

most skilful combination of mechanical powers can possibly be. To behold the farmer quitting his hoe and spade; the manufacturer his loom; the artist his anvil; the merchant his counting house; the lawyer his desk; and replying to Washington, where they assume, for a season, the characters of Legislators: where, in a state of exile from their wives and families, they perform that awful and honorable trust, and then resort to their several occupations again, is indeed such a phenomenon as the world, with the exception of our western continent, does not witness: it exhibits such a plain and practical satire on titles, on hereditary legislation, on royalty, that an American must be insensible indeed to the high prerogatives that he enjoys, if he does not value them as he ought.

"These farmers, mechanics, merchants, lawyers, artists, declare war, or conclude treaties of peace; they send forth the eagle that bears our thunders and lightnings, or the dove of mercy, with the branch of olive in her beak. Our generals, our naval commanders, with all their respective forces acknowledge no superior on earth to these men thus assembled in the character of legislators, to these they bow in homage, because the stern and imperial voice of the country speaks to them through these organs. A Frenchman who, during the reign of Bonaparte, had visited our shores, and attended the debates at Washington, enquired where was the army which was to enforce, at the point of the bayonet, the decrees of our government! He had only been accustomed to such involuntary homage; he was ignorant of that MORAL FORCE—that generally pervading sentiment—that energy of opinion—which makes or unmake a nation at once—that controls with a strength beyond all the force of armies or of navies.

"These are the blessings guaranteed and secured to us by our constitution: they are not theoretical visions—lights that sparkle lovely to the eyes and explode at the touch of experiment; they are blessings reduced to a practical shape, and enjoyed by every American from his cradle to his grave—from the first moment that he breathes the vital air, until the period arrives when his disembodied spirit wings its way to eternity. To preserve these privileges in all their integrity, and to hand them down from generation to generation, should be the first and the last wish of every patriot."

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

One of the largest factories in Yorkshire, situated at Leeds, erected by Messrs. Clayton & Gorside, at the expence of \$60,000, for the manufacture of flax, canvas, linen, &c. has been closed, and several hundreds of hands in consequence turned out of employ. It is said to be the intention of the late proprietor, Mr. Gorside, to remove to the United States, where in the vicinity of New-York, he intends carrying on similar manufactures on an extensive scale.

APRIL 12.

Numerous emigrations are now taking place from Yorkshire, chiefly for the United States; but a considerable number have also recently gone to South America, and many others are preparing to follow them. The mischief of the expatriations is increased by the emigrations alluded to, being not composed merely of poor distressed artisans, who are in quest of food and employment, but chiefly of persons possessed of property, sufficient to render them comfortable in their own country.

The London newspapers advertise no less than fifteen ships to take passengers to America, whose tonnage amounts to eight thousand two hundred tons; and the Belfast papers nearly as many more. By the returns of the latter port it appears that about eleven thousand persons emigrated to America from thence last season, amongst whom were upwards of seven hundred families.

The London Courier of the 12th of April, says—An attempt has been made to poison the Emperor of Austria, in his passage through Mantua. This diabolical design, it seems, was meditated by a set of reformers, called the Carbonari certain united individuals who imagine that Italy can never be well governed till all its various states are united under one sceptre. The political relations of the House of Austria with the north of Italy are an obstacle in the way of this scheme and with a degree of folly equalled only by the atrocity of the design, it appears to have been believed, that destroying the head of that House would annihilate, also, the matured policy of Europe which determined the existing condition of Italy. The absurdity of this supposition might excite only our derision, were it not for the profligacy of intention with which it is united. Assassination seems to be a growing favorite with the professors of liberal doctrines all over the world. It is an expeditious remedy for suppositious wrongs, well suited to the motives of those who complain. And we observe, there is always a mischievous spirit of ingenuity at work to contrive palliatives for the abhorrence of mankind at such atrocities. Thus the Morning Chronicle thinks it "at least as probable, that the conspiracy alluded to, has been charged upon the members of this sect, or secret society, as a pretext to justify still harsher measures against them, as that any of them had actually compassed the death of the Emperor of Austria.

On the 21st ult. one of the royal palaces of Sweden—that in Johnnista, in the park, was consumed by fire. Happily the greatest part of the furniture and paintings were saved.

Dutch and Flanders mails have arrived this morning, bringing papers to the 10th inst. An article from Coblenz, speaks of the amazing activity employed upon the fortifications of that city, and adds, if the works continued to be prosecuted in that manner, "Coblenz will be placed before the winter, in a condition to hold out a siege." From Valenciennes, on the other hand, under date of the 5th inst. we learn that the French war minister has adopted a plan approved by the King, to insure the strength and independence of France. The ancient system of defence, created by Vauban, has undergone considerable changes by the cession of the important fortress of Landau to Germany, and of Phillipville and Marienburg to the Netherlands. Luxemburg belongs to the German Confederation; the frontiers of Prussia touch those of France on the Moselle; while the Netherlands will shortly be surrounded by a line of fortresses, which is erecting "with a rapidity truly astonishing." Under these circumstances, France discovers the necessity for "putting all the fortresses of the first, second and third rank, in an excellent state of defence." The cannon unfit for service is to be recast, while the new organization of the army is proceeding with rapidity. If these accounts be correct, to what secret forebodings are we to describe these simultaneous and mutual operations of defence? In the midst of profound peace there is the note of the preparation of war. We feel well assured indeed, that the repose of Europe is in no danger of being disturbed, and because it is in no such danger, we could wish that its appearances were avoided. Certainly, the best security for peace is in the ability to command it—while the reciprocal strength of neighboring powers, neutralizes their respective tendencies to aggression. Upon this principle, among others of a more positive character, we build our confidence in the permanent tranquility of Europe.

FROM PARIS PAPERS.

The marriage of the king, of which so much has been said, is no more than a diplomatic project. There is nothing certain on the subject known, or even contemplated.

Latest from England.

The ship Liverpool, M'Lellan, arrived at Portland from Liverpool, brings dates from that place to the 12th April.

Liverpool Markets April 12.

Cottons have been in good request through the week, and a partial improvement may be noted in Bowed and New-Orleans; sale of which have been effected at 4-4d. per lb. above the previous currency. Brazils and other descriptions, though in fair demand, have not varied.

American Rice in bond has been more enquired for than for some weeks past, the prices obtained for which have been 25s 6d. a 26s. per cwt.

Tobacco, James River Leaf, ordinary, per lb. 4 1-2d. a 6d.—midling, 6 1-2 a 7d.—good to fine 6 a 9d.—stemmed 8 a 9d.—Kentucky 4 a 7.

## DOMESTIC.

NEW-LONDON, (CONN.) MAY 19.

Messrs. Perkins and Tappan, engravers, from Newburyport, passed through this place on Monday last, on their way to embark for London, where they are to be employed in engraving for the Bank of England. Mr. Bagot, we understand, has paid them in advance 5000l. and if they succeed in their business, of which there can be no doubt, they will receive 100,000l. in addition. Mr. Fairman, of Philadelphia, is also attached to the company.

This tribute to American genius is certainly gratifying.

NEW-YORK, MAY 22.

Latest from Havana.—By the arrival of the brig New-Jersey. Captain Reeves, 15 days from Havana, we learn that the report of the cession of Cuba to the British, is not correct. The passengers who came in the brig, say, that Sir Home Popham only touched at Havana on his way from Jamaica, and that he sailed with his squadron for England, on the 1st of May.

The Factor, arrived last evening from Havre, brought on 158 passengers, 120 of whom are from England, principally mechanics.—Many more were daily expected at Havre, to embark for the United States.

Emigration.—The recent arrivals from Europe furnish us with proof that the disposition for emigration has not subsided. A vessel arrived last week at St. Andrews, having on board 600 "Sons and Daughters of Erin."—From the Irish papers, received yesterday, we find that many more were ready to take their departure.

MAY 23.

Rapid Travelling.—It was suggested that a trip might possibly be made to Philadelphia and back again in one day. Accordingly a party of gentlemen left this city yesterday morning, in the Post Chaise Line, across Staten Island, arrived at Philadelphia, partook of some refreshment at the Mansion House, and returned to supper, at Niblo's before 9 o'clock, performing with ease a distance heretofore unknown in this or any other country.

The party consisted of five, exclusive of the proprietor and driver, and left the quarantine ground precisely at 3 o'clock; arrived at Woodbridge, 24 minutes after 4; at Burnswick, half past 5; at Princeton, 7 minutes past 7; at Trenton, 11 minutes past 7; at Bristol, 10 minutes past 9; at Philadelphia, at 11; and the New-York morning papers were delivered in Philadelphia at that hour. The party, in return, reached the Quarantine Ground at 8—starting at dawn, and getting back at dusk, and comprehending a distance of 160 miles, exclusive of 18 by water, in one day.

This has never been equalled, and the horses went at pleasant trot—no racing or galloping, and very little fatigue was sustained.

This effort is highly honorable to the enterprize of the proprietors of the Post Chaise Line, who merit encouragement for their dispatch, and the comfort and convenience of

their stages. Twenty-five minutes were allotted to dinner at Philadelphia.

MAY 26.

Captain Williams, from Cadiz, has brought dispatches for government, from the American minister at Madrid: and a messenger, Mr. Souza, has arrived in the Seine, with dispatches for the Spanish minister at Washington. Captain W. informs that about 15,000 troops were assembled at Cadiz destined for South America. The grand expedition for Buenos Ayres was not expected to be ready before September.

Captain Williams has favored us with a correct account, which was handed to him by Mr. Tunis, American Consul at Cadiz, of the recent unpleasant affair at Gibraltar.

A dispute took place between the officers of the Eire sloop of war, and the officers of the 64th regiment, in consequence, it was said, of one of the latter having insulted the Capt. of an American merchant vessel, and refused to meet him on account of their difference of rank. The circumstances produced disagreeable results, but the Governor of Gibraltar had interfered and put a stop to further meetings. It appears the purser of the Eire, and Captain Johnson of the British 64th regiment, fired four shots each; two balls were put through Capt. Johnson's hat, and at the last fire was wounded slightly in the thigh, when they left the ground. Dr. Montgomery, of the Eire, afterwards called out Captain Tripp, also of the 64th regiment; the latter was wounded at the first fire, it was feared dangerously.

WASHINGTON, MAY 25.

The Boston Centinel has thrown out some hints respecting the Treaty recently concluded with Spain, but not yet ratified; which, as they are in part apparently founded on suggestions made in this paper, it may be proper to notice.

1. It is hinted that the Cabinet (that is, the Executive) have hopes that the Treaty will not be ratified by the King of Spain. This, we have reason to believe, is a great error. The eyes of the government were open when they made the Treaty, to all the circumstances connected with it; and, had every foot of soil been granted by Spain, the Treaty would yet have been a valuable one. It was the sovereignty of the territory, and its appendant advantages that was necessary to us, and not the land, of which, even were it of the best quality, the government has already a fund sufficiently great for its wants, if not for its wishes.

2. As to the fact, that vast grants of land in Florida have been made by Spain, beyond the calculations of our government, we believe that the Editor of the Centinel has been misinformed as to the particulars, though not far wide of the general fact. It is true, we believe, that enormous nominal grants have been made, many of them to American merchants and speculators. But, it is also true, that nearly all those grants are utterly void. Of how much validity they are, may be inferred from the fact that some of the largest of them are laid on territory (formerly part of Louisiana) which had been occupied by the United States many years, has been for some time included within a territorial government, and will soon become part of a sovereign state.

3. As to the conferences between Mr. Onis and Mr. Secretary Adams, the import of which is so confidently announced, and the nature or despatches alleged to have been transmitted to Spain, we cannot speak with any certainty, having no knowledge; but we are under the impression that the Editor of the Centinel has been led into error on those points, as on the others.

Finally, when we spoke of some "very respectable citizens" who would rejoice in the failure of the Treaty, we referred to individuals in the Western country, whose views

have been disclosed in the western papers, and not to any persons in any manner connected with the government.—National Intelligencer.

MAY 28.

Oral accounts furnish a gloomy portrait of the mercantile distress in some of our cities; Baltimore, Richmond and Norfolk particularly.

United States' Stock has fallen to 95 or 96 at Philadelphia, owing to the diminished dividend the Bang is expected to make, from failures among its debtors, and from the contraction of its discounts. These things operate most oppressively at present: but they are the precursors of better times. The storm blown over, bright and wholesome days will surely follow.

MILTON, MAY 27.

Town of Clinton.—At the sale of Lots which took place on the 14th and 12th inst. in the Town of Clinton, on the Yadkin River, about 30 Lots were disposed of for the sum of Ten Thousand three Hundred and Sixty-Five Dollars. Several Lots were sold on condition of having houses built in Twelve months. A free Bridge across the south Yadkin is nearly completed. On the day of sale Books were opened for subscriptions to the Toll Bridge to be erected across the North Yadkin River. The whole amount of stock was subscribed and the first instalment paid in; since which a contract has been made by the Commissioners for completing the work.

FAYETTEVILLE, JUNE 3.

We learn that a meeting of Delegates from the State Bank, the Bank of Cape-Fear, the Bank of Newbern, held here on the 31st ult. to take into consideration the present distressed situation of the country, as it affects the Banks, have determined to refuse specie payments to brokers and others speculating in their notes for the purpose of drawing specie. And we also learn, that this measure, will enable the Banks to exact from their debtors only the interest on the renewal of notes.

We are informed that the U. S. Branch Bank at this place, will suffer debtors to renew on the payment of only five per cent, in addition to the interest.

SAVANNAH, JUNE 1.

A fatal Accident.—We announce, with deep regret, the death of George Ker, Esq. of this city. While on a hunting excursion, yesterday morning, with a number of his friends, the gun of Lieut. William I. McLooney, went off accidentally, the muzzle being in a few inches of Mr. Ker's body. The contents of the gun (12 large buck-shot) entered the back of the deceased, on the right side of the spine, and passed entirely through him. He expired in about 15 minutes. A warm and uninterrupted friendship subsisted between parties, and the distress of the survivor is poignant beyond expression. An Inquest was held on the body of the deceased, last evening, when the Jury decided that he came to his death accidentally, as above. Thus, in full health, and in the bloom of life, has Mr. Ker been suddenly and unexpectedly snatched from the bosom of society! How truly may it be said "in the midst of life we are in death!"

DARIEN, MAY 13.

From East-Florida.—We have conversed with a very respectable citizen of Darien, who left St. Augustine last Tuesday and learn, that the emotions occasioned by the cession of the province are fast wearing away among the people, excepting renegade Americans, and individuals in the service of Spain; and that a memorial is in preparation soliciting the President to appoint Gen. Jackson as Governor so soon as a transfer may have been effected, and another beseeching the General to accept the appointment should it be offered him. Our informant went as far south in the peninsula as Muschetto and Indian rivers, and southwestwardly to