

particular kinds of manufacture, which have made up the profitable and growing branch of the export trade, will be presented in detail, and their total value ascertained with more precision, in the general Statistical Table, now in a course of preparation, under the act of the 10th of February, 1820, which will be transmitted to Congress at as early a day as their voluminous nature will allow. Of the amount of American Manufactures, produced for consumption within the United States during the year, it is impossible to speak with exactness; but, from indications that cannot deceive, it is evident that it is large; so large, that the amount exported, would sink to a level below all comparison with it. The surest guide to our belief, under this head, is, that in those branches which have at length been enabled, through a provident legislation, to stand up against that overwhelming competition of pre-established excellence and capital from abroad, which must otherwise have kept down forever their first attempts, the article can now be had cheaper in price, as well as better in quality, than the same article from abroad, as it was seen in our markets, prior to the efficient protection afforded to our own. Hence, the apprehensions of monopoly pass away. Hence, the certainty, that competition at home will bring down prices, eventually, if not immediately, whilst it creates and diffuses new wealth at home; labor being the foundation of wealth, and producing and disseminating it more universally, and in higher degrees, in proportion as it exists under diversified forms and in full activity. It is then, that the farmer, the the artisan, and the merchant, give support to each other, each enlarging the occupations and the gains of each; the State, meanwhile, reaping the fruits in fiscal prosperity and political power. As regards the Cotton Manufactories of the country, there are grounds for supposing that they now make a call for full one-fourth part of all the raw cotton grown in the United States. Authentic information as to the exact quantity, is not, indeed, possessed at the Treasury; but, as an approximation, it is believed that the above proportion may be taken without the hazard of essential error. It is gratifying to add, that those parts of the U. States, where manufacturing establishments, of all kinds, flourish most, exhibit an animated industry, an orderly aspect, and an increasing population."

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 14.—In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Barton's resolution relative to the donation of small lots of the public lands was taken up, and was explained by some remarks of Mr. Barton.

A bill was offered by Mr. Dickerson, and passed to a second reading, which provides that \$5,000,000 annually, instead of being applied to the extinguishment of the public debt, shall be paid over to the several states, in the ratio of the apportionment of direct taxes.

In the House of Representatives, the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances was received, and 6,000 copies were ordered to be printed. Five private bills were acted on in committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-day. Among the resolutions offered was one (which was laid on the table until to-day, under one of the rules of the House,) by Mr. Mitchell, of Tennessee, providing that in calling over the names of the states for the petitions, the order in which they are named shall be changed according to the mode prescribed in the resolution.

DECEMBER 15.—In the Senate, yesterday, the resolution offered by Mr. Dickerson, "to provide for the distribution of a part of the revenues of the U. States, among the several States of the Union," was read a third time, and referred to a select Committee of seven members.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, brought before the Senate the embarrassed situation of the Columbia College, and urged the expediency of relieving the Institution by a release of the debt due from it to the Government.

In the House, several bills were reported, read and committed; among others, the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road; and a bill relative to the northern boundary of the state of Illinois. The various bills which, on the preceding day passed through committee, were read a third time and passed. Mr. Mitchell's resolution relative to a change of the order in which the states are called over was considered; but after a few words from Mr. Mitchell, the Speaker, and Mr. Sprague, of Maine, it was on motion of Mr. Brent, of Louisiana, laid on the table. Upwards of twenty new resolutions were offered, all of which will be found in the columns appropriated to our report of proceedings.

DECEMBER 16.—In the Senate, the resolution yesterday submitted by Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, proposing an inquiry into the expediency of relieving the Columbia College in the District of Columbia, by the release of a debt due from the College to the Government, was taken up and agreed to. The resolution yesterday submitted by Mr. Reed, of Mississippi, proposing an inquiry into the extent of the constitutional powers of the

Government over the public lands and into the expediency of appropriating a portion of the same for the purpose of internal improvements within the states and territories where the lands lie, was taken up for consideration. Mr. Reed supported the resolution by a brief but interesting statement of facts respecting the situation of some western states and territories, and the peculiar relation in which the new states stand to the General Government. Mr. Reed's resolution and remarks will be published hereafter. Mr. Barton did not think that constitutional questions were fit subjects for reports and arguments of committees; and, at his suggestion, the resolution was so modified as to submit to the committee an inquiry into the question of expediency only. The question being taken on agreeing to the resolution, as modified, it was decided in the negative. Ayes 12, noes 15.

In the House, several bills were reported, read and committed, and a private bill was ordered to a third reading. The bills which were ordered to a third reading on Thursday were passed. The resolution offered by Mr. Bartlett, led to some short discussion, when it was ultimately adopted, as amended by Mr. McCoy. Among the resolutions offered was one by Mr. McLean, of Ohio, calling for information from the War Department as to any disposition to emigrate which may have been evinced by the Indian tribes, and the best mode of overcoming any obstacles to their removal west of the Mississippi. A resolution was also offered by Mr. Drayton, of S. C., on the subject of an equal extension of the judiciary system to all the states of the Union. Mr. Mitchell, of S. C., laid a resolution on the table calling for information from the Secretary of the Treasury as to the amount and description of merchandise annually shipped to the West India islands; and the like information as to the annual imports from the same islands.

DECEMBER 19.—In the Senate, Mr. Reed's resolution considered on Friday last, and then rejected, was yesterday reconsidered and agreed to. Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, submitted a resolution, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of establishing a National Armoury at the Horse Shoe Bend, on Licking River.

In the House of Representatives, a message was received from the President, communicating a despatch from Mr. Gallatin, which will be found in our report of proceedings. Several communications from the War and Navy Departments were also received, among which was the report of Captain McNeill of the survey made by him during the autumn, of a route for the national road. The report from the Navy Department communicated the result of the survey of the harbor of Baltimore, which from a hasty glance, we regard as favorable. Among the resolutions, was one offered by Mr. Brent, calling for information on the subject of the boundary line between Mexico and the United States. An amendment was offered by Mr. Vinton of Ohio, to the resolution laid on the table on Friday by Mr. McLean, which induced a successful motion for the printing of both. A resolution of Mr. Vinton relative to the Quapaw Indians was adopted, after striking out the clause which called for the instructions given to the Commissioners who negotiated the treaty with that tribe. The resolution offered on Friday by Mr. Mitchell, of S. C. relative to our exports to and imports from the British colonies, was agreed to, after being modified, on motion of Mr. Tomlinson, of Connecticut, so as to give it a wider range.

Mr. Randolph took his seat in the Senate yesterday. His appearance is more natural than it has been for many years, and we learn from his fellow travellers, that his conduct between N. York and Washington, was quite genteel. His person is evidently much improved by his tour, and we hope his mind has received a sympathetic aid. How mutable are the views and opinions of men!—It is said that the Administration party is now far from being averse to his re-election, while the Opposition is anxious for his defeat.

Alexandria Gazette.

Few persons are aware, we believe, of the extent of the business done in some of the printing offices of the United States, or of the number of persons who obtain their bread in that vocation. There are now employed in the office in which the National Intelligencer is printed, ninety-seven persons, including the two editors and clerks. If the reporters be added, we have the round number of one hundred. So large a number of workmen of course turn out a considerable quantity of work.—Of this an opinion may be formed from the fact, that the quantity of paper consumed in this office within the week, which includes this day, will have exceeded three hundred reams.

Nat. Int.

An old Sinner—A gentleman eighty years of age ran away from Pottsville, Penn. and carried his property with him, to avoid the maintenance of an illegitimate child!

## General Intelligence.

### VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

BALTIMORE, DEC. 16.—By the packet ship *William Thompson*, Capt. Maxwell, the editors of the *New-York Commercial* have received copious files of London papers to the 14th of November, and Liverpool of the 16th inclusive. Among the Passengers in this ship, are John A. King, Esq., late Secretary of legation to the Court of St. James, bearer of Despatches for Government, and Mr. Waring, King's Messenger. The import of these despatches is said to be of a friendly nature. They have no relation, however, to the West India question, which remains untouched.

Mr. William Beach Lawrence, the successor of Mr. J. A. King, reached Liverpool on the 12th and London on the 14th Nov., and immediately entered upon the duties of his office.

Meetings have been held at Liverpool, Leeds, and several other places, to petition for a repeal of the Corn Laws. A meeting has also been held of the ship owners at Liverpool to adopt measures for obtaining relief against the operation of the new navigation laws. [Mr. Huskisson's free trade acts.]

The author of *Waverley* has returned to England—having procured a variety of important documents at Paris, to illustrate his *Life of Napoleon*. He has moreover two new novels in a forward state. In one of them the scene lies in Ireland, and embraces an interesting period of legendary history. The other will further illustrate the manners of Scotland and is entitled "The Chronicles of Cannongate." The latter will be published shortly.

It is stated from Stockholm, that it is almost impossible to form an idea of the miserable situation of the agriculturalists. A ton of Oats costs 8 crowns, 32 shillings Banco. As to Barley, none can be got and the scarcity of hay and straw is beyond all description. People are obliged to kill their cattle, from a dread of not being able to keep them during the winter. A number of farms have been sold by auction, because the proprietors were unable to pay the taxes.

A great fire broke out in Lyons, on the night of Nov. 7. It commenced in the Rue Sala, behind the barracks of La Charite. At 12 o'clock the fire continued. All the space comprised between the Rue Sala, and the place Grolleur, and the quay of the Rhone, was at that hour nothing but a heap of ashes. A postscript from Paris, Nov. 7, announces information that the fire was got under at half past two o'clock.

Affairs of the Greeks.—Accounts have been received from Marseilles of Lord Cochrane's having effected the purchase of a small frigate in that port for the sum of £12,000. This, with Capt. Hasting's steam-vessel, and the frigate from New-York, will give a new character to the Greek naval force. [A letter from Cowes, states that the Greek frigate *Hope*, from this port, was spoken 22nd Oct. lat. 40, lon. 53½.]

The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. Orlan, one of the Greek Deputies, to a Member of Parliament in London, dated Marseilles, October 34.

"The news from Greece is, in every respect, of a more favorable nature than heretofore. Letters, which I received yesterday, bearing date the 29th of September, state, that the Turkish fleet were at Mytilene; that of the Greeks at Samos, which place the former have attempted to possess themselves of, but have been successfully repulsed."

The Sufferings of the Greeks.—We copy the following extract from a letter to the editor of the *Morning Herald*, written at Geneva, because of the interesting extracts from the Greek Chieftains, which are unquestionably authentic. It will be seen that their language corresponds with the statements of Professor Everett's letter published by us this day.—Really, we should think a cargo of provisions might easily be obtained here, and sent out for the relief of these suffering heroes, and their starving families.—They deserve all that we can do for them. Who will take the lead?

You have heard of M. Eynard, and his praise-worthy efforts in behalf of the Greeks. I yesterday paid a visit to this gentleman, who is at the head of a committee formed here for the purpose of aiding the unfortunate Christians of the East, in their struggle for emancipation. M. Eynard has already subscribed several thousand pounds to the cause, and devotes the whole of his time to this subject. He was kind enough to show me several letters which he has received within these few days from the leading chiefs, with all of whom he is in correspondence. As these are of a very recent date, (Oct. 4, N. S.) I subjoin one or two extracts. Nikitas, after expressing his gratitude for the exertions of the committee in Europe, says: "We no longer fear the Egyptians, nor their disciplined troops; but while we are fighting them, we ask our Christian brethren of Europe for bread for our wives and children, and the old men who have retired to the mountains." The Ephora of Sparta observe, "Fresh attacks have been made on Maima; and Ibrahim has been repulsed three times—he will be so always, but procure us food for our wives and children, who have subsisted on roots since

every thing has been destroyed by our cruel enemy." In addition to the above deplorable picture, it is an undoubted fact, that from a thousand to twelve hundred families are encamped in the open air outside the walls of Napoli di Romania, in a state of the most indescribable distress.

LONDON, NOV. 14.—Despatches have been received at the Colonial Office from the western coast of Africa, with intelligence of an engagement which had taken place between the Ashantees and the force commanded by lieut. col. Purdon.

It appears that on the 7th of August last, the Ashantees, amounting to 25,000, had advanced to the village of Doodewan, about twenty-four miles from British Accra, where they were met by 11,000 men, commanded by lieut. col. Purdon, and composed of the troops of Accattoo, King of Aquimbo; Adononqua, King of Aquassim; Dunqua, the Queen of Akin; Cudjoe Cheeboo, King of Dinkrab; Cudjoe, King of Assin; the King of Tufil, and many other caboseers and captains from different parts of the coast, with the whole of the British, Dutch, and Danish Accras, divided into five brigades, and two strong corps of observation to protect and flank.

At half past 9 o'clock the attack was commenced by the Ashantees, in a most imposing and determined manner. They were met half way by the united forces, under the command of Lieut. Col. Purdon. The battle lasted an hour; when a pause took place, in consequence of some of the Allies giving way. At this critical moment a reserved party of the Royal African corps opened on the enemy a destructive fire of rockets, grape and cannon, from two field pieces, which did infinite execution.

The Ashantees immediately fled in all directions, leaving the King's camp and equipage (in which was found the head of the late Sir Charles M'Carthy) on the field. Their loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners, is estimated at 5000 men.—The loss of the force commanded by Lieut. Col. Purdon, amounts to about 800 killed and 2000 wounded. Of the African corps only two men have been wounded.

It was reported at the date of the last accounts, that the Ashantee King, who commanded in the battle, (and who is the brother of the king, who was opposed to the late Sir Charles M'Carthy,) had received two wounds.

A paper by the last arrival contains a letter from Capt. Clapperton, the celebrated English traveller in Africa. It is dated at Hio, or Eyo, the capital of Yorriba, 22nd February, 1826, and says:

I have been well used here; depart in two days for Youri, where poor Park was killed. I will get all his papers, if not sent home by Bello, and bear every circumstance connected with his death. I have made important discoveries here, as every foot is new ground. I have past over a range of hills which were not known to exist before; and traversed one of the most extensive kingdoms in Africa, the very name of which was unknown to Europeans. In the capital of this kingdom I have remained upwards of two months. The celebrated Niger is only two days journey to the eastward of me; its course to the sea in the Bight of Benin, can be no longer doubtful.

### VERY INTERESTING FROM COLOMBIA.

By the brig *Colombian*, Rujan, in 15 days from Lagaira, the editor of the *Philadelphia Aurora* has received Caracas papers to the 23d of November, and verbal intelligence to the 26th. By these it appears that the republic of Colombia is declared to be "in a state of complete dissolution," and Venezuela was about to constitute herself into an independent state.

On the 28th of August, the people of Guayaquil assembled in town meeting; and the intendant read a document, in which the forces of Spain, naval and military, on the coasts and in the neighborhood of Colombia, and in Cuba, are greatly magnified, the republic is represented to be in extreme danger from this source; Venezuela in arms against the present system of the republic; the eastern sections under martial law; Magdalena containing within its bosom the seeds of a dreadful combustion; pretensions cherished at Panama of a hostile nature; the central provinces distracted by opposite opinions, interests and passions; no national party existing; the generals, politicians, and revolutionary leaders, all disagreeing; and the elements of destruction constantly increasing. For these reasons, the people of Guayaquil unanimously resolved to consign the absolute sovereignty of the country into the hands of Bolivar, as dictator, and adopted the constitution of Bolivia. The citizens of Quito, following the "ignominious example" of Guayaquil, on the 6th of September, resolved to enreat Bolivar to "design to receive them under his protection" as dictator, and inviting him to convoke a grand national convention. Panama adopted a nearly similar course. On the 6th of November, the people of Caracas declared Venezuela and Apure to be independent federal states, & invited the other departments of Colombia to confederate with them. The government of Bogota was at the same time de-

clared to be only a government of its own, of Boyaca and Cauca.

General Paez, therefore, on the 7th of November, convened a public meeting in the convent of San Francisco at Caracas. On that occasion he made a speech, decidedly in favor of the course taken by Caracas. The meeting, after deliberation and discussion, then adopted resolutions, calling on General Paez to issue a proclamation for the holding of elections in each of the districts of Venezuela, to choose deputies to a general assembly of the state.

On 13th of November, accordingly, the General issued a proclamation, directing these elections, and decreeing that all the deputies shall assemble in the city of Valencia on the 10th of next January, and that the constituent congress of the state of Venezuela shall be installed by the 15th of that month.

On the 23d of November, General Paez being at Lagaira, intelligence was received, that Porto Cabello had revolted against him and the declaration of Venezuelan independence. The General immediately summoned all his disposable forces and marched to Caracas, where he would promptly adopt measures to suppress the revolt at Porto Cabello.

The conduct and sentiments of Bolivar, in relation to the monarchical principles recently avowed, appear to be generally reprobated in Venezuela; and Paez has taken the popular side of the question. Bolivar was to leave Lima on the 25th of August for Colombia. The republic is in a very unsettled state.

Ball. Patriot.

### THE GREEKS.

Copy of a letter from Edward Everett, Member of Congress, from Massachusetts, to Matthew Carey of Philadelphia. Washington, 7th Dec. 1826.

MATTHEW CAREY, ESQ.

Dear Sir,—I perceive, in a late National Gazette, the report of the doings of a committee raised for the relief of the Greeks, and, as the organ of that committee, I beg leave to address you. In the report alluded to, which I have had an opportunity only to look over hastily, various modes and plans of relief are suggested, which I doubt not will receive due consideration, on the part of those to whom they are referred. My only object in intruding upon you, is to observe, that I received from Greece the day before yesterday, accounts of the country, which have led me to think, that the amount of suffering for want of food, is equal to that produced by the direct operations of the hostile force. One of the letters I have received is from our countryman Jarvis, who has distinguished himself in the military service of the country, and possesses the confidence of its government. He writes as follows:—"The Committees for the relief of the Greeks in France, Holland and Geneva, have sent twelve cargoes of provisions, and an agent to superintend their distribution. This has prevented the final starvation of the country. Let not the United States, among so many states and nations, be indifferent to the sufferings of this dreadful but not desperate conflict."

With this letter from Mr. Jarvis, I received one from Kolocotroni, who has been so prominent from the commencement of the revolution as a military chief, and is now at the head of the Greek forces. His letter is dated Napoli, 25th July, and is written in Romanic. He thus expresses himself, on the assistance received by his country from other nations:—

"Our Christian brethren throughout the world, sympathising with Greece in her extremity, have sent us aid of various kinds, to support us in our holy war. From the societies for the relief of the Greeks in England, in France, in Switzerland, and many other countries in Europe, we have frequent communications of articles both for sustenance and war; which have proved a relief to the poverty and destitution of the Greeks, to whom *the foe has left no agriculture, no commerce, no arts*; and who, being exclusively occupied in the struggle, have no means of supplying what is needful either for sustenance or military operations."

"The people of America, a people of Christians, a people devoted to liberty, of whose friendship and sympathy for Greece we have already received ample proof, are, to our great misfortune, the farthest removed from us. But remote as they are, sir, the friends of freedom and the friends of humanity may yet contribute to the relief of our country; nor will their aid be the less efficient or serviceable, particularly in our present emergency."

From this authentic source of information, I am led to think, dear sir, that a great amount of suffering might be relieved by the despatch of a vessel loaded with provisions for this unhappy country. Many excellent and benevolent persons would co-operate in this mode of aiding the Greeks, who would object to other propositions. An amount of funds, quite inadequate to any efficient military equipment, would suffice for the purchase of a very considerable quantity of food and its transportation to the scene of distress. I am, dear sir, with high respect, your friend and servant.

EDWARD EVERETT.