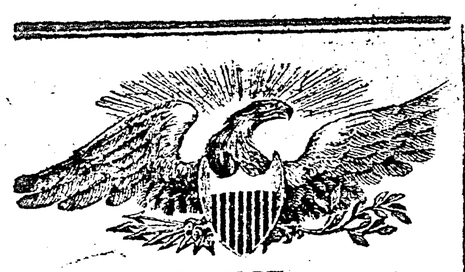

NOTICE.

A letter has been received by the SECRETARY OF STATE from BENJAMIN C. WILCOCKS, Esq. Consul of the United States at Canton, dated Sept. 22, 1817, of which the following is an extract:

"On the 6th day of July I received an address from the Co-Hong, who are the licenced Merchants for foreign commerce, responsible to the government for the duties on exports, imports and tonnage, at the same time they but nominally enjoy a monopoly of the trade. I have the honor to enclose a literal translation of this document, which you will perceive is intended by the Co-Hong to be submitted to his excellency the President of the United States, and made public for the information of the American merchants trading to this country."

ADDRESS

TO THE AMERICAN CONSUL, MR. WILCOCKS:

MAY HE BE HIGHLY PROMOTED.

We approach to inform you that foreign Opium, the dirt used in smoking, has long been prohibited, by an order received: it is not allowed to come to Canton; if it be presumptuously brought, the moment it is discovered, it inevitably involves the security merchant; and the crime of the said vessel, bringing the prohibited dirt, for smoking to Canton, will also assuredly be examined into; and a prosecution be begun, which will impede her departure. The consequences are exceedingly important. We, being apprehensive that the foreign merchants of your honorable country, who come to Canton to trade, may not all fully know the hindrances arising from bringing it to Canton, do therefore especially prepare a letter to inform you; and will trouble you, benevolent brother, to write a letter immediately back to your country and tell these things to your honorable country's President, that all the ships which come to Canton may be caused to know that Opium, the dirt used in smoking, is an article THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE prohibits, by an order received; and hereafter, most positively, they must not buy it, and bring it to Canton. If they bring it, the moment we examine into it; and find it out, certainly we will not dare to be security for the said ship; and moreover will assuredly report it fully to the great officers of government, who will, according to law, investigate and prosecute. Decidedly we will not dare to conceal the affair for those (who import it) and thereby bring guilt upon ourselves. The trade of the said ship will assuredly be impeded by the smoking dirt, and when seeking to repent, it will be a difficult thing (for the persons concerned) to find it availing. Do not say, that we did not speak soon enough.

We pray you, benevolent brother, to write a letter immediately and tell these things. It will be fortunate if you do not view it as a common place affair, and so delay, and cause future impediments.

The above is what we particularly beg: and write on purpose.

To Mr. Wilcocks,

Benevolent brother, for his perusal.

We, younger brothers,
Commonly called,

PAUNKHYQUA,	HOUQUA,
MOWQUA,	CHEONQUA.
CONSEEQUA,	POONQUA,
KINQUA,	GEOQUA,
FATQUA,	MAUHOP,
PACQUA.	

Kai-king, 22d year, 5th month, 22d day—Canton.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1818.

SLAVE TRADE.

The following resolution, offered some days previous, by Mr. Burrill, was taken up:

"*Resolved*, That the committee to whom was referred the peution of the committee of the yearly meeting of the society of Friends at Baltimore, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the laws of the United States on the subject of the African slave trade, as more effectually to prevent said trade from being carried on by citizens of the United States, under foreign flags; and also into the expediency of the United States taking measures, in concert with other nations, for the entire abolition of said trade."

Mr. BURRILL said, that, at the time he had the honor of moving the resolution, he had not anticipated any objection to it; but, from the debate on the subject, on a former day, it appeared that some honorable gentlemen thought it unnecessary to make the enquiry at all, and that any concert with foreign nations, to attain the end proposed, was highly improper and dangerous. The question before the Senate was not upon the adoption of any specified or prescribed line of conduct, for the purpose of putting the finishing hand to the great work of the abolition of the slave trade; it was merely whether it should be referred to a committee to *enquire into the expediency* of taking measures, in concert with other nations, for this great and benevolent purpose. The committee may enquire, and be of opinion that it is inexpedient to adopt any measures whatever, or at least that it is not proper to take measures in concert with other governments. If the Senate should refuse an enquiry into the propriety of this course, they might be subjected to the imputation of disregarding the implied obligations of the treaty of Ghent, by the tenth article of which it is recited that both the parties are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote the entire abolition of the slave trade, and agree that *both shall use their best endeavors to accomplish so desirable an object*. If the Senate should refuse the enquiry, it might give rise to unjust surmises and suspicions as to the sincerity of the government in passing laws for this purpose, and in entering into the stipulations of the treaty of Ghent. The United States cannot justly be charged with having acted in bad faith, either in making or performing treaties; and, as the United States have the honor of having led the way in the glorious cause of abolishing the slave trade, there can be no doubt that, in making this stipulation at Ghent, our envoys acted with sincerity, and he hoped were entitled to the merit of having proposed the article. This article, as well as the rest of that treaty, met universal approbation. Ought we then to refuse to refer it to a committee, to enquire whether further measures are not necessary, or at least expedient? If any honorable gentleman had moved to go into a committee of the whole on this question, would it have been refused? What danger or inconvenience then could arise from referring the subject for investigation: This committee, if convinced that further measures are necessary, would report those measures to the House; and, should they recommend a concert with foreign nations for this purpose, the subject then, having some length, and breadth, and dimensions, could be examined and considered. But this could not so well be done now, because there was no specific proposition before the House. There was no such danger to be apprehended as some gentlemen imagined, from the generality of the terms of the proposition now under debate. This is the common and ordinary course in commencing the consideration of any subject in the Senate, and the Senate should be cautious not to give ground for the disgraceful suspicion that they are not sincere and hearty in the cause of suffering humanity. Every gentleman of this House wishes for the entire abolition of this abominable traffic, and this is the general voice of the country. The gentlemen here representing the slave holding states, are as decided as any others on this point, and one of those states (Virginia) was entitled, he believed, to the honor of having been the first state to prohibit it. It was better, as the subject had some connexion with others which were of a peculiarly delicate nature, to refer it to a deliberate enquiry in a small committee, than to make it a topic of debate under some general proposition, in which way considerations which did not fairly belong to the subject would insensibly mingle with it.

Some gentlemen, he said, doubted the propriety of the Senate's advising or directing the Executive as to the commencement of a negociation or the purposes of it. It was truly singular if the Senate, who were to be called upon for their advice and consent before any negociation could end in the shape of a ratified treaty, and without whom no ambassador or envoy could even be appointed, could not express their opinion before-hand as to the propriety or necessity of any proposed arrangement with a foreign power. They had done it in the case referred to in the debate upon this motion on a former day, by the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. King,) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Campbell) The British House of Commons do it, though that house possesses no part of the treaty-making power, and they had done so with effect in 1783, and on other memorable occasions

If any measures should be adopted, in concert with other nations, there can be no danger, as some gentlemen apprehend, that we shall, by this means, be entangled in foreign alliances, or involved in war. What nation would be likely to go to war for the slave trade? We have already entered into a concert with Great Britain for this purpose, and we might enter into a like concert with other powers. All the great powers of the world, except Spain and Portugal, have already combined so far as to express their wishes and opinions, and in many instances have gone much farther, and have acted in concert with effect. Spain and Portugal may both be influenced by our representations, and induced to co-operate from the desire and the interest they have in conciliating the United States. At least we ought to ask for their concurrence. New governments and republics seemed to be forming, or are formed, in the South; their concurrence in putting an end to the trade, is indispensable, if it is ever to be abolished. They have the strongest motives for desiring a good understanding with this country, and would not be deaf to our representations. Should all christian nations, or a great majority of them, agree upon this point, it would soon be considered a traffic against the law of nations, and this international law must prove more effectual than the municipal laws of separate governments, acting without concert.

Unless, he said, further steps should be taken, all that had been done would be useless, and worse than useless. The trade being forbidden by some nations, and interrupted by force by Great Britain, the risks of it had increased; many men, who might otherwise have had no scruples of conscience, would not, however, violate the laws of their country, and the consequence was, that the price of the unhappy beings who were the objects of this traffic, had fallen very low on the coast of Africa; unprincipled adventurers, restrained by no moral obligation, had engrossed the trade. They crowded the wretches they had purchased for a trifle, into the holds of small fast sailing vessels, and the sufferings and mortality of the passage had increased to a frightful degree. It had been lately stated to his government by a British officer of rank, Sir James Yeo, that six hundred human beings had been stored aboard a vessel of only one hundred and twenty tons, thirty of whom died in sailing eighty leagues, and enormities of this sort were carried on in sight almost of our shores, and by some, he feared, who had the privileges and the boast of American citizenship.

He would only add, that one cause of our complaint against the late establishment of a pretended republic in Florida, was, that the government had connived at, and gave facilities to, the carrying on of this trade. The slaves which, under pretext of capture or otherwise, were brought into these places, were smuggled into the United States, in violation of the laws of the United States, and of all the particular states. There was proof among the documents communicated by the President, that a privateer, commanded and manned by Americans, under the patriotic flag, as they called it, had taken a slave vessel, also commanded and manned by Americans, and that these slaves had been smuggled into Louisiana, in defiance of all law

With these views of the subject, he hoped the Senate would see the necessity of taking further measures to repress the trade, and at length to put an end to it.

Mr. BARBOUR said, that, while he was decidedly in favor of the main object of the resolution, that of revising the laws, and remedying every defect for the prevention of the wicked trade in question; there was a part of the resolution of which he did not approve, and, if retained, he should vote against it. And hence, lest his views might be misunderstood, he felt himself compelled to intrude on the attention of the Senate, while he briefly disclosed his reasons. Before he did this, however, he would make a few general remarks. He felt himself obliged to the gentleman from Rhode-Island, for doing justice to Virginia, in admitting she had been the first to protest against this trade. But it was no more than an act of justice; for such certainly was the fact. Her zeal in this good cause has undergone no diminution. The United States followed her example; America stands in the relation to the rest of the world, that Virginia does to America. She took the lead in the humane effort to exterminate this horrible traffic. He rejoiced to see that the great nations of Europe had adopted her precepts, and were imitating her enlightened & philanthropic example. Spain and Portugal constitute the only exception—the former, it is said, with what truth he knew not, has received a pecuniary compensation to abandon the traffic. Should this be true, as he cordially hoped it might be, Portugal will then stand alone. It is reasonably to be anticipated, that she will not be able to resist the incumbent load of the civilized world; when their remonstrances are enforced by the united influence of justice, humanity, and philanthropy. Africa, then, freed from those disastrous effects which this trade has produced, may, under the benign influence of peace, reason, and religion, indulge a hope, that in the fullness of time she may participate in the blessings of civilization, with all its beneficent effects. Nor was he averse to adopting measures in concert with any nation, which he believed would be calculated to hasten the destruction of this trade. For his part, he feared nothing from an alliance with any nation, whose only object was humanity. No man could more highly appreciate than he did, the soundness of the political maxim, inculcated by the father of his country, in his legacy to the American people—that of avoiding entangling alliances with other nations; yet, with all his reverence for this wise precept, and his determination to pursue its suggestions, he felt no apprehension from the concert proposed. A concert like the one proposed is in its character novel—its object is humanity: while alliances denounced by the above wise maxim, have for their object, dominion and power, to be acquired by the misery of mankind—to extricate a nation from which, is not unfrequently attended with a violation of honor; or, if executed, it is frequently with the sacrifice of peace, and sometimes with ruin. But what can we fear? Before any such concert can be taken, the terms on which we unite must receive our sanction; a guarantee sufficient to quiet the apprehensions of the most cautious. In so far, then, as the principal object of the resolution is concerned, or the means of effecting it, he would go with the mover; but the part to which he objected, was that proposing that Congress should unite with other nations to produce the object: this he considered to be improper. Congress can act only in its legislative capacity; and by consequence can enter into no concert with other nations. That has been assigned to another branch of the government. It is through the Executive alone that intercourse and arrangements with other nations can be effected. Leave it therefore where the constitution has placed it, without discussing the question how far this body has has a right to advise, in its Executive character, the Chief Magistrate, upon the propriety of entering into new arrangements with foreign nations; a question on which there is a difference of opinion. He would content himself by remarking, that he believed such an authority had never yet been exercised; but, be the power as it may, it will be readily ceded that this is not one of the cases which would justify it; or, if it were, this is neither the time or the manner which it should be performed. It has been urged, indeed, that, by the treaty of Ghent, America and Britain, having agreed to use their best endeavors to put an end to this traffic, that this course, as now recommended, may find a shelter from criticism in that article: as if it is merely in fulfilment of the obligation thereby contracted. Mr. B. conceived that the article in question had no other object, than to furnish to the civilized world an unequivocal testimonial of the sentiments of the contracting powers, in regard to this trade Both nations having, therefore, made use of what they esteemed the best method to suppress it, and entertaining, reciprocally, the most entire confidence that they were sincere in their wishes to effect it; either would repel with scorn an insinuation that an article of this kind was necessary to secure, in future, their zealous perseverance in a course which had been previously adopted, of their own mere will; and which rested upon a much surer foundation than compact; namely, upon their sense of its justice, humanity, and propriety. But, waving any advantage to be derived from this view of the subject; and yielding for argument sake, that the treaty of Ghent created an obligation on the U. States; he would ask if Britain had suggested, that this government had been wanting in its duty? She cannot! Or will any gentleman here insinuate that there is less zeal in the executive to promote the desired object, than in this house, or the nation? If not, why adopt this anomalous proceeding, and by a legislative act declare the necessity of a concert, and the terms on which it shall be adopted? For if this is not to be done, why enquire into it? To him, it seemed important that this body should keep within its legitimate sphere, and, when it acts, act effectually. Under these impressions, he permitted himself to hope that the mover himself would consent to such a modification of his resolution, as to exclude the objectionable feature; and, thereby conciliating the whole Senate, to obtain a unanimous vote in its favor: otherwise the division which would ensue, while it might be the means of producing a false estimate of our real opinions, would counteract in no small degree the great object, as well of the mover, as of every member of the Senate; namely, a unanimous opinion of the whole body that the traffic is an outrage upon justice and humanity.

Mr. B. concluded by remarking, that if his proposition was not acceded to, he should move to strike out so much of the resolution as proposed that Congress should adopt measures of concert with other nations.

Mr. TROUP said he had no intention, when he objected the other day to a part of the resolution, to involve the Senate in a debate upon it; and he very plainly perceived that, at this stage of it, it would be considered premature to discuss at large the merits of the question. But he would submit to the Senate if it were competent to them, in union with the President, to pledge the *arms* and *resources* of the country, in a *concert* with *foreign powers*, for any object whatsoever. He denied that it could be done in the *spirit* of the constitution. It would be a pledge of that which we had not. The *arms* and *resources* of the country were confided elsewhere: they were reposited, not with the *two*, but the *three* branches of the legislature; and, in fact, were not even to be found there. The people were essentially the depository of them, and their representatives the organ. Yet it was proposed to pledge, by an act of the executive power only, the arms and resources of a nation in *concert* with foreign powers, for the abolition of the slave trade. Gentlemen seemed to entertain very different significations of the term concert: for his part, Mr. T. said, he knew of but one signification which, in its application to the present subject, could legitimately attach to it; a signification sustained equally by the law of nations, the law of diplomacy, as far as he knew such a law, and the universally received acceptation of the term—concert with foreign nations, Sir! what is it but a term for *common councils* and *common efforts*? The gentlemen propose to themselves a great *object*; no less than the universal abolition of the slave trade: other nations, they acknowledge, hold out against them. Will they be content, then, with a concert of *common councils*? Assuredly they will not. Between nations *common councils* mean nothing, unless sustained by *common efforts*; and *common efforts* between nations mean nothing less than *war*, if war be necessary for the object. War must be necessary, so long as other nations assert the right, and hold to the practice of the slave trade. It is true that you may begin with negotiation, but it is certain that, if negotiation fail, you must resort to war. What would avail a treaty stipulation which would pledge the United States to exert, in *concert* with Great Britain, their *advice* and *persuasion* to induce Spain and Portugal to abolish the slave trade? Spain and Portugal would care nothing about your advice and persuasion, especially when you told them that you intended nothing more. Rhetoric and eloquence are not the instruments of nations for the execution of grand projects. He was well persuaded that the gentleman from Rhode-Island meant to deal in something more substantial: idle and insignificant verbiage could not suit his purpose, for, if it did, he already found it in a treaty. This word *concert*, therefore, Mr. President, means *something*—it means connexion, combination, alliance, for a given object—it means *entangling alliance*. You are admonished against *entangling alliances*; for what reason? Because our government is *of its own kind*, insulated, the only republic in the world, between which and other governments there is no common principle, no common feeling, no common sympathy; they may combine for their own interests; they may enter into concert for your destruction; they will not be so ready to combine with you, either to promote *your* interests or interests common to *you* and *them*. You propose a concert with CROWNED HEADS! *They* never concert with *themselves*, but broils, and quarrels, and wars follow in the train. History is full of them; and if entangling connexions, Sir, between monarchs, who wield the sword and the purse, who make peace and war at their will, be fruitful of these mischiefs, what may we not expect when you enter the lists without the means of doing what you engage to do? Gentlemen will say this mode of reasoning is entitled to little weight; it is speculative—admit it: the argument of experience is alone admissable, and the argument of experience is decisive. The only instance which I recollect, Sir, of a concert between this country and any foreign power is that of the French treaties of '78. It was a concert, and it turned out a most entangling one. It was a concert, too, for an object near and dear to the American heart; a concert for liberty and independence. A more important object can never present itself. In the one treaty, we stipulated the guaranty of the French American possessions; in the other, we stipulated that France (being in a state of belligerency with any other power) might use our ports freely with her ships of war and prizes. Now, Sir, I pray you, how did we fulfil our stipulations? We did not fulfil them at all. We got out of the difficulty, I will not say dishonorably, but as well as we could. I believe, Sir, the men who presided over our councils, at the time of which I speak, were honorable men, and were willing to do whatever they could, to carry into effect, in good faith, what they engaged to do; but, Sir, they *could* not; they wanted the sword and the purse, and the constitution had entrusted them to others—they were entrusted to the people. I sincerely believe, Sir, that France saw the embarrassing dilemma, and took pity upon us. She saw we could not execute the guaranty without going into the war, and she forbore to press it. But, in consequence of her thus forbearing, she thought she might the more rightfully demand the rigid execution of the other article. We had stipulated to allow French ships of war and prizes to go and come freely, and to remain at pleasure; it was a stipulation *partial* in effect. France, being at war with England, it admitted to France what it refused to England. It was inconsistent, too, with the spirit of President Washington's proclamation of neutrality. France having abandoned her claim for the fulfilment of the guaranty, thought she was entitled to a favorable construction of the article relating to ships of war and prizes. She demanded the right of arming, and fitting, and commissioning in our ports. We resisted, and eventually we found ourselves in a war with France. This, Sir, is the only instance of a concert between this country and a foreign power which I recollect; such has been the result of it, and such will ever be the result. It is unavoidable, from the nature of our political institutions. We enter into embarrassing stipulations; we are called upon to execute them; we call upon the people to draw the sword and advance the purse; they answer us—No! we have nothing to do with your treaties of concert or your guaranties; if you are unwise enough to enter into them, you may get out of them as well as you can; you shall not do so at *our expense*, or with our aid and assistance. And so, Sir, they will answer always. They will go to war for rights which belong to them; for their honor, their independence; for interests essentially their own; they will not for rights and interests which are extraneous, and in which they feel no concern. This was the lesson taught by the people to the men who directed our councils on the occasion to which I have referred: an awful warning never to put to hazard the peace of this country by connexions with foreign powers for any objects whatsoever, much less for objects foreign to our interests and our feelings. The treaties adverted to were negotiated under the former government: it is believed that nothing similar has occurred under the present. Mr. T. said he would no longer tire the patience of the Senate with such desultory remarks; but he could not forbear the expression of his surprise that the proposition of the gentleman should be urged with so much zeal and earnestness, when it was well known to the Senate and to the world, that from the origin of the present government, almost up to the present moment, American citizens, the *flesh* and *blood* of *this land* had been seized by the Algerines, hand cuffed and enchained, incarcerated and enslaved, four thousand miles from their homes and the bosoms of their families, and no instance is recorded of a proposition having been submitted to the Senate to advise the President to enter into concert with foreign nations for the abolition of *American* slavery.

Mr. WILSON called for a division of the question on the resolution, so as to take it separately on its two clauses.

Mr. BARBOUR, observing that the the motion he was about to make would supersede that of the gentleman from New-Jersey, moved to strike out the latter clause of the resolution.

Mr. MORRIL said, that with peculiar emotions, he asked the attention of the Senate to a few remarks on this subject. It was with extreme diffidence he rose to address the Senate on this occasion. I am not insensible, said he, of the extent of the field on which I enter, nor of my inability to explore it. A subject, sir, co-extensive with the world, in which this extensive republic have an interest, and on which, by their delegated representatives, they may express an opinion—whether they will "use their best endeavors" to effect a complete abolition of the slave trade. Sir, upon this it seems there can be but *one* opinion.

Coming from New England, where slavery is unknown, my prejudices may be strong, my views enthusiastic; but, sir, allow me to be honest, believe me sincere, permit to be *plain*. In New England we believe "all men are born equally free and independent"—thus commences our *Bill of Rights*. Whatever their color, powers of mind, property, or rank in society, they are *freemen*—citizens, not *slaves*. They have a claim to that freedom in this asylum of liberty. These sentiments, sir, commenced with my existence; advanced with my youth; were strengthened with my manhood; and are confirmed with my age. They are not only mine, but universally the sentiments of those whose confidence and affection have exalted me to this honorable station. Shall I not speak their sentiments on this occasion? Shall I not desire the termination of slavery? It is a duty, sir, I owe to myself, my country, and my God. That respectable section of the nation which I have the honor to represent, has a right to demand it at my hand.

When I examine this resolution, sir, I am unable to discover why any objection should be made. In passing it, we do not say we believe it is expedient to amend "the laws of the United States on the subject of the African slave trade;" nor that we will enter into any "concert with other nations for its entire abolition." But, sir, we say, we are willing to instruct a respectable *committee* to examine those subjects, in all their parts and bearings, as to the *expediency* of the objects suggested, and report to the Senate, which report will *then* be under the perfect control of this body. The Senate may then *approve* or *disapprove*, as its wisdom may dictate. Where then is the difficulty? For myself, sir, I am in favor of the resolution. Permit me to assign a few reasons. It is founded, in part, on an article of the treaty of Ghent. The words are as follows: "Whereas, the traffic in slaves is inconsistent with the principles of humanity and justice, and whereas both his Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed, that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accomplish so desirable an object." In this, sir, there is nothing very specific, as to the manner in which their desires shall be manifested But the contracting parties view "the traffic in slaves inconsistent with the principles of humanity and justice," and, therefore, agree to use "their *best endeavors*" to effect its abolition. *How* this is to be accomplished, is *another* point. They may have *different* views, and, consequently, each may pursue a different course. Therefore, sir, I am perfectly willing to submit the subject to the investigation of the committee, that they may report thereon.

The abolition of slavery was contemplated by the framers of our constitution. Sec. 9. "The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing, shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808." Here, sir, we see those venerable sages prospectively viewed the period in which we live, when Congress should manifest a disposition to abolish the slave trade. Wise provision! a duty negatively expressed. A provision, sir, which has given rise to a disposition that pervades the United States, to pursue and accomplish the benevolent object. Nay, sir, it is not confined to the United States; it extends to almost every civilized nation on the globe. A spirit of philanthropy glows in the human breast. Spain and Portugal are the only nations now averse to the object. The views of Spain, in all probability, will soon accord with those of other nations. Then Portugal will be the *solitary* kingdom whose voice and arm are not raised against this inhuman traffic. Let us proclaim, sir, that these sable mortals have a claim upon our philanthropy and our benevolence.

I am in favor of the resolution, sir because its object comports with the dictates of reason and humanity. Though black, they are *human* beings, in human *shape*. That is not their *crime*, but their *misfortune*. We then ought to *commiserate*, not *enslave* them. Let *exertions* be made to *raise* them from their present state of degradation; assist in the mighty work. Every *humane affection* recoils at their bondage. May every benevolent heart beat high for their freedom, and every human arm be extended for their emancipation. It is a cause, sir, in which the *world* is engaged. As it was commenced by the United States, let them continue their efforts; let *Congress* say, with all civilized nations, they will joyfully bear a part to accomplish an object so desirable, so humane.

But, sir, I am in favor of the resolution in a *political* point of view. Carry the great design into effect, and you place those forlorn objects within the reach of political and moral instruction. The basis on which every *good* government most firmly stands, is *knowledge* and *virtue*. Diffuse and extend these sacred principles, and you enlarge the basis on which your government is built; and, in the same proportion you carry the principles of liberty and the rights of man to those who grope in darkness, you aid in the emancipation of those who are bound in the chains of despotism. Virtue and knowledge, sir are the firm foundation on which this mighty republic is erected; on which it rises and on which it will *continue* to rise, so long as those divine principles are nourished, universally diffused and practised. This is what astonishes foreigners when they tread American ground. All classes of society can read and write, can name and give the characters of our rulers, the principles of our constitution, the genius of our government, and the nature of our laws. This was the reason, sir, France could not maintain a republican government. Knowledge and virtue were not sufficiently diffused through the *nation*. It was not on account of the *extent* of her *territory*, nor the number of her citizens. Monarchy and general ignorance go hand in hand. Despotism and slavery are always companions. This, sir, accounts for the protracted struggle in South America. They have physical strength and the means; but not knowledge and skill, to concentrate their exertions to the best advantage. Did they possess the general information enjoyed in the United States, their independence would be as certain as the rising sun.

Mr. President—I am in favor of the resolution in a *moral* point of view. We, sir, are a *christian* nation. The *bible* is our *moral* guide. Are not its principles *sacred*, its precepts *salutary*, and its commands *obligatory*? Have not the frowns of indignant heaven, and the threatenings of Jehovah, rested on nations and cities for their *ingratitude* to their fellow mortals. *Babylon—Babylon* the great is fallen! What has brought her down? The scene is viewed in prospect. "The merchants of the earth shall weep and mourn over her." In *what* did her commerce *consist*? "In gold, and silver, and precious stones, and pearls, and chariots, and *slaves*, and the *souls* of *men*." Ah! Mr. President, *this* was the *climax* of their abominations! They had a traffic in *slaves and the souls of* MEN. This brought down the judgments of heaven. That they may be averted from the world, let the inhuman traffic be abolished to the end of the earth.

Mr. KING observed, that the motion was to instruct a committee to enquire whether further measures can be devised, in concert with other powers, to put an end to the traffic in slaves on the coast of Africa. The debate, said Mr. K. has taken a wider range than from the definite object of the motion could have been anticipated. The advantages or disadvantages of alliances offensive and defensive, and the policy or impolicy of such treaties, as, with the view of acquiring some complicated though

important political advantage, pledge the wealth and strength of the United States, are questions of most weighty importance; the discussion of which, however, is not requisite in debating the motion before the Senate. The concert which is alluded to in the motion, is not the union of arms, but of opinion, of example, and of influence, for the purpose of prevailing on Spain and Portugal to accede to the compact already formed among the nations, to put an end to the African slave-trade. Equally uncalled for on this occasion, and more to be regretted, is a discussion of the justice and policy of permitting the existence of slavery. This topic is one, said Mr. K. that, from obvious considerations, has at all times been alluded to, even in the Senate, with great reserve; and at this time is without application to the motion under consideration, since not only no Senator approves of the traffic, the abolition of which is desired, but the whole Senate condemn it, and the United States were the first among the nations who restrained their people from engaging in it.

By the treaty of Ghent, the U. States stipulated with Great Britain to use their best endeavors to effect the complete abolition of the traffic in slaves on the coast of Africa. If a committee be appointed, they will enquire what has been done in pursuance of this engagement; they will moreover consider what remains to be done, and whether any measures of concert with other powers, or otherwise, may be calculated to promote the laudable object of this stipulation. The United States have ministers not only in England, Spain, and the Brazils, but likewise in Russia, France, the Netherlands, and Sweden. These ministers may be reminded of the very great interest which the U. States take in the universal abolition of the African slave trade; they may be instructed, if they are not so already, to avail themselves of every occasion to promote this object, and the concurring representations and influence of many may accomplish what their separate endeavors have hitherto failed to effect. A long depending negociation with Spain still exists—If we could prevail on Spain to add to the treaty settling our just claims, an article whereby she should engage herself to abolish the African slave trade, and to co-operate with us in endeavoring to prevail on Portugal also to abolish the same; such an article would enhance the value of the treaty in the opinion of the American people, and would not fail to obtain the applause of foreign nations. The object of the motion being of such great importance, the Senate should neglect no opportunity of manifesting their solicitude for its accomplishment; and the enquiry which is proposed may fortunately discover that there are means still in our power, which have not yet been employed in this meritorious service.

But it is objected, that this business belongs exclusively to the President; and, admitting its importance, and the expediency of further exertions, that the Senate have nothing to do or say respecting the same. This objection appears to be of most serious import, as it goes to restrain and limit, what is deemed to be, the constitutional power of the Senate. There is some embarrassment in the examination of this objection, and it cannot be fully and satisfactorily done, without adverting to the proceedings of the Senate, in its executive capacity; proceedings which take place with closed doors, and the journal whereof is not published. The observations on this head will, therefore, be of a general nature. Without adverting to the several branches of the Executive power, for the purpose of distinguishing the cases in which it is *exclusively* vested in the President, from those in which it is vested in him jointly with the Senate, it will suffice on this occasion to observe, that, in respect to foreign affairs, the President has no exclusive binding power; except that of the receiving of Ambassadors, and other foreign Ministers, which, as it involves the decision of the competence of the power which sends them, may be an act of this character—to the validity of all other definitive proceedings in the management of the foreign affairs, the constitutional advice and consent of the Senate are indispensable.

In these concerns, the Senate are the constitutional, and the only responsible counsellors of the President. And in this capacity the Senate may, and ought to look into and watch over every branch of the foreign affairs of the nation; they may therefore at any time call for full and exact information respecting the foreign affairs, and express their opinion and advice to the President respecting the same, when, and under whatever circumstances they may think such advice expedient.

There is a peculiar jealousy manifested in the constitution concerning the power which shall manage the foreign affairs, and make treaties with foreign nations. Hence the provision which requires the consent of two thirds of the Senators to confirm any compact with a foreign nation that shall bind the United States; thus putting it in the power of a minority of the Senators, or states, to control the President and a majority of the Senate: a check on the executive power to be found in no other case.

To make a treaty includes all the proceedings by which it is made; and the advice and consent of the Senate being necessary in the making of treaties, must necessarily be so, touching the measures employed in making the same. The constitution does not say that treaties shall be concluded, but that they shall be made, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: none therefore can be made without such advice and consent; and the objections against the agency of the Senate in making treaties or in advising the President to make the same, cannot be sustained, but by giving to the constitution an interpretation different from its obvious and most salutary meaning.

To support the objection, this gloss must be given to the constitution, "that the President shall make treaties, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate ratify the same."—That this is, or could have been intended to be the interpretation of the constitution, one observation will disprove. If the president alone has power to make a treaty, and the same be made pursuant to the powers and instructions given to his minister, its ratification follows as a matter of course, and to refuse the same would be a violation of good faith; to call in the Senate to deliberate, to advise, and to consent to an act which it would be binding on them to approve and ratify, will, it is presumed, be deemed too trivial to satisfy the extraordinary provision of the constitution, that has been cited. On the whole, there appearing to be no sufficient impediment in the way of the proposed enquiry, either as respects its expediency or the authority of the Senate to institute the same, I am in hopes that the motion to refer the subject to a committee will prevail.

Mr. LACOCK said, the resolution before the Senate contained two separate and distinct propositions; the first was the amendment of the laws that prohibited the introduction of slaves into the United States: on this subject there existed no difference of opinion—all agreed an end should be put to this abominable traffic. If the present statutory provisions were not so formed as to effect this object, they certainly required amendment; and no objection could be made to the enquiry, as this was a legitimate subject of legislation. But, said Mr. L. the other branch of the enquiry is of a very different character; it proposes to enquire into the best manner of executing an article of the treaty of Ghent. The stipulations of this article are, that the contracting parties, the United States and Great Britain, should use their endeavors to put an end to the slave trade. But could this agreement be carried into effect by law? did it furnish a subject of legislation? Laws were made to operate on the people of the U. States, and within their jurisdiction, not to effect an arrangement with foreign governments. This could only be done by treaty, and surely, said Mr. L. the initiatory steps in making treaties should be left with the Executive. But it has been urged by gentlemen in favor of this proposition, that the Senate can act on this subject by virtue of the constitutional power of this body to interpose their advice and consent in making treaties. This argument cannot avail them; for, if we claim the power, and exercise it, as a part of our executive duties, why is this discussion, on the subject of a treaty, had with open doors? Has this ever been the practice of the government? The ministers of those governments who admit and carry on the slave trade, are accredited by our government—are on the spot, for aught I know, in the lobby or gallery, while we are discussing the propriety of putting a stop to their traffic in slaves. That this branch of the subject is improper for public discussion, is admitted by the gentleman from New York (Mr. King) who has told you he felt embarrassed by this public discussion; that he is restrained by his situation from making observations that he otherwise would feel authorised to make. This concession on his part should convince every one that the proceedings are irregular. While we are thus openly debating the subject, for aught we know, the President is negociating with other powers to effectuate the object we have in view. He is bound by the constitution to see the laws faithfully executed. The treaty of Ghent has become the supreme law of the land, and it is unfair to presume, that the President has neglected his duty. In short, said Mr. L. if we are anxious to have this subject pressed on the Executive, let us close our doors, as in other cases, and make a call on him for information; we shall then be put in possession of the facts officially; we shall know what steps, if any have been taken, in concert with Great Britain, to put an end to a traffic we all abhor.

The question was then taken on the motion to strike out the latter clause of the resolution, and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barbour, Campbell, Eppes, Fromentin, Gaillard, Lacock, Macon, Sanford, Smith, Stokes, Storer, Tait, Talbot, Taylor, Troup, Wilson.—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Ashmun, Burrrill, Crittenden, Daggett, Dickerson, Fisk, Goldsborough, Horsey, Hunter, King, Leake, Morrill, Morrow, Noble, Ruggles, Tichenor, Van Dyke.—17.

So the motion was negatived.

The resolution, as above stated, was then adopted.

WASHINGTON.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

A Court of Enquiry having been called to enquire into the loss of the United States' brig Boxer, under the command of Lieutenant Commandant John Porter, the following opinion of the Court is promulgated, having been approved by the Secretary of the Navy.

After mature deliberation upon the evidence adduced, the Court are of opinion that the loss of the U. S. late brig the Boxer, is to be attributed to the strength of the current setting on shore, and the lightness of the wind; that her going to pieces is to be attributed to the decayed state of her timbers: and that her officers and crew made every possible exertion in their difficult situation. The Court are, therefore, of opinion that no blame can be attached to Lieutenant Commandant John Porter, or to either of his officers or crew, in consequence of the loss of said brig.

The Court adjourned, to meet to-morrow morning, the 16th of January, 1818, at ten o'clock.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment. The foregoing minutes were read and approved, and the Court adjourned, *sine die*.

R. T. SPENCE, President.
G. M. DALLAS, Judge Advocate.
Approved,
B. W. CROWNINSHIELD.

Subsequent to the loss of the United States brig Boxer, the following letter was addressed to the Secretary of the Navy by Lieut. John Porter:

Fort St. Philip on the Mississippi River, Nov. 13, 1817.

SIR,—This morning a boat was dispatched to the Balize, and to visit the wreck, if it could be found; and I presume there will be but little difficulty in that, as the buoys attached to the guns and anchors will point out the spot of the wreck. My principal object in dispatching this boat, with the sailing master, Mr. Cocke, was, if practicable, to procure some of her timbers, that I may be enabled to produce evidence unquestionable of her decayed and unworthy state.

In a few days I shall proceed to New-Orleans, for the purpose of transferring the crew and such of the officers as are desirous of remaining. After I have performed my last duties towards them, and finally adjusted, with the navy agent and Commodore Patterson, all public accounts relative to the late U. S. brig Boxer, my attention will be turned to procure a conveyance to some northern port, where, on my arrival, I shall do myself the honor to acquaint you: and I now solicit, Sir, that I may receive your instructions or sanction, on my arrival, to proceed to the seat of government; and, as courts of inquiry are customary on such occasions as this, (the loss of a national vessel) permit me to request, Sir, it may convene in the navy yard at Washington. I will endeavor to put the department to as little inconvenience as possible.

Previous to closing this communication, I would not do justice to those I have had the honor to command, were I to omit representing to the department their truly meritorious and deserving conduct. To all the officers my thanks are particularly due, for their indefatigable exertions and perseverance throughout this unpleasant shipwreck. I take much pleasure in representing that their conduct on this occasion, and their general deportment, was such as to merit my approbation; and I trust at some future period to see them ornaments to that establishment, which it has been the pride and study of your humble servant to cherish.

I have the honor to be, &c.
JNO. PORTER.

Hon. Secretary of the Navy.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

Mr. *Stokes* yesterday presented to the Senate the representation and remonstrance of the Legislature of North Carolina, in relation to the *grants* of that state, of land within the state of Tennessee; which was read, and referred to the committee to whom was referred the bill to enable the state of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles, &c.

Mr. *Sanford*, from the committee on Commerce and Manufactures, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Joshua Swain and others.

Mr. *Williams* of Miss. submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the reservation of such tracts of land within the several land districts of the United States, as may in the opinion of the President be suitable sites for the laying out and establishing towns; and for the sales of the lots therein.

The joint resolution directing the distribution of the late edition of the land laws, was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. *Morrow* offered the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee appointed on the memorial of the state of Tennessee respecting claims to lands in that state be instructed to enquire into the propriety of making a reservation of land for a military depot, armory, and foundery on the waters of Shoal Creek, in the state of Tennessee.

Mr. *Wilson* submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire whether any, and, if any, what alterations are necessary in the laws relative to the promulgation of the acts of Congress.

The request of the other house for a conference on the disagreeing votes, respecting brevet extra pay, having been announced—

On motion of Mr *Campbell*, the Senate agreed to the proposed conference, appointed, as managers on their part, Messrs. *Williams* of Ten and *Barbour*; and

The Senate went into the consideration of Executive business; after which

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, FEB. 6, 1818.

Mr. *Rhea*, from the committee on pensions, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Juliana Thackara; which was read and concurred in.

Mr. *Williams*, of North Carolina, from the committee of Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Paul Robinson.

Mr. *Rich* moved to reverse this report (the object of the petition being to obtain indemnification for damages recovered of him by a Canadian for property seized from him, under the impression it was military stores, during the late war.) After some debate on this motion, it was negatived, and the report was ordered to lie on the table for further examination.

Mr. *Williams* also made an unfavorable report on the petition of Major John Whistler; which was referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. *Herrick*, from the committee on private land claims, reported a bill for the relief of John Kennedy and Henry Nail, or their legal representatives; which was twice read and committed.

Leave was given to Abram Montague, to withdraw his petition from before the same committee.

Mr. *Taylor*, from the committee of Elections, made a report, accompanied by sundry documents, amongst which is a letter from Mr. Mumford to the committee, on the case of George Mumford, a member of this House from N. Carolina, whose right to a seat has been questioned, because he had not, previously to attending the House, resigned the office of Principal Assessor in his district. The report concludes, on the ground that the duties and compensation of the office (and of course the office itself) had expired, that George Mumford is entitled to a seat in the House. The Report was read and committed.

Mr. *Spencer*, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill for the relief of Albert Herring; which was twice read and committed.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill to incorporate the Columbian Insurance Company of Alexandria, were read and concurred in.

Mr. *Southard*, from the committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the Senate's bill directing the manner of appointing Indian Agents, and continuing the Act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes, reported the same without amendment; and it was referred to the committee of the whole to whom was referred a bill previously reported by the same committee respecting the civilization and education of Indians.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, stating that the Report to this House from the War Department, dated on the 20th February last, contains all the information to be found in that Department, in relation to "the claims of the state of Massachusetts, for expenses of calling out the militia of that state during the late war, and the reasons why they have not been allowed;" which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. *Barbour*, of Va. the committee of Ways and Means were instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorising the President to distribute an additional sum amongst the assessors of the United States, for extra services.

On motion of Mr. *Hopkinson*, the committee of Commerce and Manufactures were instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing for the payment of the expenditures made in laying down and taking up buoys in the river Delaware, in the Lazaretto channel, about 12 miles below the city of Philadelphia; and also, for defraying, in future, the expense of takiug up and laying down the said buoys where required.

On motion of Mr. *Forsyth*, it was

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested (if in his opinion not inconsistent with the public interest) to lay before this House the correspondence with the government of Spain, to which the letter* of George W. Erving, the American Minister near that court, of the 25th of October, 1816, communicated with his message of the 29th January, 1818, refers, and any subsequent correspondence between the two governments on the same subject.

And a committee was appointed to lay the said resolution before the President.

The bill from the Senate, "in addition to an act for the relief of John Thompson," was twice read and committed.

The bill from the Senate, in addition to the navy pension act, was also twice read and committed.

The House took up the Senate's message, *insisting* on their amendment to the military appropriation bill, (respecting brevet pay) and agreed to insist on its disagreement thereto; and to ask of the Senate a conference thereon: to manage which conference on the part of this House, Messrs. *Lowndes*, *Smith* of Md and *Pitkin*, were appointed.

The engrossed bill for the relief of major general Arthur St. Clair, was read a third time, passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

A Message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. J. J. Monroe, his Secretary, transmitting a report of the Secretary of State, in compliance with a resolution of this House, requesting information respecting the ratification by the states of an article which is printed in some late copies of the constitution, but which, it appears, has not yet officially received the sanction of three fourths of the states in the Union.

[The amount of the report from the Department of State is, that the 13th article of the amendments to the constitution of the United State has been

Ratified by	1	Maryland, on	25 Dec. 1810.
	2	Kentucky,	31 Jan. 1811.
	3	Ohio,	do.
	4	Delaware,	2 Feb. 1811.
	5	Pennsylvania,	6 Feb. 1811.
	6	New-Jersey,	13 Feb. 1811.
	7	Vermont,	24 Oct. 1811.
	8	Tennessee,	21 Nov. 1811.
	9	Georgia,	13 Dec. 1811.
	10	North-Carolina,	23 Dec. 1811.
	11	Massachusetts,	27 Feb 1812.
	12	New-Hampshire,	10 Dec 1812.
Rejected by	13	New-York,	12 Mar 1811.
	14	Rhode-Island,	15 Dec. 1814.
	15	Connecticut.	
Uncertain,	16	South-Carolina.	
	17	Virginia.	

The Secretary of State, in the course of last month, addressed a letter to the governor of Virginia and to the governor of South Carolina, requesting information as to any final decisions by those states in relation to this amendment, but had not received answers thereto on the 3d instant.]

The report lies on the table.

The house then spent some time in committee of the whole on Mr. Johnson's resolutions respecting a reduction of the army, the establishment of Military Academies, a Corps of Invalids, &c; and, after some debate, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

On motion of Mr. *Storrs*,

Resolved, That the Secretary of war be required to communicate to the House a statement of the balances now due, respectively, from such persons now or heretofore acting in the Quarter-master and Paymaster's Departments, whose accounts have not been settled for the period of more than one year previous to the 27th day of December last.

After the adoption of this resolution, The House adjourned to Monday.

*The following is the letter referred to:

MR. ERVING TO MR. CEVALLOS.

Madrid, Oct 25th, 1816.

To his excellency Don Pedro Cevallos, first secretary of state, &c.

SIR—By your excellency's note of the 17th inst in reply to mine of September 26th, respecting the proclamation blockade of Gen. Morillo, and the ravages on the American commerce which are committing under it, I am told that his majesty has ordered that *information shall be taken (se pida informe)* of the tribunal of admiralty.

That General Morillo has issued such a proclamation as I have described in my note of Sept. 26th, is a fact of universal notoriety; your excellency has had before you long since, the correspondence between the American secretary of state and Mr. Onis on the subject, and I have transmitted to you a copy of the letter of Don Francisco Montalvo, vice roy of Santa Fe, to the American commissioner, Mr. Hughes, in which the existence of the blockade is admitted, and in which the American government is referred for redress to his catholic majesty. It was therefore that, by the orders of my government, I wrote to you on the subject. With the fact which I have above stated before you, I am wholly at a loss to imagine what kind of information the tribunal of admiralty can afford, which may regulate the decision of his majesty on the subject.

The tribunal cannot deny the existence of the proclamation; it cannot show that the proclamation is legal; it cannot deny that American vessels have been taken under the proclamation; it cannot contest the right of the American government to demand the restitution of such vessels.

In fine, sir, it is my duty to assure you, that any demur or delay in affording the satisfaction demanded in a case of this principal importance, cannot but be very sensibly felt by the government of the United Statss.

I renew to you assurances of the very distinguished consideration with which I am, yours, &c.
G. W. ERVING.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Departed this life, on Tuesday last, the 3d of this month, at the house of the hon. Jonathan Roberts, Mrs. MARY BUSHBY, relict of the late William Bushby, of this city, in the 64th year of her age.

In the death of this amiable lady society has been deprived of one of its chief ornaments. Those who knew her best most sensibly feel their loss. In their grief, they have the consolation of feeling that they "sorrow not even as others who have no hope." She had for many years been a firm believer in the Christian religion, and, by her life, illustrated and exemplified the Christian religion.

In the full exercise of her rational faculties, she met death without a fear, and found that

"Jesus can make a dying bed
Feel soft as downy pillows are
While on his breast she lean'd her head,
And breath'd her life out sweetly there."

"Blessed be the dead who die in the Lord."

NOTICE.

THE stockholders of the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria are hereby notified, that an election will be held at the court house on Monday, the 9th day of March next, for the purpose of electing fifteen Directors, to serve the ensuing year.

P. H. MINOR, Cash'r.

feb 7—td

MONEY FOUND.

A FEW nights ago was found in the piazza of the toll house at the Washington Bridge, a small sum of money in bank notes, supposed to be dropped by some passenger. The owner may have his property by identifying it, and paying for this advertisement. Apply to

A. CHESHIRE, at the toll house.

feb 7—3t

Passage for Norfolk.

THE steam boat Virginia, Cap. John Ferguson, will leave Baltimore for Norfolk on Monday next, the 9th inst. For passage, apply on board, at Bray's wharf, Fell's Point.

Baltimore, feb 5—1t

Property in Washington City,

For Sale or Exchange.

THE subscriber, being desirous to move to the Western country, will sell on very accommodating terms, or exchange for lands in the Western country, the following property in Washington city:

Sqr.	Lot.	Sq. feet.	Sq.	Lot.	Sq. feet.
982	4	7330½	1057	12	5280
	6	7330½		13	6690½
1027	1	17848½	1082	8	9506
	6	10690		9	1490
	7	10690		10	6600
	10	6951	194	5	6315½
	12	6951		6	4794½
1028	4	14281		7	4550
	5	12920		8	5452¾
	14	10978		9	5892¾
	15	11933½		10	5452¾
1030	3	12494		11	4550
	5	12494		12	4794
	13	7315		13	6352
	14	12494		14	6352½
1033	1	11000	1109	5	5913
	13	11000		6	4724½
N.W. 1033	1	4097		7	4318¾
	2	5212		8	5089
	3	6787		9	5529
	4	3750		10	5089
	5	3750		11	4128¾
	6	6323		12	4724
1035	5	9300½		13	5913
	6	9300		14	5913
1053	4	9782	1118	3	4477
	5	8248¼		4	3932½
	6	10000	1120	3	5010
	7	12722		4	4160
	8	17602	1122	6	5244½
	9	23973			

The above property is situated on a beautiful plain, about one mile north east of the Capitol, with the turnpike road, from the Capitol to Baltimore, passing through it. Any person wishing to purchase or exchange for land in any of the western states, will find it much to their advantage, by applying to the subscriber, in Fairfax county, Virginia, by letter or otherwise.

JOHN A. SOMMERS.

Feb 8—3t

CAUTION.

ON the 15th November last, a letter from the subscriber was put in the post office of this city, directed to Messrs. Maunsel, White & Co. of New Orleans, containing three post notes as specified below: and as said letter had not reached its intended destination on the 3d of Jan. ult fears are entertained for its safety. The public are therefore cautioned from receiving or passing either of the notes hereafter described, as they cannot be circulated before they reach New Orleans, without a forged endorsement. The notes are as follows, viz. one note of the United States' Bank, dated Philadelphia, 14th Nov. 1817, No 10,510, letter A, to order of Lynde Catlin, at 60 days date, & endorsed pay to Maunsel, White & Co. of N. Orleans, or order, for $1000. One note same date, No. 10,857, letter D, in all other respects the same as the one above, for $100. One note same date, No. 10,858, letter A, in all other respects the same as those above, for $100. Total $1200.

SYLVESTER ROBINSON.

New York, feb 3—7—d1w

By J. Jackson & Co. Alexandria.

ON Saturday, 7th inst. will be sold, in front of their auction room, Union st.

20 hhds first quality Barbadoes sugars
8 do Trinidad do
20 hhds Trinidad molasses, first quality, suitable for retailing
40 boxes mould candles
20 boxes pipes, and
3 tierces rice

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Conditions liberal, and made known at the sale.

Alexandria, Feb 6—

NOTICE.

WILL be sold for their jail fees and other expences, at the jail in Washington County, District of Columbia, on the 7th February, the following runaways, viz.

Wm. Grayson, he is 5 feet 6 inches high, much marked with the whip, has a scar over the left eye, says he is 30 years of age, and has a father living near Fauquier C. H. Virginia, by the name of Nim Grayson; that they are both free. The other by the name of Wm. Brown, but has since claimed two other names, Jackson and Johnson; says he is free, that he has a mother living in Alexandria, by the name of Mary Adams; he is 5 feet 2 inches high, stout and clumsey built, I suppose him to be 25 years old.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. Terms of sale cash.

C. TIPPETT, for
W. BOYD, Marshal.

Jan 21—eotF7