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The Office is on King street, between Broad and Market streets, where Communications, &c. will be received and faithfully attended to.

FOREIGN.

A very general notion is entertained, that more suicides are committed in England than in other countries; and day after day the newspapers are filled with communications in which this is always assumed as an undoubted fact. The late publication of Mr. Kampz, of Berlin, founded on official returns, proves that, in the towns of Prussia, the suicides are more numerous than they are in England. For instance.

Population	Suicides in 1817.
Berlin	196,584 57
Potsdam (not including the Military)	15,429 77
Frankfort on the Oder	12,500 41
Breslau	63,020 58
Leignitz	10,000 37
Reichenbach	8,500 56
Magdeburg	27,869 50
Merseburg	6,003 30
Dusseldorf	15,000 24

We do not believe that in any one town of the British dominions, the capital not excepted, the suicides amount to one tenth of the rate of Reichenbach—which is no less than 4 to 62.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.

"An official statistical estimate of our our Monarchy has been recently published.—Its details are as follows: "Extent.—5,028 square geographical leagues, at 15 leagues to a degree.

"Population (1817)—10,568,157 souls, making 2,106 to each square league.

Males from 15 to 60 years of age—3,028,448.—Of 484,191 newly born infants, 88,555 were illegitimate. The mortality for the above year has been 1 in 69, that is on 33 men and 36 woman. A ninth of the accidental deaths is attributed to the parents neglecting the benefits of vaccine inoculation: two ninths to suicide or drowning, by individuals bathing in the rivers.

"Since the return of Prince Hardenburgh, several changes have been spoken of. It is said that there will be a council of Ministers, and that the Prince will be president."

ITALY.

The Queen Maria Theresa, consort of Charles IV. of Spain, died on the 2d of January.

SPAIN.

December 15.

Capital tranquil—a famous tragediansick—quarantine and health regulations vigorous. Great efforts to be made against the South Americans. A general blow in contemplation—above 80,000 men in training by the ministry for that purpose. Banditti formidable—police wretched—mails escorted by 60 dragoons—expedition under way—agents despatched abroad to contract for transports—Dec. 19, cold very severe—troubles very general, but not acknowledged by government.

NAPLES.

Slight eruptions of Vesuvius took place on the 4th December: Squadron under Com. Stewart, (at Syracuse), spoken of in terms of admiration—said to hold the most courteous intercourse with the British Administration of justice totally reformed.

AUSTRIA.

Princess Catherine De Montford, (wife of Jerome Bonaparte) visited by her cousin Alexander of Russia, for two hours (more or less) on the 17th December.

RUSSIA.

Army (1819) 880,000—860,000 being infantry; 68,000 regular cavalry; 86,000 Cossacks; 49,600 artillery, and 300,000 marines; &c. St. Petersburg, Dec. 21.—Business flat: natural produce generally high. British merchandize on the advance.

Sweden it is said, ceded St. Barts to Russia, last June.

POLAND.

A statistical survey of Poland has been published at Warsaw. That Kingdom, in its present state, contains 2191 square miles (15 to a degree, 481 towns, 22,694 villages and a population of 732,324 souls of which 212,944 are Jews.

SCOTLAND.

The Glasgow cotton trade is unparalleled this year. Great sales attended with severe losses, took place January 12th, in Glasgow, Dumfries and Greenock.

FRANCE.

December 26.

Government requires a loan of 200,000,000 fr. for the discharge of its current expenses. Questions thereon in discussions by the chamber of deputies. Funds 5 per cent. 68 f. Bank stock 148. M. de Gazes appointed prime minister. Richieu resigned again—was accepted—fell sick—could not effect an amalgamation of contradictory properties.

EUROPE.

Army as the peace establishment estimated at 1,998,000 men; in the war establishment 3,608,000; marine 492 ships of the line, 370 frigates, and 1923 subordinate of all classes, (Austrian statistical work.)

SPANISH MAIN.

Brion has assembled at Margarita 25 sail of armed vessels, and said to be joined by Lord Cochrane with five others, 14th November.

PERSIA.

Army in advance against a number of rebel provinces—province Khorsan in tumult.

INDIA.

Terrible epidemic (cholera morbus) raging. In July 30,000 victims in one province. Warlike operations of the British checked by the rains. Some unimportant successes recorded. Indians troublesome. Tremendous hurricane at Kakadoo June 16 but little damage done.

Most of the American ships that went to Java and Sumatra for cargoes, returned to Bengal and Bombay, on account of the scarcity and high prices.—Province of Kanish completely subdued.—Pirates on the coast—numerous.

A Serious insurrection took place at Java, Sept. 17, 1818, among the Dutch troops, in which 4 or 500 persons were slain.

BAVARIA.

Number of families ascertained (by census) to be 789,109, or about 4 millions of population.

From a late London paper.

The following very remarkable anecdote was referred to by Mr. Williams, in his speech upon seconding Mr. Flavel's motion for a petition to the legislature to revise the criminal code:

"Two men were once convicted of highway robbery, before Judge Caulfield, the lineal ancestor of the present Archdeacon Caulfield. When the jury brought in their verdict of guilty, the elder of the two felons turned round to the younger, and with a countenance expressive of the most diabolical rage, malice and revenge, addressed his companion in the following manner: 'D—n seize you, you hen-hearted villain! if it had not been for you, I should have sent that rascal to hell, who bore witness against us. I would have murdered the villain, and then he could have told no tales. But you, you cowardly scoundrel, persuaded me to let him go. You dog, if I be hanged, you will be hanged with me, and this is the only satisfaction I have. But, good people, if any of my profession be among you, take warning by my example; if you rob a man, kill him on the spot; you will then be safe, for dead men tell

no tales. I have robbed many persons, and I may escape from prison to rob many more, and, by Heavens, the men I will surely murder.' 'May God visit the blood of the men you murder upon my head,' said Judge Caulfield. 'Go, Mr. Sheriff, procure a carpenter, have a gallows erected and a coffin made on the very spot where the monster stands; for from this bench I will not remove until I see him executed; as for the young man, whose heart, though corrupted by the influence of this infernal wretch, still retained the principles of humanity, he shall not perish with him: I must indeed pass upon him the sentence the law requires, but I will respite him, and use my influence with the Crown to pardon him. This hoary villain shall not, therefore, have the satisfaction his malignant heart anticipated.' The Sheriff obeyed the order: a gallows was erected in the court-house, and in the presence of the Judge, the Jury, and the people, the unparalleled monster ascended the scaffold, cursing and blaspheming even to the moment when he was launched into eternity.

THE PLAGUE.

Accounts from the Barbary states, as late as Dec. continue to represent the plague as making frightful ravages. A letter from Mr. Folsom, charge des affairs of the United States at Tunis, dated Nov. 2d, has been received here, by which we learn, that upwards of 700 persons a day have died at Tunis; that the Christian residents are quarantined in their houses, and placed in the most trying and dangerous situations; and, by a later account, we learn with sincere regret, that Richard Oglander, esq. his Britannic majesty's consul general at that place, a man of great worth, and in the prime of life, had fallen a victim to this dreadful malady.—The plague had not reached Tripoli, but there is no doubt, from the fanaticism of the Musselmans, that it will soon reach that place; it may then extend to Deree and Bomba, when it will be arrested by the Lybian desert. It appears, that this dreadful contagion first broke out at Oran, from thence it extended to Algiers, and so on across the Atlas mountains, into the heart of Morocco, and eastward to Tunis; it has also spread to the westward and reached Constantine, Kairwan, and other populous towns. It is somewhat surprising, that with all the improvements and discoveries in the healing art, with all the scientific researches and experiments, which have been taken in their range every disease incident to man, that no effectual remedy has ever been discovered for this sweeping pestilence. As the most stubborn diseases have yielded to skill and proper remedies, so we believe that this disorder could be cured, as it certainly could be prevented.—Unfortunately, the religious prejudices of Mahometans prevent the adoption of measures which may tend to check the progress of this malady. It is contagious and not an epidemic disease. When a part of a city is affected and it surrounded, and carefully guarded to prevent any connexion with it, the disease expires of itself; but, the Turks take no precaution, and apply no remedy.—That empire is fast decaying. Pestilence will do more than the sword, and religious intolerance and bigotry unite with other causes to promote its downfall. The sooner the better.—The friends of humanity are tired of this despotism which prohibits the use of those specifics, which Providence has pointed out for the use of man, and which continues to cover a noble quarter of the world with the shield of darkness and superstition.—We do not, however believe, that 700 persons die in a day at Tunis; at that rate, the inhabitants would soon be swept away; besides, there is no mode of ascertaining the exact number, but it will be readily conceived, that 150,000 inhabitants, crissed in a city one third the size of New York, with narrow and filthy

streets, and a confined atmosphere, must suffer greatly. The foreign agent's must be deplorably situated: he is fortunate who is honored by his country with that trust, but he who escapes it is more fortunate; and we cannot but feel indebted to government, under present appearances, for the permission granted us of leaving that inhospitable part of the world.—*Ad. Advocate.*

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Virginia to his friends in the District of Columbia.

"I rejoice with you at the passage of the law mentioned in your letter—it does honor to our country—I do know that my American pride was ever more highly excited. I should have been gratified with any law which repealed the former acts upon this subject, so loudly and justly complained of, and made any provision for the suppression of the slave trade: But Congress have spoken (as they always ought to speak) in the tone and spirit of a great people. They are not content with passing a law throwing impediments in the way of this abominable trade and making its future prosecution dangerous and difficult; but they call for the strength of the nation to be put forth at once, to crush this monster of iniquity at a blow. Instead of limiting the President to a single ship or two to watch the coast of Africa, (whose vigilance these rapacious adventurers might hope to elude) they place the whole navy at his command for this purpose, that the ocean may be swept at once of wretches who are a disgrace to their country.—The policy of the law is as commendable as its spirit. Ineffectual, inadequate, or doubtful measures, generally cost more, always encourage opposition and disobedience, and at last are to be changed for a course more prompt and decisive. But let it be seen that what is prohibited, will be certainly detected and punished, and that means unquestionably adequate for this purpose are to be employed, and the bare passage of the law and the preparations to enforce it—the raising the arm of the nation, drives off and intimidates every offender.

"But perhaps what I feel most pride about, is the humanity of this law.

"The miserable captives who may be rescued from the Vultures that seized them, are no longer to be disposed of; but provided for and supported—are to be restored to their native continent—are to be there supplied with necessaries, till they can subsist themselves—and, to enable the President to do this, 100,000 dollars is appropriated.

"I trust this great law will be executed in the spirit of its adoption; and that strong and effectual measures will be taken to blot out a stain upon our country, and accomplish an object which history will record to our honor.

"Mr. Monroe is fortunate that this record will refer to his administration, and to him as the favored instrument of effecting a work as truly great, benevolent and patriotic, as ever statesman achieved.

"Whatever is done, will, I hope, be done with a promptness which will prevent the escape of those now engaged in the trade.

"Many human beings are now upon the coast of Africa, many on the ocean, suffering, in the chains of barbarous plunderers, agonies of body and mind beyond conception. The relief to be given them must be immediate, or they will be beyond the reach of human mercy. The hand of justice must be instantly drawn against these daring violators of the laws of God and man, or they will have escaped with their prey to some degraded land, where the robber is welcomed for the sake of participating in his spoil.

"I know some officers of our navy of distinguished character, who are ready and eager for this service, who will prefer to all the laurels they now wear, those that are to be gain-

ed in a contest for the redemption of their country's honor, and for the deliverance of the most wretched and helpless of their fellow creatures from the power and cruelty of the most abandoned."

NEW-YORK, March 18.

Important to Merchants.

The Legislature of this state, have, during their present session, in compliance with the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce, passed a law imposing the following damages on bills of exchange that may hereafter be drawn on places within the U. States or places adjacent thereto, and returned under protest for non-payment, to wit:

Drafts on New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-Jersey.—Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, or District of Columbia, 8 per cent.

On North or South-Carolina or Georgia, 7 1-2 per cent.

On any other state or territory of the U. S. or adjacent to this continent, and north of the equator, comprehending the British and all other foreign possessions in the W. Indies, and elsewhere in the Western Atlantic Ocean, 10 per cent.

These damages to be in lieu of interest and all charges to the time at which the notice of protest has been given, and the amount, if drawn in the currency of the United States, to be paid at par, if in any other currency, at the rate of exchange current at the time of such notice.

Much benefit may be expected by the commercial community, from this necessary and long wished for provision against the innumerable spoliations of financiering speculators.

NATIONAL JUBILEE.

"Ye shall hallow the year, and proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof. It shall be a jubilee unto you."

Leviticus, xxv. 10.

A National Jubilee was celebrated in England, on the attainment by the monarch of the fiftieth year of his reign.

The idea is derived from the Hebrews. Every seventh year was with them a Sabbatical year.—The year succeeding the completion of seven Sabbatical years, was the year of Jubilee.

The American people will devise appropriate modes of celebration, constant to their institutions, if they should determine on the observation of a Jubilee.

The following resolution has been passed by an institution at a distance from the seat of government.

"Resolved, That it will be expedient, on the Fourth day of July, which shall immediately succeed the admission of the twenty sixth State into the American Union, being the first duplication of the original and revolutionary Third of July, to celebrate a NATIONAL JUBILEE throughout the United States of America."

The present number of States in the general Republic is twenty-one. Alabama, Missouri, Florida, Maine, Michigan, may constitute the supplementary five.

The duplication of our Republic within one generation, and the quadruplication of the People, will present an appalling spectacle to the covert and to the open enemies of Liberty, throughout the world.

No spectacle upon this earth, can be more sublime than that of a FREE PEOPLE offering to the Governor of the Universe their testimonials of gratitude, for the invaluable privileges and blessings conferred upon them.

FAYETTE,

February, 1819.

ESCAPE FROM PRISON.

Augusta, March 31.—On Monday night last between 12 and 1 o'clock, the Jail in this place was broke open, and seven prisoners made their escape. They were confined on the second floor, and effected their es-