

Minutes of evidence, he had better mention the page.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

#### PORTUGAL.

##### Proclamation of the Provisional Junta, to the Portuguese Nation.

PORTUGUESE!—The Provisional Junta of the Supreme Government now, more than ever, has occasion to address you with sincerity and frankness. It would not be necessary in your eyes to justify the motives of the resolutions taken, and the arduous labours it has enthusiastically undertaken in your cause and the salvation of our beloved country.—The purity of its intentions, the regularity of its proceedings, its firmness in sustaining those promises given, and the unceasing watchfulness with which it has laboured to complete the grand edifice of Public Organization, must be already known to you.

The Lisbon Governors, as soon as informed of the occurrences in the Northern Provinces, and of the ardent enthusiasm so rapidly spreading, pondered on the state of public opinion, and the effects of our demands, and only when they learnt that the two Generals of Tras los Montes and Beira, had mutually joined with a view to suppress the national feeling, to rivet the chains of the people, and retain them in the extreme abjection and misery in which they were already sunk, did they awaken from their lethargy, and dared to proclaim that a million of Portuguese, who aimed at being happy, were rebels to their King; that a Junta which upheld such incontestable rights, was intrusive; that their useful and glorious labours were an overflow of public order; that the Cortes could only be convened by the King, and that the whole nation ought in silence to await the measures so often demanded and promised, and as often refused.

We could not for a moment suppose that the Lisbon Governors expected by such absurd principles and capacious phrases to disunite Portuguese, arm them against each other, and to our distresses add that of a civil war.—They are men, and in the human breast such a vile project could not be harbored. This, however, would be the inevitable consequence of their rash plans, if in the minds of Portuguese, the sacred ties of nature, religion, and of patriotism did not exercise all their influence.

The Junta was not alarmed at these specious measures of the Lisbon Governors, because it knows your hearts and its firm in its principles. Its members are not rebels against their King, because they love him, and have sworn to fix and maintain the independence and glory of his throne, which the governors of the kingdom had depreciated by their inept administration, and allowed to be undermined by odious parties. It is not intrusive, because it was established by the unanimous voice of a numerous people, who wished to escape from inevitable ruin. It does not subvert public order; this it rather restores. But, why seek to explain to you what you already know from your own observations? The Junta will go on firmly, and you have yourselves already seen the happy effects of its constancy.—The brave troops of Tras los Montes and Beira have successively left their generals, and are already united in the cause we have sworn to defend. General Silveira himself has taken the oath to this same cause. The inhabitants of the three Northern Provinces have also been enabled to declare their sentiments without disguise, and are about to march to meet their brethren, who with equal enthusiasm await their coming.

The Lisbon Governors are not ignorant of the last events, so contrary to their hopes, and much opposed to the retention of their power and administration. Now, however, they recur to another more insidious, though equally useless artifice in order to alienate your minds, and persuade you that through them you will find remedies for the public misfortunes. They tell you they are about to convene the Cortes, by particular instructions they have from the King our Lord, for urgent cases.

Mark well, illustrious Portuguese! On the 20th of August, no one had the power to convene the Cortes but the King.—The people who demanded them were rebels. Then there were hopes of turning public opinion, of suppressing the general feeling and of sowing discord.—On the 2d of Sept. the Lisbon Governors had received particular instructions to convene the Cortes in urgent cases.—And what greater urgency could there be than public misfortune, so long felt and lamented? What greater urgency than the demands of the nation, so often and in so many ways repeated, in private and in public? What greater urgency than the fatal division of Portuguese into three well known parties and never suppressed by the Lisbon Governors! What greater urgency than the cry of a whole province, that raises itself from the abyss into which it had been plunged? Yet this province then was rebellious, because hopes were still entertained of suppressing and devastating. The general cry was then the voice of insubordination, and as such was to be punished and suppressed. The misfortunes of the country did not touch their hearts, because they were not heard or felt in their stately and luxurious palaces.

Now, however, they themselves wish to convene the Cortes; but in what manner? For what purpose? With what intentions? Is it, perchance, to see things regulated by justice, and consequently their power diminished? Is it to remedy the malversation of the administrators of the public revenue, and to benefit national agriculture, industry and commerce? Is it to revive our ruined navy? Is it to establish just laws, capable of maintaining peace among the people, and securing their rights, such as will suppress abuses and crimes nearly exterminated among us; such as will restore public order and establish our rights on a fixed and permanent basis? Is it to define the sacred rights of the nation, and trace out the just limits of power and obedience? Is it, finally, in order to give us a stable Constitution, such as we require, one that will be a rampart of public liberty, and the solid foundation of our just throne?

Al! no—do not deceive yourselves, Portuguese! If these were the intentions of the Lisbon Governors, long ago they would have been performed, for it is long since our wants have reached their climax. They themselves now acknowledge that the King's instructions provided for this, in urgent cases. Did not public misery suffice?

They tell us they are about to establish a Committee of chosen persons to consult

on the method of convening and holding the Cortes. Persons chosen by them, and possessing their confidence! Persons under their influence! Persons who certainly will spin out their labours till the time when the nation is involved in discord, when the public ardour and enthusiasm are extinguished—when a foreign army possibly may have come to subjugate us, and render our chains more heavy; till, finally, through measures of rigor and severity, the wishes of the people may be eluded, and the nation again plunged into a still deeper abyss.

No, illustrious Portuguese!—No valiant national troops!—do not suffer yourselves to be deceived.—You already know what you have to expect from the pompous promises of the Lisbon Governors.—They who till now have been indifferent to your sufferings, will then forwardly continue the same. They who till now broke their own promises, and destroyed all hopes, will not change their system in three days. The tyrannical despotism that succeeds in suppressing or weakening the first efforts of liberty, always becomes more heavy and more audacious. Firmness and constancy are the virtues your country now requires of you. Firmness and constancy are the virtues which will crown our projects with success; and of these the Junta will give you the most signal example, pledging to spill the last drop of their blood in your service, and bury themselves under the ruins of public liberty, or succeed.

LONDON, Sept. 8, 1820. (Signatures.)  
LONDON, Sept. 24.—The intelligence of the last two days has been much more important than may at first appear. The state of one important business amongst ourselves, renders us in a degree insensible to the actual nature and consequences of what is passing around us. It is only under these circumstances that we could forget that three revolutions are actually in progress in the continental nations, and that a general, not to say an universal, spirit is now current, which menaces to enkindle another war in Europe.—We hope, and indeed most confidently believe, that it is not at present within the intentions of our ministers to suffer the British government to become embroiled with any of the parties on this occasion; and we do believe that every British minister, not excepting Lord Castlereagh, is so well aware of the ill effects of war upon our trade and industry—they all, we presume, know too well that the very utmost resources of the country could not support another such of those after-reckonings as always follow upon the conclusion of war.

[Bell's Messenger.]  
We find in the late London paper, an article dated Frankfurt, September 20, which says, that on the 9th of that month the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, Count G. Lowinski, communicated the following important declaration to Prince Camille, charged by the court of Naples with an extraordinary mission to the Emperor Alexander.

[N. Y. Com. Ad.]  
"MY PRINCE—I hasten to announce to you that I have just received orders from my Court, in answer to the extraordinary message, which I had transmitted to it. The Emperor, my master, is united with his illustrious Allies, by the tie of friendship, and by the most intimate friendship, and by a confidence so much the more important, as the restoration of social order, which was the first motive for this alliance, is now become the essential object of it. His Imperial Majesty cannot, in any case, depart from the line which is marked out to him by his engagements. Any insubordinate step, any disposition, which would have the slightest appearance of a liberty to choose for himself, [appearance of initiative] would be a deviation from that rule, which alone guides the policy of the Imperial Cabinet.—His Imperial Majesty would now less than ever permit a deviation from an object so important, and of such general interest, as the present state of affairs in the kingdom of the two Sicilies. That critical state of things has too urgent claims to unanimity and general concord among the guardians of European order and government, to enable his majesty to decide by anticipation, upon the measures which may ultimately be adopted. For these reasons, which I have the honor to state to you, my Prince, the Emperor, my master, cannot recognize the mission with which your are charged by your Government to his Majesty, neither under the prescribed diplomatic forms, nor confidentially.—The relations which I have had the honor to have with you, entitle you to high personal consideration. I beg your acceptance of my sentiments of esteem, &c."

(Signed) "Count GOLOWSKI."  
Vienna, Sept. 8, 1820.

Tripani, near Palermo, still resists the Palermians, and expects reinforcements from Naples. The Prince of Villa Franca is the chief of the revolutionists at Palermo, and the Prince of St. Catald is gone to reduce Tripani before the arrival of reinforcements.

It appears that the cities of Tripani, Syracuse, Messina and Catania have accepted the constitution of Naples, and have determined to resist the usurpation of the junta at Palermo, who insist upon a free constitution. It is supposed that the army of the Junta is 70,000 strong.

Ltters received at Venice state, that the army of the Grand Seigneur had defeated the army of the Pachia of Janina, who had lost the greater part of his forces, and was obliged to take refuge in the mountains with a few followers. His treasures, estimated at thirty millions of piastres, he had shut up in a tower at Janina, defended by a hundred edgewise of cannon. We think it more probable that he will shut himself up in the same place, for where a man's treasure is, there will his heart be also.

John Cole, a schoolmaster of Essex, aged 66, while viewing the late eclipse of the sun, with his right eye, he being stone blind of the left, was suddenly restored to sight.

A showman at Cologne, exhibiting a small menagerie of animals, was in the habit of putting his head in the mouth of a young lion, who at last became displeased with the familiarity, and tore the unfortunate showman to pieces.

Poland.—The Dutch mail supplies us with the Speech delivered by the Emperor Alexander to the Polish Diet on the 18th ult. which, instead of affording any hope, that his Majesty meditated the generous purpose which report had recently ascribed to him, of re-establishing Poland, in its integrity, as an independent State, distinctly states, as the basis of any benefits which are to be conferred on its inhabitants, the perpetuity of their union with Russia. He talks, indeed, to

the Poles of christian morality, and truth and error, with all the mystical obscurity of a disciple of Madam Krudener. But he finishes with displaying the cloven foot. He roundly tells them of his determination to root out the seeds of destruction as soon as they appear, and that he will never negotiate about his principles, nor submit to consent to any thing that may oppose them; which being interpreted, means, that the slightest effort to recover their independence, will be visited with sudden vengeance; and that having, by outwitting the Congress of Vienna, once got them within his grasp, he is firmly resolved that no future negotiation shall ever tear them from it.

The Silver Mines of Peru.—The Lima Gazette and private letters that have been received to the end of May last, speak in very favourable terms of the progress now making in the mining speculations carried on there, with the assistance of individuals from this country. A few years ago, a cargo of steam-engines and other machinery was shipped for Lima, for the purpose of draining the mines of Pasco, in the neighborhood of that city. This great work it appears, is now nearly accomplished, and chiefly through the indefatigable perseverance and public spirit of Don Pedro Abadia and his friends, who have since patronized another undertaking, of a still more important nature—namely, the smelting of the hard ores, whose composition resists the process of amalgamation, and which on this account have, till now, been considered useless, the art of smelting having been hitherto unknown in that country. It appears that in the steam engine concern the improvement had been so great, that the contribution to the Company, which in the month of July last did not exceed 200 cargoes or mule-loads of ore per month, had increased in the month of November following to upwards of 1500 cargoes weekly. This success had excited hopes of very extensive future advantages. Among these are some which were not anticipated in the great saving of human life—that it will prevent many hundreds (perhaps thousands) of the Indians perishing yearly from the effluvia emitted by some of those ores, in the miserable and inefficient attempts to render them available.

Sovereigns were bought up on Friday in the city to a considerable amount, at a premium of 3 half pence, for the purpose of being sent to Ireland, to meet the exigencies of that country, and supply a deficiency in the circulating medium.—The recent failure of several banks in the south of Ireland, the caution of others, the timidity of the people in taking country bank notes, and the necessary reduction of its issues by the Bank of Ireland, for the purpose of making preparations for the redemption of cash payments, have all conspired to reduce the quantity of the circulation in Ireland, and its comparative value has been thereby so much increased, that Bank of England notes are at a discount in Ireland. The necessary consequence therefore is, that gold must flow into that country for the purposes even of ordinary traffic.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—We received Frankfurt papers to the 23d inst. last night. They throw no light on the intentions of the Allied Powers, or the movements of their troops; but they contain a document of considerable importance to the commercial world. It is a copy of the statutes adopted by the Association for the Encouragement of National Manufactures established in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, but extending through seven other German States. It will be seen that one of the chief provisions binds the members of this Association, from the 1st of October, to purchase scarcely any articles but those that are of home manufacture. A list of those articles is given, and it is of so comprehensive a nature, that should the regulation be generally attended to, and duly enforced, there would be an end of all trade with those countries. It is singular that such measures should be proposed and adopted in Germany at the very time when we are preparing to renounce our ancient policy, and have instituted a solemn parliamentary inquiry to ascertain the practicability of abandoning the system of exclusion or high protecting duties, and throwing our trade open to all nations.

A dinner was held at the Crown & Anchor Tavern, on the 2d of October, to celebrate the triumph of civil liberty in Spain, Naples Sicily and Portugal. Sir Robert Wilson in the chair. The names of 122 stewards are published. Among them are the Duke of Leicester, Sir F. Baring, Mr. Bennett, M. P. Mr. Denman, M. P.

The British have ordered a small squadron of observation to Lisbon, Marshal Beresford probably arrived at Lisbon in September, in the Venizuela, from the Brazils.

A new conspiracy in the Ionian Islands against the English has been detected. Accounts from Madrid of the 10th ultimo state that the Spanish Bishops, who had assumed a part of the power of the Inquisition in prohibiting the circulation of certain works, had been forbidden by a decree of the king, from exercising any such functions.

A preacher at the Methodist connexion, who on Friday last from Holbeck, in Lincolnshire, with a young lady of considerable fortune and they are supposed to have fled for Gretna Green.

"Every thing is now reversed from former times," says the Paris Journal des Modes, "in the male attire. They formerly wore large coats and tight breeches, now they wear wide pantaloons and tight coats. Formerly they wore boots up to the knees and shod with iron; now they wear only half boots, the soles of which are as soft as gloves. Formerly they wore black waistcoats and white shirts; now they wear white waistcoats and black cravats, which are made to fall low down and form a frill."

The will of the late Mr. West, president of the Royal Academy was proved in Doctor Commons on the 18th of September. The effects are sworn under three hundred pounds only! The whole of the real and personal estate is given to his two sons Raphael Tamar West and Benjamin West, who are also executors. It is dated the 20th of July, 1819.

WEST INDIES.  
FROM ST. DOMINGO.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Captain Mason, of the scho. Weymouth, in 22 days from Port au Prince, has furnished some particulars of the disasters by the gale at that place on the 20th September. Three American vessels were entirely lost outside the harbor, and great damage was done to the Coffee plantations in the neighborhood.

He also informs, that the emperor CHRISTOPHE died on the 5th July last, and that the circumstance had been kept secret till this time, by his family, with a

view, it is said, of placing his son on the throne. A revolt, however, had taken place among the troops, and the secret was let out. A body of 6,000 troops at St. Marks had sent a detachment to Port au Prince, asking protection of the President Boyer, who was astonished at the intelligence, and would not believe it till he had sent one of his aids to ascertain the fact. The officer returned with a full confirmation of the news, and Boyer immediately set off, put himself at the head of the revolted troops, and entered St. Marks at the head of 18,000 men in triumph. Active measures were taken to fit out all the armed vessels at Port au Prince, and it was believed the President would subjugate the territory of his old enemy without any difficulty.

Extract of a letter received at New York.  
"PORT AU PRINCE, OCT. 10.  
"A few days since we received the news of the death of Christophe and the revolt of his troops at St. Marks, and at a strong fortress in its vicinity, both belonging to that Monarque.

"Parties of soldiers have come in from those places, bringing the heads of the Governor of the former (St. Marks) and of the Colonel commanding the latter. In behalf of their comrades, these men have claimed the protection of this government, (under Boyer) which has, in consequence, sent off a considerable body of troops to take possession of those places, to be followed by all the disposable force now in the south, making, altogether, a very considerable army, probably from fifteen to twenty thousand men. It is generally believed here, that the mass of the population under the successor of the late King Henry is desirous of coming under that of the Republic. Should this be the case, there is little doubt of President Boyer's ere long visiting the Cape with his army."

King Henry 1st, (Christophe) committed suicide by blowing out his brains, about ten days before the sailing of the Barroca which arrived at this port. He had been struck with a paralytic in July—the army, taking advantage of his incapacity to act, revolted, first at St. Marks, where they killed the Governor—five regiments at the Cape were then ordered by Christophe to march against the Insurgents; when assembled they refused, and turned their arms against him only.

[Balt. Exch. Com. & News Room.]

SLAVE TRADE ON THE DECLINE.  
A letter received in Baltimore dated at Havana, 27th Sept. says "A schooner arrived at Matanzas, after a ten months voyage, with only twenty three slaves."  
"A few more such voyages as this will render the presence of cruisers on the coast unnecessary."

By the arrival, last evening, of the brig Hippocrene, from Corroaca, we were put in possession of a regular file of the Corroaca Courier to the 15th October. They, however, do not contain any important intelligence. A correspondence had taken place between the opposing chiefs, and it was reported an armistice had been agreed on by Gen. Bolivar, for one month. Gen. Morillo had arrived at Caracas for the purpose of getting a supply of men and money, and succeeded in procuring a reinforcement of 3000 men, and 100,000 dollars; he was also to receive a monthly supply of \$100,000 from the Island of Cuba. The independent army under the command of Gen. Valdez had been defeated in four different engagements, by the Spanish Gen. Calzada. The whole independent army in Guayana does not exceed 800 men. It is said that three ships direct from Hamburg, were shortly expected at La Guaira, without, as heretofore, being obliged to touch at any of the colonies; and an armed vessel is belonging to European states, will not be freely admitted into the ports on the main.

Extract of a letter from Corroaca dated the 4th of September.

"I have to inform you that Bolivar has arrived at Turbaco, indicating pacific sentiments, which he promulgated in despatches sent by flags of truce to our government. The answers were dictated in terms of urbanity; but he soon extended his invitations against the Spanish nation, that he was acting in the greatest duplicity towards every Royalist. He challenged our garrison, which sailed forth at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the 1st inst. and almost annihilated his Independent forces only a few hours were enabled to effect their escape. Many of the British troops who remained with the Independents at the evacuation of Rio de la Hacha, have fallen in the conflict."

[N. Y. Nat. Ad.]  
Advised from La Guaira state, that Joli late landed some of his crew at an estate to windward of that place, with an intention of supplying himself with a quantity of rum; accounts to that effect have reached La Guaira, and he is now expected to be sent off to the custody of 40 men, who were ordered to meet with the marauders, and after a trifling skirmish, took 6 of them prisoners besides killing and wounding several others, the remainder having escaped in their boat. The prisoners were conducted to La Guaira. The officer commanding the royal detachment was slightly wounded.

A report has reached this island, for the correctness of which we do not pretend to vouch, of an English brig-of-war from Jamaica, bound to St. Martha, with several vessels, men under her convoy, having been fired into whilst attempting to enter that port, by two independent vessels, which were blockading the place, and had several of her officers killed. An engagement is said to have instantly ensued, in which the independents were severely for their temerity and are even stated to have been both captured by the brig.

A report was in circulation in Kingston, Jamaica, in consequence of a misunderstanding between General Devereux and General Montilla a meeting had taken place, when the latter was shot through the head, and instantly expired.

The trade with Santa Fe had been opened, and a good deal of specie had arrived at Santa Fe to be shipped to Jamaica. The dollars were all of new manufacture, and were stamped with the name of Bolivar.

[Curroaca Gaz.]

DOMESTIC.

LAW DECISION—DEEDMAN BANK.

BOSTON, November 1.—At the Supreme Court held in Dedham last week, the cause of the Commonwealth vs. Quo Warranto against the Deedman Bank was argued by Morton, Attorney General, for the Commonwealth, and by Prescott and Chickering for the Bank. Mr. Morton, contended with much earnestness that the Bank had forfeited the Charter—1st. By having contrary to law issued bills or checks payable at Middletown. 2. By having disobeyed the general laws respecting Banks. 3. By having issued bills of 101 dollars each, payable at Middletown, with intent to avoid the prohibitions of the statute concerning Banks.

For the Bank it was said, that every Bank by its act of incorporation is authorized to draw checks or bills, and that if they had a right to draw for 1000 dollars they had the same right to draw for one dollar. 2dly. That the Deedman Bank had not disobeyed any statute, having only re-issued bills, which were in circulation at the time of passing the act concerning Banks, and if they had they might be punished by indictment, but that they did not then by forfeit their franchise. 3dly. That the Legislature having expressly authorized the issuing of bills, drafts or checks over one hundred dol-

lars, it was absurd to say that one hundred and one dollars was not a compliance with the requisition of the statute.

The court gave judgment in favor of the Bank.

Case of the Mary, Nones, from Aux Cayes. PHILADELPHIA, November 3.—On Wednesday came on this interesting trial, which had been for some days pending before the Circuit Court of the U. States. The case was opened by Charles J. Ingersoll, Esq. Attorney General, on the part of the United States. The case stood thus:—The schr. Mary, of Portsmouth, N. H. was chartered at Aux Cayes, in July last, by Joseph B. Nones, Esq. of the U. S. Navy, from Capt. Geo. McLean, has command, to remit the proceeds of a cargo to Philadelphia; the vessel sailed from Aux Cayes, on the 6th August; on the night of the 13th August, Crooked Island being the nearest land and it blowing a hurricane, the said McLean was missing from the schr. and supposed, by Mr. Nones, to have jumped overboard in a fit of insanity or intoxication, as he was habituated to both. Mr. Nones, was at this time, very ill in his birth, and had been so for three days previous; but on hearing a noise on deck, left his berth and repaired to the scene of confusion with all possible despatch; when he got there, Nones assumed immediate command and ordered the vessel to be instantly backed about, which order was obeyed. There was but one boat on board and that stove in halves; consequently it could not be lowered; every other exertion was used to save him, but in vain. The vessel was again tacked (3 or 4 hours after) and proceeded for her port of destination, where she arrived on the 20th of Sept. occupying a space of 44 days from the occurrence till her arrival; and during all this period (15 days of which was at the quarantine ground) not a word was whispered to Capt. Nones, of the crime of murder which the crew charged the steward with, when about to be discharged. The witnesses on both sides were patiently heard, and, by Mr. Nones's testimony, the crime of perjury was alleged against one of the crew.

At 8 o'clock the jury left the box and returned a few minutes, with the verdict of Guilty of manslaughter only. The court then adjourned to meet on Saturday next when sentence will be pronounced. The prisoner, David Spilman, a negro, was remanded to prison and will be tried, in a few days, on the charge of larceny.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—Yesterday the venerable JOHN ADAMS entered the eighty sixth year of his age.  
ROBERT GOURLAY has advertised, as in the press in London, a statistical account of Upper Canada.

Legation of the King of France in the United States.  
Washington, 31 Nov. 1820.

TO FRENCHMEN IN THE U. STATES.  
Countrymen in a foreign land!—Let us not await the official communication of the government of his majesty, to thank God for the event which has fulfilled the wishes of France, in giving to us an offspring of the race of St. Louis, of Henry IV. and of Louis the Great.

"This communication is addressed directly to all French hearts, by these words of the King himself, at the moment of the birth of the Prince Henry Charles Ferdinand, Duke of Bordeaux, on the 29th of September:  
"A child is born to us all," said the King: "this child shall be one day your father.—He will love you as I love you—as all my friends love you."

Let us repeat with tenderness and respect these words, pronounced between the cradle and the tomb bathed with our tears. Let them be reverberated in this other hemisphere, where the Lilies have left so many gr. recollections, where are also French hearts, which beat for their country.

This love of family, a national virtue, these affections of father and of children, of friends and brethren, diffused among all classes, from the sovereign to his subjects, yet more valuable than the laws of the state, which would perish without this support, are, in our ancient and glorious monarchy, the hereditary pledge of the prosperity of the people, and of the fortune of our Kings.

The Charge d'Affaires of France, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

ROTH.

CORYDON, (Ind.) Oct. 19.—We understand, from the Columbus Gazette, that the Commissioners for locating the National Road, crossed the Scioto river, on Tuesday the 3d of October, about 8 miles south of the town of Columbus, the seat of government of Ohio. It is understood that they are now running a random line direct from Wheeling to the mouth of the Mississippi river, and on their return will make such variations from that straight line as circumstances may justify. We hope, from present appearances, that it will not pass far from our seat of government at the mouth of Fall Creek.

At a meeting of the Electors of Mayor, held at the Council Chamber, John Montgomery, Esq. was unanimously chosen Mayor of the City of Baltimore for the next two years.

It appears, says the Detroit Gazette of the 20th ult. that hostilities are still carried on between the Hudson Bay and North West Companies—a letter states that several prisoners have been taken on both sides.

STATES' SOVEREIGNTY. The greatest evil which could befall the United States would be their consolidation. Every infringement upon the sovereignty of the States is a step towards the evil most to be deprecated. It is matter of gratification to us, that another attempt by the United States' Judiciary upon States' sovereignty is made in Virginia, rather than in any other State, because we feel grateful for her past exertions in this cause and confident that she will do her duty in the present case. We cannot but regard the selling of Tickets, authorized by Congress, in any State, as a matter of right, under any act of Congress. This is a small matter, but if it can be established.

"I will be recorded for a precedent; and many an error by the same example, will rush into the State. It cannot be."

[Phil. Press.]

WILMINGTON, (Del.) Nov. 3.—The case of the United States vs. Jacobo Madeira, came on for trial before the Circuit court of the United States for this district, on Saturday last, at Dover. It will be recollected, that in the month of May last, Madeira, in connection with others, passed off at several banks in Philadelphia and two in this borough, certain counterfeit notes of the Bank of the United States for \$500 each; and that he and

one of his confederates being pursued by two officers of the Banks of this place, were overtaken at Havre de Grace, and Madeira arrested, while his confederate escaped. The case was opened by the District Attorney, Mr. Read, and argued by Mr. Rodney for the United States, and Peter A. Brown of Philadelphia, for the criminal. In the evening, the jury retired, and after an absence of about two hours, returned with a verdict of not guilty—but upon being polled, it was ascertained that four of the jurors dissented from the verdict. The court thereupon directed them to retire and to agree upon a verdict. The jury remained in their room all the next day, and until 12 o'clock the following night; when, as they could not agree, they were discharged, and the prisoner was bound in a recognizance to appear at the next Circuit Court, again to stand his trial. This, in effect, a discharge; for it is not likely that Madeira will voluntarily run the risk of another trial.

[Watchman.]  
The Legislature of Rhode Island is in session. Jas. D. W. Esq. is Speaker of the House, and T. Rivers, Esq. Secretary. A resolution passed instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives in Congress from that State, to endeavor to have the pay of Members of Congress reduced to \$6 per day.

The Spanish Constitution was proclaimed at St. Augustine, on the 26th Sept. inst.; and announced by cannon from the town and fort.

The brig Leo, arrived at Boston from London, has brought 40,000 dollars in specie.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.  
The expedition authorized by the general government for exploring the country beyond and to the westward of Detroit, under the immediate superintendence and direction of Governor Cass, of the Michigan Territory, has returned to Detroit and will shortly publish the result of its researches in an interesting section of the Union. In a letter from Governor Cass, Dr. A. N. S. Nichol, which was read to the Legislature on the 20th ult. it is stated that, although the tour had been attended with much failure, the gentlemen who were engaged in it had achieved their object in a very satisfactory manner, which, it was hoped, would prove equally so to the public. The collection of specimens, and information in Mineralogy and Geology, are ample and highly interesting. The geographical materials will add something to the knowledge now existing of the country through which the expedition passed. A number of points (about fifty) have been determined in latitude, and a considerable number also in longitude. Among these, some such as the position of the straits of Lake Michigan, will be important in a political point of view.

[N. Y. Nat. Ad.]  
The Convention of Delegates representing the Merchants, Agriculturists, and others, interested in Commerce, assembled at Philadelphia on the first inst. and on Friday, the third day of their session, unanimously adopted a Memorial to Congress, which Memorial, it was decided as a matter of decorum should not be published until it has been presented.

[Phil. Gaz.]

ELECTION RETURN.

Yesterday the election for electors of President and Vice President of the U. States took place throughout Pennsylvania. The Clinton ticket, now elected at the self styled "anti-slavery" meeting of a few radicals and factious in this city, received a meagre vote even here, as will be seen by the following summary of the returns.

One fact deserves remark—and that is, that though the federalists did not immediately resort to vote, Mr. MONROE and Mr. TOMPKINS the republican candidates, are indebted to them for no support in this district. The votes cast to those distinguished gentlemen were almost exclusively given by republicans. In public the federal party, with a few liberal and honorable exceptions, are as hostile to the republican administration as they ever were, and only required a little more time and shining prospect of success to have a bold push against President MONROE. [Phil. Free Press, &c.]

ELECTION RETURNS.  
MONROE. CLINTON.  
City of Philadelphia 1233 713  
Pen Township 182 37  
Northern Liberties 265 267  
Southwark 215 129  
Germantown 202 19  
Kingsessing 22 19  
Blockley 54 16

We have received from our London correspondent the proceedings against the Queen up to the 9th of September, being the whole case on behalf of the crown; it is contained in one volume 8vo. of 441 p. The publisher says that the work has been compared with the official copy, and the only difference is the orthography of names, which he has received a number of pamphlets, &c. relating to the investigation. One of these is entitled "The Queen (that Jack found)" and is accompanied with 12 plates.

[N. Y. Com. Ad.]

SALEM, Oct. 27.—A few days since was exhibited at Mr. John Derby, jun's shop, a most beautiful piece of fine broadcloth, made at Cromwell's (the factory in Danvers, of merino wool). It was of a fine and even yarn, a bright colour, and had a perfectly silky feel, which the wool of our native sheep never could give. We understand Mr. C. desires no extra encouragement by way of duties from government, nor will he need it, if his looms continue to turn out such good work. The price of this cloth was \$10, and we should judge it was superior to what we have seen of English make, sold not a long time ago at \$14.

Some of the N. York papers maintain, with a sufficient degree of triumph and defiance, that the constitution, framed by the Missouri convention, must unavoidably be remanded; in order that the clause, which renders it the duty of the future legislature to prevent by law all free colored people from settling within the state, may be expunged. They argue, that it is incompatible with the provision of the constitution of the United States, which declares, "that citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states." A few familiar facts and admitted principles will subvert their hypothesis, to the general satisfaction. The state might be received into the union, under a declaration proviso, that nothing contained in its constitution is meant to be approved or admitted by the act of admission, so far as it is consistent with that of the U. States. Such a condition would not even be necessary, because the latter would control the former, through its own intrinsic energy.

These gentlemen will be pleased also to recollect that there is plenty of matter for the state constitution to operate upon, without supposing their position to be correct, that it is an entire contravention of the clause they quote. Southward of Pennsylvania, the free coloured people are not citizens; and in the southern states and here, there are many others, who migrate from the European colonies, and who of course are not citizens. The two constitutions are therefore susceptible of a construction, which reconciles them; and it is not to be supposed, that the convention of Missouri premeditated any violation. This construction must prevail, *ut res magis valeat quam pereat*.

We think it unnecessary to multiply illustrations, in a matter so clearly manifest, that we are astonished how enlightened minds could go astray as they have.

[Balt. Fed. Rep.]