced on Saturday last the publication of a weekly edition of the Madisonian, and shall issue the second number to-day. This edition will comprise a condensed report of the daily proceedings of both Houses of Congress, with all the editorial matter and much other political, statistical, financial, and miscellaneous reading comprised in the edition published every other day—filling the four sides of the sheet with reading matter, of an interesting and valuable character. This will prove a valuable acquisition, we flatter ourself, to all who would supply themselves with general information from the Capitol of the United States, in a cheap and convenient form, accessible to all. The present political period is an interesting and important one, and cannot fail to excite the attention of every one who seeks to be informed upon matters of general concern.

The price for the Madisonian, weekly, one year, is $3, payable invariably *in advance*.

December 16, 1837.

EMBASSY TO THE EASTERN COURTS OF COCHIN-CHINA, SIAM, AND MUSCAT—By E. ROBERTS, in the U. S. sloop of war Peacock, during the years 1832-'33 and '34, is just published and this day received. For sale by
dec28 F. TAYLOR.

JUST RECEIVED—
3 hhds. and 5 bbls. Whiskey,
4 bales Marseilles Almonds,
2 do English Walnuts,
2 do Filberts,
8 baskets Champaigne, Key and other brands,
3 casks Dunbar's Brown Stout, in qt. and pint bottles,
10 kegs prime Butter, Baltimore inspection,
200 Shenandoah Roll do,
Citron, Raisins, Currants, &c.
For sale low by
dec30 law3w CLEARY & ADDISON.

THE CITY OF THE SULTAN—By Miss PARDOE; and Vandalear, or Animal Magnetism, a novel in 2 volumes, is this day received and for sale by F. TAYLOR, or for circulation among the subscribers to the Waverly Circulating Library. dec28

GEMS OF BEAUTY, for 1838.—A splendid Souvenir, large folio size, just imported into New York, is this day expected, for sale by
F. TAYLOR.
Also, The Authors of England,
Pearls of the East,
Brockedon's Passes of the Alps,
Hofer's News of the Tyrol,
Winkle's Cathedral Churches,
Gems of Flora,
Illustrations of the Rhine,
Hardynge's Sketches at Home and Abroad,
Shakspeare Gallery,
Byron Gallery,
Gallery of the Graces,
And many others too numerous for an advertisement, such as beautifully illustrated editions of various favorite authors in Poetry and Prose. Illustrated Books of Travels. Books of Engravings. Drawing Books. Illustrated Albums, and nineteen different kinds of Souvenir's, English and American. All for sale at the lowest New York and Philadelphia prices. dec23

LOCK AND KEY BLANK BOOKS.—A few just received from the first lot that has reached this country from England. The lock is so sunk in the cavity of the book as to present no incumbrance whatever. Useful to the Merchant, the Banker, the Broker, the Diplomatist, or the Politician. For sale by
dec23 F. TAYLOR.

CHILDEN'S BOOKS several hundred varieties, Toy Books, Dissected Maps, Paint Boxes, Drawing Books, Purses, Pocket Books, Penknives, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Juvenile Souvenirs, Chess and Backgammon, Battledores, Bronze Inkstands, Card Racks, Fire Screens, Albums, Books of Engravings, elegantly bound and illustrated editions of favorite authors, Porcelain Slates, Ladies Work Boxes, Portfolios, Cologne and Cologne Bottles, Watch Stands, Motto Seals, Ivory and Shell Card Cases, Children's Games, and a great variety of other articles suitable for Christmas and New Year's gifts, just received, and for sale at the lowest New York and Philadelphia prices by
F. TAYLOR, Bookseller,
dec23 Immediately east of Gadsby Hotel.

PRETENSION.—A Novel, by Miss Stickney, is just received and for sale by
dec21 F. TAYLOR.

BEAVER AND MILLED CLOTHS FOR OVERCOATS.—
3 pieces Beaver Cloths, Brown and Green
6 do Blue-black and Royal Purple
5 do Superfine Milled Cloths
110 do Blue-black and Medley Cloths.
ALSO.
50 do Blue-black mixed Cassimeres
100 do Velvet, silk, and other vestings
100 do Lambs Wool Drawers and Shirts
50 dozen Woollen Socks for boots.
Any of the above Cloths or Cassimeres will be made up at the shortest notice by an experienced tailor.
Also, 50 dozen gentlemen's Evening Gloves.
dec21 3taw2w BRADLEY & CATLETT

DANAS MINERALOGY in one octavo volume containing 400 engravings, is just published and for sale by F. TAYLOR. Treating also on Chrystallography; the application of Chemistry and Mathematics to the same subject, &c.
Also, SOPWITH'S ISOMETRICAL DRAWING as applicable to Geological and Mining Plans: by T. Sopwith, Mine Surveyor, 1 volume, engravings.
Eastman's Topographical Drawing.
Philip's Introduction to Mineralogy, edited by Allan.
Morton on Fossil Organic Remains.
How to observe Geology, by De la Bache.
Grier's Mechanics and Engineers' Pocket Dictionary, and other works not enumerated on the same subject.
*** A collection of valuable books on Conchology, now on the way, are daily expected dec21

☞ *Will be published on MONDAY, January 1st, No. 2. of*
THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE
AND
DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.
FOR JANUARY, 1838.
Containing 176 pages of original matter, and a full length engraving of the Hon. W. C. Rives, from a sketch from life, by Fenderich.

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V. Foot Prints on the Sea Shore. By the author of "Twice Told Tales."
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VII. Leisure Hours at Saratoga. By the author of "Hope Leslie," "The Linwoods," &c.
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(With a full length copper-plate engraving.)
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(Introductory to the Historical Register of Southern America.)
Territory and Population of Spanish America. System of Government. The Supreme Council of the Indies. Sectional Division and Sub-division. Organization of Local Governments. The *Audiencias*. Ecclesiastical Establishment. Taxation. Commerce. Literature. General operation of the system. Separation of Louisiana. Expedition of Miranda. Admiral Popham's attempt on Buenos Ayres. Sir Samuel Auchmuty's attempt on Montevideo. Overthrow of the Bourbon Monarchy in Spain, by the Bonapartes. Effects on the Spanish American Colonies. Reverses of the Pariots in Spain, and Convocation of a General Congress. Effects on the Colonies. First attempt at self government at La Paz. Attempt at Quito. Caraccas, Carthagena, Bogota, Buenos Ayres, Chili. Convocation of a National Congress. Mexico. Attempt of the Curate Hidalgo. Revolutionary Junta under Morales.

THE MONTHLY HISTORICAL REGISTER.

History of the Extra Session—Part I.—The Senate.
Organization. Election of Speaker to the House. The President's Message. The Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, and Postmaster General. Election of Printer to the House. The Senate. System of Bills reported by the Committee on Finance. The Fourth Instalment Postponement Bill. The Merchants' Bonds Extension Bill. The Divorce Bill—Position of Parties. The Debate. The Deposite Bank Settlement Bill. The resolution against a National Bank. The New York Fire Bill. The Indian Hostilities Appropriation Bill. The Warehousing System Bill. The District Currency Bill. Miscellaneous.
Analytical Table of Yeas and Nays.
Monthly List of New Publications.
Washington—Published by Langtree & O'Sullivan. New York—L. Scott. Boston—Otis, Broaders & Co.
Orders for distribution to be sent to the publication office, corner of 10th and E streets, Washington.
ALSO,
Just published, a second edition of number one of the United States Magazine and Democratic Review, of which members of Congress desiring specimen copies for their constituents, can now be supplied to any extent.
New York Commercial, Evening Post, and Boston Morning Post, will please publish the above. dec30

THE MANUFACTURES AND MACHINERY OF GREAT BRITAIN——By P. BARTON and CHARLES BABBAGE, in one quarto volume, with many hundred engravings, exhibiting all the perfections and improvements up to this date—with an introductory view of the principles of manufactures—exhibiting the operation by which British manufactures have attained to their present state of pre-eminence, with views of their effects on the Population, Wealth and Revenue of the British Empire, is just imported and for sale by F. TAYLOR.
Also, M'Culloch's Statistics of the British Empire, in 2 octavo volumes, London, 1837, and a variety of the works of the same and of other classes of Literature and Science, (too many to enumerate,) recently imported at the most reasonable prices. dec28

TEXAS, in one volume, price 50 cents, describing the soil, productions, habits, advantages, &c., throughout those parts most interesting to American settlers, 262 pages, for sale by F. TAYLOR.
jan 6.

FIREWOOD FOR SALE.—From one to two thousand cords of the best Firewood for sale on reasonable terms, about from one to two miles from the Georgetown ferry, on the west side of the river. The wood either cut and corded, or standing, to suit purchasers Apply to J. W. Minor, Esq., at the Globe house in the vicinity, or to the subscriber in Washington city.
jan 6tf JOHN P. VAN NESS.

McCULLOCH'S COMMERCIAL DICTIONARY, latest edition, is just received, for sale by
F. TAYLOR.
Also, Loudon's Encyclopædia of Plants,
Loudon's Encyclopædia of Gardening,
Loudon's Encyclopædia of Agriculture,
Loudon's Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture, and many other valuable English editions.
jan 6.

PICK WICK CLUB.—CONCLUDED
THE Fifth volume of the Pick Wick Club is this day received, for sale by F. Taylor, or for circulation among the subscribers to the Waverly Circulating Library.
jan. 3.

LOTIUS LATINITATIS LEXICON.—In two quarto volumes. Jacobi Facciolati et Egidii Forcellini, edited by Bailey. London edition. A single copy of the above is just received by F. TAYLOR, for sale at 25 per cent below the usual price.

OHIO GAZETTEER,
WITH A MAP.
JUST PUBLISHED, and this day received for sale by F. TAYLOR.
Also, Wetmore's New Gazetteer of Missouri, with a large map, 1837,
Sherwood's New Gazatteer of Georgia, with a large map, 1837,
Peck's New Gazetteer of Illinois, 1837. Illinois in 1837, with map,
Gordon's New Gazetteer of the State of N. York, 1 octavo volume,
Martin's Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia, 1 octavo volume,
Large map of Florida, taken from the documents in the land office at Tallahassee,
Large maps of Mississippi and Alabama, just engraved from the U. S. surveys, in the General Land Office, Washington city. Visit to Texas 1 vol.
Large new maps of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin &c., exhibiting the sections.
Davenport's New Gazetteer, 471 closely printed large octavo pages, handsomely bound with many engravings, price $1 50.
New Geographical Dictionary, containing 304 closely printed pages, price 87 cents, and very many other works of the same class of literature,
At the lowest prices in every case.
jan 3.

THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN,
DEVOTED TO THE PROMOTION OF JUST VIEWS IN LITERATURE, HUMANITY, LIBERTY, POLITICS, AFRICAN COLONIZATION, AND RELIGION.
THE REV. R. R. GURLEY, EDITOR.
The undersigned propose to establish in the City of Washington, under the editorial direction of the Rev. R. R. Gurley, a weekly paper, adapted to promote just views in MORALS, MANNERS, GOVERNMENT, AND RELIGION, and which, separate from the selfish conflicts of ambition, and the uncharitable controversies of sectarianism, shall contribute to unite all patriots and Christians in the accomplishment of objects for the good of our country, the benefit of humanity, and the glory of God. It will be our endeavor, through the aid of our able and efficient editor, to make this journal worthy of the patronage of the American People. The cause of AFRICAN COLONIZATION will be advocated as meriting the united, immediate, earnest, and liberal support of this nation. A summary of General Intelligenne will be given weekly; and, during the session, a condensed report of the proceedings of both Houses of Congress, and a brief view of Public Affairs. In fine, no means will be neglected, of presenting to the Public, through the columns of the Statesman, such information, facts and arguments, on the topics which most occupy the minds of the wise and good in this country and age, as may tend to advance the great cause of human improvement and happiness, and render this journal in every respect, a valuable Family Newspaper.
CONDITIONS.
THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN will be published in the City of Washington, every Friday morning, on an imperial sheet, at $3 per annum, payable in advance. Individuals transmitting the amount for five or more papers shall receive them at $2 50 each, per annum.
The first number will be issued in the first week in February, 1838.
☞ All communications relating to subscriptions, and the financial affairs of this journal, to be addressed to Etter and Bayne, publishers of the Christian Statesman, Washington City, D. C.; those relating to the editorial department, to the Rev. R. R. Gurley, editor, &c.
JOSEPH ETTER,
WILLIAM H. BAYNE.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, January 1, 1838.
dec 30-tf

LADY BLESSINGTON'S MAGNIFICENT ANNUAL.—GEMS OF BEAUTY, displayed in a series of 12 highly finished engravings of The Passions, from designs by E. T. Parris, Esq., executed under the superintendence of Mr. Charles Heath, with fanciful illustrations in verse, by the Countess of Blessington. One splendid volume, imperial quarto, superbly bound in rich figured silk, and gilt Turkey morocco, in a variety of styles. The exquisite taste of the fair editress is conspicuous in the perfection of this beautiful annual; the illustrations, which include a wider range of subjects than those of last year, have never been equalled for high finish and delicacy of execution, and the general style of binding, and "getting up," is such as to give it a decided superiority over every other publication of the season.
THE AUTHORS OF ENGLAND, a series of Medallion Portraits of modern literary characters, engraved from the works of British artists, by Achille Collas, with illustrative notices by Henry F. Chorley—one splendid royal quarto volume, richly bound.
FLORA'S GEMS, or the choicest Treasures of the Parterre, containing 12 bouquets of flowers, drawn and colored in the most finished and delicate style, so as to equal first rate drawings, with poetical illustrations, by Miss L. A. Twamley. Imperial quarto, richly and appropriately bound in green and gold.
PEARLS FROM THE EAST, or Beauties of Lalla Rookh, designed by Fanny Corbaux, drawn on stone by Louisa Corbaux, containing 12 splendid illustrations, on tinted paper, or may be had superbly colored under the artist's inspection. Imperial quarto.
FLOWERS OF LOVELINESS—Twelve groups of female figures, emblematic of Flowers, forming an assemblage of female beauty, designed by various artists, with poetical illustrations, by L. E. L. Imperial quarto, handsomely bound in moreen.
THE BOOK OF GEMS, 1838. The Poets and Artists of Great Britain, edited by S. C. Hall. Third volume, completing the work, and containing specimens and memoirs of the modern poets of Great Britain, and 43 exquisite illustrations. 1 vol. 8vo.
The same work for 1837 and 1836, although probably one of the most attractive books in existence.
Also, over twenty Souvenirs, of various kinds not enumerated above, English Bibles of all sizes, superb Prayer Books, Drawing Books, and Albums, in great variety. Books of Engravings of many different kinds, Gold Pencil Cases, Portfolios in splendid binding, Ladies' writing desks, Ladies' work boxes, Bronze Inkstands, Motto Seals, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Colored Toy Books.
Books for young People, Juvenile Souvenirs. &c. &c. with many other articles suitable for the present season, in the greatest variety and all at the lowest prices, for sale by F. TAYLOR,
At the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel. jan. 6.

KANT'S METAPHYSICS OF ETHICS, in one volume, translated from the German, is just published and for sale by F. TAYLOR.
Also, Tenneman's Manual of the History of Philosophy.
Sir James Mackintosh's History of the Progress of Ethical Philosophy.
Introduction to the History of Philosophy, translated from the French of Victor Cousin, Professor of Philosophy and Literature at Paris.
Brown on Cause and Effect.
Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind.
The Works of Locke, Blair, Dugald Stewart, Reid, Beattie, &c., together with other works of the same class of Literature, all at the lowest prices. jan 6.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.—We have for sale—
50 pieces ingrain carpeting, which we will sell low.
50 do Brussels.
62 do 5-4, 6-4, 10-4, and 12-4 Linen Sheetings.
100 do 7-4, 8-4 Barnsly Diapers.
8-4, 10-4 and 20 4 fine Table Cloths.
Napkins to match.
1 bale Russia Diaper.
1 bale wide Crash.
Also, 50 Marseilles Quilts.
BRADLEY & CATLETT.
Sep. 9—3tw2w

HISTORY OF ROME—Translated from the German of Heeren and Schlosser, 1 vol. 8vo., is just published and for sale by F. TAYLOR.

LOVE.

This extraordinary disease is thus learnedly described by Samuel Davis, a Poet of 1590.

Love is a sickness full of woes,
All remedies refusing,
A plant that most with cutting grows,
Most barren with best using.
Why so?
More we enjoy it, more it dies;
If not enjoy'd, it silent cries,
Heigh ho!

Love is a torment of the mind,
A tempest everlasting;
And Jove hath made it of a kind
Not well, nor full, nor fasting.
Why so?
More we enjoy it, more it dies;
If not enjoy'd, it silent cries
Heigh ho!

EPIGRAM.

Maria's like a clock, they say,
Unconscious of her beauty,
She regulates the live long day,
Exact in every duty.

If this be true, such self command,
Such well directed powers,
Oh! may her little minute hand,
Become a hand of hours.

From the Gentleman's Magazine.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH AND SERVICES OF
COMMODORE CHARLES STEWART,
Of the Navy of the United States.

The position of Commodore CHARLES STEWART has been, for many years, one of great distinction. His name and services are associated with many leading events in which the glory of his country, and his own fame, are blended. To find materials for a brief memoir of this distinguished citizen, we have had recourse to biographical sketches of his compatriots, the official documents, and to history. It is not our purpose to enter into a minute and biographical detail of Commodore STEWART's eventful life, but to give to his fellow citizens a summary of his public services.

CHARLES STEWART was born in the city of Philadelphia, on the twenty-eighth of July, 1778, the month after the British army evacuated the city. His parents were natives of Ireland. It was his misfortune to lose his father before he had attained his second year. He was the youngest of eight children. On the death of his father, his mother was left, in the midst of the revolution, with four children to provide for, and which a limited means for their support and education. Being a woman of talents and great energy, she was not found wanting in this arduous task.

At the age of thirteen Charles sought and found employment in the merchant service, in which he gradually rose, through the several grades, from the situation of cabin boy, to the command of an Indiaman; and here, in the full tide of successful mercantile enterprise, he relinquished all that he had toiled for, and offered himself to the services of his country. On the ninth of March, 1798, he was commissioned Lieutenant in the Navy of the United States, and received orders to join the frigate United States, then in command of commodore John Barry. He continued in this ship until July, 1800. Part of this time the frigate was employed in the West Indies, to look after and restrain the French privateers, and to protect our commerce against their depredations, in which service she was eminently successful. In the latter part of the year the frigate was engaged in transporting the commissioners for treating with France to that country, and was thus deprived of the opportunity which, under other circumstances, might have led to other and higher honors.

On the sixteenth of July, 1800, Lieutenant Stewart was appointed to the command of the United States schooner Experiment, of twelve guns, in which he sailed on a cruise to the West Indies, having under his command those distinguished officers Porter, Caldwell, and Tripp. Arriving on the station assigned him, he fell in with, on the night of September the first, the French armed schooner Deux Amis, (Two Friends) of eight guns, and brought her to action, which terminated in ten minutes: the Deux Amis having struck her colors, she was sent to the United States for condemnation. Being short of water, he proceeded to Prince Rupert's Bay, in the Island of Dominica, and while there, watering his vessel, his Britannic Majesty's ship ——, Captain Nash, accompanied by his Majesty's ship Siam, Captain Matson, arrived, and anchored, soon after which, Lieutenant Stewart received a letter from a citizen of the United States, named Amos Seeley, stating that he had been impressed on board the British ship Siam, and claiming an interference for his release. Although Lieutenant Stewart's power was inadequate enforce his demand for the surrender of Seeley, the two ships mounting twenty guns each, his patriotic heart could not withstand the appeal of his countryman, and, prompted by that chivalry and patriotism which were destined to blaze out in after life so gloriously, he resolved on opening a correspondence with the British captain, for the release of Seeley. A polite note was addressed by Lieutenant Stewart, to the senior officer, conveying the request that Amos Seeley might be transferred from his Majesty's ship Siam to the schooner under his command: that he might be restored to his family and his home. The British captain demurred, but in answer requested a personal interview, wherein he remarked to Lieutenant Stewart, that the war in which his Majesty was engaged was arduous; that the difficulty of obtaining men for his numerous fleets and ships of war was great, and that he should encounter great hazard of being censured by his government should he lessen his force by yielding up his men; urging, moreover, that the example would be injurious to the service. Lieutenant Stewart replied, in substance, that the British officers had too long trampled on the rights and liberties of his countrymen, and it was high time they had learned to respect the rights and persons of an independent nation; that, whatever power his Majesty claimed over his own subjects, he had no right to exercise it over a people who had forced him to acknowledge their independence; that to resume this power was to belie his own solemn act, and practice a deception on the world. It was stated in answer, that Seeley was impressed in England as an Englishman; to which, Lieutenant Stewart replied—"Then prove him so, and I have done; but if you cannot, I am prepared to prove him a citizen of the United States." Whereupon, it was agreed to surrender him; and Seeley was put on board the schooner.

The Experiment, having obtained her supply of water, left the Bay, and continued her cruise under the lee of Barbuda. At daylight on the thirtieth of September, two sails were discovered, bearing down on the Experiment, with all sail set, and English colors hoisted. The Experiment continued laying too, with the British signal of the day flying, until they approached within gun-shot, when, finding one to be a brig of war of eighteen guns, and the other a three-masted schooner of fourteen guns, and that they would not answer the signal, Lieutenant Stewart determined to retreat from such superior force, and avail himself of any opportunity that might offer for cutting off one of those vessels. It was soon discovered that the Experiment could outsail them, and after a fruitless chase of two hours, on the wind, they gave up pursuit, hoisted French colors, fired a gun of defiance to windward, and kept their vessels off before the wind. He, being now satisfied of their character and force, manœuvred to gain their wake to windward, and thus became the pursuing vessel in his turn. Sail was crowded on the Experiment, and at about eight o'clock at night she came up with the three masted schooner, (then the sternmost vessel,) and taking a position on her larboard quarter, poured in a broadside. In a few minutes the three-masted schooner struck her colors, and surrendered to the Experiment. She proved to be the French national schooner Diana, of fourteen guns, commanded by Captain Perandeau; Lieutenant de Vaisseau, with a detachment of thirty invalid soldiers, and a crew of sixty-five men, and General Rigaud, on board, on his way to France, under the convoy of the brig of war, which made her escape, and got into Saint Bartholomew.—This prize was despatched to the United States, under command of Lieutenant James R. Caldwell, and was restored to the French under an article of the treaty, but the captors were compensated by the government for this vessel, as others were in many cases.

After disposing of the prisoners at St. Christopher, Lieutenant Stewart continued on his cruising ground, and recaptured a number of American vessels which had been taken by the French, and thus rescued a considerable amount of valuable commerce from the grasp of their privateers—amongst which was the brig Zebra, of Baltimore, captured by the Flambeau privateer, of sixteen guns, and in her company at the time; the wind was so light, and the day so nearly over before he could approach, that he could only cut off the Zebra, and the Flambeau made her escape, under cover of the night, reached Guadaloupe.

On the sixteenth of November, at midnight, he fell in with an armed vessel, and after repeatedly hailing and requesting her to heave-to that a boat might board her for the purpose of ascertaing her character, and receiving no answer or other satisfaction, he determined to bring her to action, and to try his force to compel a compliance. The vessel kept up a running fight with great spirit and determination, for forty minutes, when she became so cut up and crippled by the Experiment's fire, that she was obliged to strike and submit to be boarded. She proved to be the Louisia Bridger, of Bermuda, carrying eight nine-pounders, with a stout crew of Bermudians. She was so much cut up that the officers and crew of the Experiment were occupied until three o'clock next day in repairing her damages; having two shot through her bottom, she was almost in a sinking condition, and when Lieutenant Porter boarded her, was found to have four feet of water in the hold. After putting her in the best repair that circumstances admitted, Lieutenant Stewart dismissed her on her cruise. The Experiment had only one killed (the boatswain) and two wounded slightly. The wind, during the action, was strong and squally, and the Experiment careened so much, that Lieutenant Stewart, to enable his guns to be sufficiently depressed, found it necessary to cut three inch planks into short lengths, and put them under the trucks of the gun carriages, to raise the guns sufficiently from the lower port sills.

On the return of the Experiment to St. Christopher, Commodore Truxton ordered Lieut. Stewart to proceed with a convoy from Martinique to the Island of St. Thomas, and thence to Curacoa, to look for the United States brig Pickering, and frigate Insurgent, but nothing could be heard of those vessels at that place; they had both foundered in the equinoxial gale, with a store ship under their care, and all hands perished. On leaving Curacoa, the Experiment was ordered to proceed to Norfolk. Standing in for the Mona passage, early in the morning, a vessel was discovered in distress, and beating on the reef off Saona Island. On nearing her, many persons were discovered to be on board. After anchoring the Experiment at a safe distance from the reef, he despatched Lieut. Porter with the boats to their relief, who, with much difficulty and danger from the breakers on the reef, succeeded in rescuing from destruction about sixty women and children, with several men of the vessel's crew. They were the families of the most respectable inhabitants of St. Domingo, flying from the seige of that city by the blacks. They had been on the rocks for two days, without any thing to eat or drink; and at the time of their rescue, only a small portion of the quarter deck was above water. After the sailors had recovered as much of the property as they could, by diving into the vessel's hold, the Experiment proceeded to the city of St. Domingo with the rescued persons, where they were all landed the next day, and restored to their friends. Their gratitude was unbounded, and the Experiment was most liberally furnished, gratis, with every refreshment the place afforded. The President of St. Domingo wrote a letter of thanks to the President of the United States (Mr. Jefferson) of which the following is a copy:

Translation of a Letter from Don Joaquin Garcia, Governor of the Spanish port of St. Domingo, to the President of the United States.

SIR: The great humanity (the offspring of a magnanimous breast) of a military officer of the United States, deserves the greatest applause and consideration from me and my whole nation. It was displayed in his recent conduct towards two numerous families who were removing from this city to Porto Rico, and composed of many small children and ladies of quality.

This officer is Charles Stewart, Esq., captain of the armed schooner Experiment, who, whilst the accidents of the sea threatened to overwhelm him, observed that near the Island of Saona, a schooner, with a multitude of women and children, cried out for help to save themselves from becoming the unhappy victims of the tempest, or of the want of nautical skill in Captain Christian Graneman, a Dane, who, in the hardness of his heart, strove to save his person and effects, by going on shore and leaving so many human creatures exposed to the turbulence of the waves, an extremity which presented to them a near prospect of death.

This brave and generous officer, his crew, and all under his command, impelled by humanity, alertly strove to save these wretched ladies, and succeeded. A few moments after their safety was accomplished, the schooner sank. Amid thanks, vows, and lamentations, this worthy officer learnt that captain Christian was on the mountain of Saona, with his effects. Without neglecting the ladies, he endeavored to secure a wretch, who ought not to live among mankind. This he effected, and, through the humanity of the ladies, used no greater severity towards him than to take him on board and bring him, well secured, to this capital. He treated the ladies with the greatest courtesy, accommodating them with his cabin, his table, and every convenience.

They have requested me to communicate these circumstances to your Excellency, and that in their names, I should present to you their cordial thanks, assuring you that it is an action which will remain forever impressed on their hearts. For myself, and in the name of my nation, and of all who know of the occurrence, worthy of so cultivated a nation and of an officer of the United States, I present you my thanks with that sincerity which belongs to my character; and I shall have the honor to render an account of it to my master, the king of Spain, in order that such an action may redound to the honor of this officer, of his flag, and of all his brave and generous crew. God preserve you many years,

May it please your Excellency,

JOAQUIN GARCIA.

Santa Domingo, Jan. 21, 1801.

On the arrival of the Experiment, in 1801, at Norfolk, she was sold out of the service, under the act of Congress fixing the Naval Establishment. Lieutenant Stewart was amongst the thirty-six lieutenants retained under that law, and was placed in charge of the frigate Chesapeake, in ordinary, at Norfolk. In the following year, 1802, he joined the United States frigate Constellation, as first officer of Captain Murray, who was ordered to the Mediterranean to blockade Tripoli, then at war with the United States. This was a short cruise of one year, and afforded no opportunity for the ship or officers to distinguish themselves. On her return to the United States, Lieutenant Stewart was placed in command of the brig Siren, then being built at Philadelphia, and received orders to superintend her. Her equippment was effected in seven days after she was launched when she sailed for the Mediterranean to join the command of Commodore Preble. She was engaged giving protection to our commerce by convoy, and conveying Consular presents to the Dey of Algiers. The squadron rendezvoused at Syracuse, in the island of Sicily. From that place the Siren was engaged in the expedition sent under Lieutenant Stewart to destroy the frigate Philadelphia, which had grounded off the harbor of Tripoli, and was surrendered to the Bashaw. Lieutenant Decatur was sent in the Intrepid, ketch, with seventy volunteers, to board and burn the frigate, which he accomplished in the most gallant manner; and with the aid of the Siren's boats, under Lieutenant Caldwell, effected his retreat out of the harbor. After this successful expedition, the Siren, Lieut. Stewart, with the Vixen, Enterprise and Nautilus under his command, were employed in a rigid blockade of the city of Tripoli and the adjacent harbors. During this period, the Greek ship, Catapoliana, and the British brig, Scourge, of twelve guns, were captured by the Siren, for a violation of the blockade. The ship was restored to the Greeks, and the brig put into the service of the United States by Commodorn Preble. During this blockade, Lieutenant Stewart frequently led in the vessels of the blockade to the attack of the batteries and flotilla, to accustom the officers and men to the enemy's fire, and to force the Tripolitans to expend their ammunition; and on one occasion, they attacked and destroyed two batteries the enemy had erected to the westward of the city, for the protection their coasing trade.

On the first of August, 1804, Commodore Preble arrived off Tripoli with the frigate Consitution, two bomb or mortar vessels, and six gun-boats—united with the Siren and Argus, brigs of eighteen guns, and the Nautilus, Vixen, and Enterprise, schooners of twelve guns, he determined to attack the town, flotilla, and batteries of Tripoli. On the third, the wind proving favorable, at meridian the signal was made to prepare for battle, when the whole force, forming a line ahead, led on by the brig Siren, Lieutenant Stewart, advanced to the attack, and when within reach of the enemy's fire, the gun-boats were cast off; and immediately boarded the gun-boats of Tripoli, twenty of which were moored in a line, outside of the reef which formed the harbor. Three of them were carried, and brought off under cover of the vessels of war, and added to the American squadron. On this occasion were issued the following

GENERAL ORDERS.

The gallant behavior of the officers, seamen and marines of the squadron, in the action of yesterday with the enemy's batteries, gunboats, and corsairs, claim from the Commodore, the warmest approbation and praise he can bestow.

Captain Stewart of the Siren, Captain Hull of the Argus, and Captain Smith of the Vixen, will please to accept the Commodore's thanks, for the gallant manner in which they brought their vessels into action, and their prompt obedience to signals, particularly that to cover gun-boats and prizes.

Captain Somers will please to accept the Commodore's thanks for the gallant conduct displayed by him in attacking five of the enemy's gun-boats within musket shot of the batteries, and obliging them to retreat after a warm conflict.

The very distinguished judgment and intrepidity of Captain Decatur in leading his division of gun-boats into action, in boarding, capturing and bringing out from under the batteries, two of their gun-boats, each of superior force, is particularly gratifying to the Commodore, and Captain Decatur will be pleased to accept his thanks.