

to take him into her service immediately, if Pino would consent to it. The latter who remained to dinner with the Queen, immediately consented, and on his return home saw Pergami, to whom he said "Pergami, I have made your fortune."

The occupation of Pergami for some time was that of a courier, but by degrees he acquired the confidence of his royal mistress, and was finally made Chamberlain of her household. Reports much to the Queen's disadvantage, had by this time been made in different parts of Italy, and the decorations with which Pergami was covered gave great offence to a few of the old Italian nobility. The rumour against her Majesty at length became so serious that the Milan commission was appointed, the expenses of which are said to have been nearly 10,000L. in less than five months.

This Commission was conducted with much delicacy; but it is rumoured that a person connected with the proceedings clandestinely laid them before the agents of a certain illustrious individual who was thus enabled to ascertain the full amount of the charges against her.

Pergami is the son of an Italian village apothecary, of good repute but confined practice. The Countess, his sister is represented as extremely beautiful, and to have owed her elevation, as to title (for her husband is spoken of as a person of small fortune) to that circumstance. She has been a constant companion of the Queen, who, we believe has at this moment one of her nieces under her protection. With respect to the decoration worn by Pergami, and which has given such offence to the old Italian nobility, it is but justice to observe, that they might have been attained by him when in the army as a private soldier, as no distinction of rank was made by the Italian Authorities under Bonaparte, in the distribution of the Crosses. It is, however, more probable, that they were purchased by Pergami, for it is a fact known but to few, that titles and decorations may be obtained in Papal and some other States, for certain stipulated sums, which are paid to persons holding high official situations.

The price of a Roman's knighthood, purchased of the agents in Paris, is (English money) 166L. 13s. 4d.; the title of a Count 666L. 13s. 4d.; of a Marquis 1000L.

An Italian lady of rank, who knows the person of Pergami well, from having seen him repeatedly at Milan, assures us that he was lately in London, and that he left it only a few days since. We do not pledge ourselves for the authenticity of this statement.

According to the general report, the Count is one of that description of persons who are occasionally imported from Italy to sing the tenor notes in some of our theatres.

#### THE GREEN BAG.

John Brown was charged by Oddy, a patrol with occasioning a riot. Oddy stated that he saw the prisoner and two or three others in St. Martin's lane, each having a bundle of papers which they were vending to the by-standers at a penny each. One of them had a large green bag, ornamented with a sheet of parchment on one side, and suspended to a long pole, which he waved about while all shouted with Stentorian lungs, "Here's a true and faithful account of the patriotic speech of Sir Francis Boddett, and here's the *rale* green bag, for the small charge of one penny."

Mr. Bernie.—What have you to say, Mr. Brown, to this charge?

Brown said he did not know he was a doing anything wrong. He was out of work, and wanted to *arn* an honest penny.

Mr. Bernie.—An honest penny, you call it! But what is the green bag for?

Brown.—Why, your honour, that be a sort of a sign, seeing that his speech is about the green bag.

Mr. Bernie.—Then, Sir, I shall keep your green bag and you must find bail. I must not have the peace disturbed by such fellows as you, with your green bag and nonsensical speeches.

Brown was convicted for the want of sureties.

In the course of a debate in the English Parliament on a bill introduced by Lord Castlereagh to appropriate 24,000L for the purpose of continuing the provision made for his servants by the late King, it was stated, that on the list of pensioners who enjoyed the King's bounty was Sir WILLIAM HERSCHEL, who received 400L annually; and that his late Majesty allowed WEST out of the Privy Purse 1,000L and actually paid him in the course of his life upwards of 40,000L for the encouragement of the fine arts.

#### SPANISH NEWS.

Portsmouth, (N. H.) August 21.

Yesterday arrived Brig *Adeline*, Capt. WINGATE from Cadiz. Left there the 18th July, and brought three papers only, dated 13th 14th and 15th. A friend has

been kind enough to translate the principal news from the Redactor General.

It appears by the paper of the 13th, that the day previous there were great public rejoicings at Cadiz, in consequence of the news from Madrid, that the King had taken the oath of the Constitution, in the presence of the National Representatives. The particulars of the assembling of the Cortes were contained in the Redactor of the 12th, which paper is not received.

Extract from the paper of the 13th.

"It is impossible to describe the scenes of the last night. The procession announced in our supplement of yesterday, was conducted with not less pomp than enthusiasm.—the shortness of the time, and the limits of our paper will not permit us to present to our readers to-day even a slight sketch of the highly interesting scenes of yesterday."

Extract from a paper of the 14th.

On the 12th, when the happy news arrived that our idolized Monarch had solemnly taken the oath to the Constitution, in presence of the Representatives of the Nation it filled the whole city with extreme Joy—people of all ages and sexes ran to the public squares and streets, embracing and facilitating each other on the happy event. The veteran troops and the national militia united, and with a vast many citizens paraded the streets, singing patriotic hymns, and crying out with indiscriminate enthusiasm, "Long live our Constitutional King"—"Long live the Nation"—"Long live the Constitution."—The Magistrates the Military and Civil Officers, the inhabitants of all classes and conditions, shew a patriotic enthusiasm worthy of the sentiments that distinguish this heroic people. The city of Cadiz desiring however, to shew in a more solemn manner the love they profess for the magnanimous Ferdinand, the best of monarchs, the father of his people, they determined to have a procession through the principal squares and streets of an effigy of his Majesty—and at 10 o'clock in the evening the procession commenced from the Constitutional square. A beautiful triumphal Car, carried by individuals of the national militia, the centre of the principal part was occupied by the Effigy—dressed in a beautiful royal mantle, the extremities of which were held by two children representing two geniuses, dressed in white, and crowned and encircled with flowers; the sides of the car were also decorated in the same manner. The exterior part of the centre and above the effigy there was to be seen a beautiful Statue, representing Spain with the Constitution in one hand and a Sceptre in the other. Preceding the car was a band of military music, and an innumerable number of wax lights. The procession was headed by an escort of gentlemen on horseback, elegantly dressed in the ancient Spanish costume; the rear was composed of a large detachment of the national militia, preceded by a band belonging to the "Regiment of Spain."

The brilliancy of the night vied with the day in the splendid illumination of the public edifices and the immense concourse of people. The general enthusiasm of the people, offered a grand and magnificent spectacle, interesting in the extreme and worthy of a Free and illustrious people, anxious to shew their love for the King and their enthusiasm to the Constitution."

A solemn mass and Te Deum was celebrated at the Cathedral in great splendor and magnificence, &c.

Among the feasts solemnized for the memorable 9th of July, one merits particular attention, in the sumptuous banquet given to the National Militia in the Castle of San Fernando. After the banquet the immortal Riego was conducted in triumph to his quarters by the people.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated 15th July, 1820.

"The Congress of the Cortes met on the 6th inst. at Madrid. Signor Espiga was chosen President, and Signor Quiroga was Vice President. On the opening of the Congress, King Ferdinand was presented in his Royal Robes, and repeated his oath to the Constitution, which was made in the presence of the whole Congress, the nobility, and the numerous spectators—all was enthusiasm and joy on the occasion.

The King made a speech in the most dignified manner, in which he pledged himself to co-operate with them in forming the new government, and deprecated the measures which had been pursued for the last seven years. The President of the Congress replied in answer to the King, reciprocating in the most lively terms the prospect of their future happy government. All present participated in the joyous occasion, and unanimity appeared to prevail. The Congress were busily engaged for the following 5 or 6 days in the organization and appointment of public officers. The proceedings at Madrid caused the greatest possible demonstrations of joy at Cadiz—Te Deums were sung in the churches, and illuminations were continued for several nights."

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 10.

The English Ambassador, Sir Robert Lison, had a conference to-day with the Reis-Effendi respecting the new tariff adopted by the Custom-House; and in future, goods imported in English vessels are to be placed on the same footing with France and Austria.

The last news from Bagdad states that the Schah of Persia continues very sick and infirm.

The Bashaw of Egypt, Mehmet Ali, who is well known for his great valour and activity, is fitting out an expedition for Lybia, for the purpose of collecting the annual tribute, and to dispossess the Arabs of that fine Province, who have lately robbed all the Caravans that go from Egypt to that quarter for commercial purposes. A number of learned men are going with the expedition to visit the famous Temple of Jupiter Ammon, &c.

## DOMESTIC.

### NATIONAL INDUSTRY.

CIRCULAR OF THE NAT'L INSTITUTION.

SIR: On behalf of the National Institution for the Promotion of Industry, we beg leave to address you on the momentous objects which it has in view. In doing this we feel a conviction that we are laboring in a cause identified with the best interest of the country.

That agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, are intimately connected in their prosperity; that they are mutually dependent on each other; and that, what will aid the one in the U. States, will aid the others, can no longer be doubted. The soil furnishes the raw materials for consumption and manufacture; manufacturers consume these materials, and turn them into articles of utility; and commerce gives them distribution and sales. It is equally apparent and undeniable that it is far more prudent and profitable for a nation to rely on a home trade, that employs the industry of her own people, and keeps her capital in the country, than on a fluctuating foreign commerce, subject to degrading and capricious regulations—and one, too, that drains the country of her specie, introduces foreign manufactures, which could be produced, within herself, to the consumption of her surplus productions—discourages industry and enterprise, and reduces her to a dependence on a pernicious paper currency, and a false system of credits. No wise nation, from the foundation of the world, has encouraged foreign, to the ruin of inland, trade and exchange.

This country is destined to be a vast commercial power. The extent and variety of her soil; the great rivers and water communications which intersect her; the rich and useful minerals contained in her bosom; the sites for water privileges in every section of her territory; the boldness and industry of her people; and the rapid extension of her population, combine to render her an exporting not an importing nation. But it is in vain that nature has marked her out for elevated fortunes, if she will not use the means placed in her hands to be great, powerful, and independent, and cease to be fed clothed, taxed, and degraded, by foreign nations.

Two considerations naturally follow these reflections:

1. What is the present condition of the country?

2. What should be done to remedy the evils which we endure?

As to the first point, it is answered by the loud voice of national lamentation. Our produce is in our hands without a competent market. A universal check is given to agriculture; real estate has fallen one-third in value; rents have fallen 5,000,000 in three of our principal cities; one third of the shipping going to decay, or employed to little, or no profit; the people are deeply in debt; and law suits, forced sales of property, and bankruptcy, pervade the Union; credit is every where imparted or ruined; manufactures are in ruin, or barely struggling for existence; the national government unable to meet its expenditures by \$5,000,000 taxation staring us in the face; the laboring classes unable to find employment, and pressed for the means of subsistence. And, to crown the whole, the capital of the nation—the hard-earned fruit of our enterprise and industry—is drawn from the country, to sustain foreign nations, employ foreign laborers, purchase foreign fabrics, pay foreign taxes, and increase the power of our rivals. Over this appalling picture well may the nation ponder!

2d. What ought to be done under these circumstances? We answer, let national industry find protection; let the national government depend on the internal resources of the country; let agriculture find encouragement by a permanent home market; let foreign commerce depend on the extent of our general prosperity, and be prosecuted to the advantage of the nation; let the labor and enterprise of our own citizens be fostered, before those of foreign nations;

let us feed, clothe, and defend ourselves; let the capital of the country be kept in the country, instead of being exported to purchase the fabrics and luxuries of our commercial rivals; let paper credits be discarded, so far as the national revenue is concerned; the auction monopoly be broken down; a permanent system of internal revenue devised. The steps are demanded by the independence, the happiness, and the lasting prosperity of the American people. When the steps are pursued, a new and benign era will take place in our national history.

The approaching session of Congress will determine whether the nation is to sink into the deep and yawning gulf of ruin, or be redeemed from distress and error, by an enlightened and vigorous system of policy. Ours is a representative system of government, and the people have a right to speak to their representatives. The friends of national industry, in every section of the Union, must erect their standard, and rally under it, as the last hope of a desponding nation. They must speak together, and speak in a voice that cannot be unheeded. *In union there is victory.*

On behalf of the National Institution for the Promotion of Industry, we ask you to stand forth and boldly and promptly aid us in the cause of suffering millions. If agriculture, if commerce, if domestic manufactures, have friends in your vicinity, we conjure you to call them together, that their united grievances may be presented, at the approaching meeting of Congress, to the councils of the nation. The friends of the association for which we act, will concentrate their efforts to the accomplishment of the three following objects, to which they ardently hope the memorials and petitions of others will be directed:

I. The passage of the Tariff Bill, as proposed by the Committee on Manufactures, at the last session of Congress;

II. The abolition of all credits on the importation of goods, wholly, or in part, manufactured; and,

III. Such duties on sales at auction as will place American merchants and manufacturers on terms of fair competition with foreigners.

The success of these three propositions would change the internal condition of the United States and place them on the broad and immovable basis of national prosperity. By attaining the first object, we shall see Domestic Manufactures flourish, a home market opened to our produce, our capital retained in the country, agriculture fostered, the labor of our own citizens demanded, a permanent inland and foreign trade encouraged, and all classes of people relieved from present distresses. By attaining the second, the present deficit of \$5,000,000 in the National Treasury will be relieved, by the immediate payment of large amounts in duties, and losses on the custom-house bonds, and suits, which now extend to the sum of \$3,000,000 prevented. By the third, the foreign manufacturer and monopolist will be debarred from forcing public sales, that discourage and destroy the American merchant. On these points, we shall take the liberty of enlarging in a general Address, previous to the meeting of Congress.

Happily for the success of the common cause, embraced by the National Association for which we act, prejudices are wearing away, and the farmers of the north, and the planters of the south, must see the necessity of encouraging domestic manufactures, which will consume raw materials, and remove a fatal dependence on foreign markets.—For, can it be doubted, that our cotton, tobacco, and other produce, will as soon as it is possible, be excluded from every port of Europe? Already millions of bushels of grain are exported through the Mediterranean from the shores of the Black Sea, and our flour prohibited from England, France, the West Indies, and other places of sale. Already are the cotton and tobacco of the southern states supplanted in the British market, to an alarming extent, by the same articles cultivated by the British Colonies in the East Indies, or obtained from cotton and tobacco plantations in South America.—Five years more upon our present system, and instead of exporting immense quantities of cotton, we shall have to buy and wear British manufacturers, purchased with cash, and leave our agriculture unprotected and without encouragement. Not only are we now excluded from the ports of Europe by high duties and severe prohibition—not only is every article of American manufacture denounced by a hostile tariff, wherever it interferes with the home fabrics of other nations; but, by means of bounties, premiums, and drawbacks, extended to manufacturers in other countries and by other governments; and by means of the present pernicious auction system in this country, England, France, Russia, Sweden, Scotland, Ireland, and the East Indies, drive off our own manufactures out of the American market.

It is time for the American government to shake off her fetters, and meet these nations upon their own ground: Free trade with those that permit free trade; prohibition to those who prohibit?

In closing these remarks, we feel it a particular duty to recommend to your liberal support, and to the support of your friends of national industry throughout the U. States, the semi-weekly paper recently established by the National Institution, in the City of New-York, called the "Patron of Industry." Its name shows its object, and the principles which it vindicates.

WILLIAM PEW,  
MATHW CAREY,  
JACOB T. WALDEN,  
CHARLES G. HAINES,  
THADDEUS B. WAKEMAN,

Committee of Correspondence.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 25.

Our fellow townsman, Mr. ROBERT MILLS, has issued proposals for the publication of a treatise, accompanied by a map, which is intended to elucidate the practicability of uniting the waters of the Susquehanna & Potomac rivers with Baltimore, from points on each river by which the difficulty of a comparatively complete navigation of those noble streams may be avoided. The location of the western waters, & the most suitable route to make an uninterrupted canal communication with Baltimore, will be particularly designated. Among the advantages to be derived from the completion of such a canal, the following are important to our commercial prosperity:

The vast increase of the inland trade between Baltimore and the Western country, and with all the Lakes north and west of Ontario.

The probability of this city becoming the emporium of the Eastern section of the United States.

The value of all lands lying contiguous to the canal, and the rivers with which it communicates, will be considerably enhanced. The speedy and safe conveyance of produce to an excellent market.

The improvement of the trade of the interior country; opening new sources to wealth, and inviting an increase of population, from the certainty of a liberal return for labor; and

Increasing the mutual dependence of the different sections of our country, thereby cementing our bond of union.

Fed. Gaz.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

A well-written article on this subject has lately appeared in the New-York Statesman, and has been copied in other papers. The power to regulate weights and measures, like that to establish a uniform rule concerning bankruptcies, is expressly granted by the Constitution to the Congress of the United States. Like that too, it has been the subject of enquiry and discussion, but we have yet no definite legislation on it. It is, when one thinks of it, surprising, that powers so granted that the exercise of them is almost obligatory on Congress, should have been suffered to be so long unemployed. In the difficulties which surround both subjects, we shall find the best reason for this delay.

The subject of a bankrupt system has been repeatedly before Congress, and we do not doubt but a law on that subject will soon pass.—It is fully before the People whose Representatives only wait for an expression of their opinion in its favor.

With respect to the regulation of Weights and Measures, an opinion is expressed, in the article to which we refer, that it would be a fit subject to occupy the attention of Congress at an early day. The manner of this intimation induces us to believe that he who made it, and those who have copied it, are not aware of the fact, that Congress, though they have never legislated on the subject, have never lost sight of it. By the recommendation of the Executive, and in other shapes, it has been frequently presented to their notice. It is now the subject of reference, to one of the Departments of the Government, by the following resolve:

In Senate of the United States,

MARCH 3, 1817.

Resolved, That it be referred to the Secretary of State to prepare and report to the Senate a statement relative to the regulations and standards for weights and measures in the several states and relative to proceedings in foreign countries for establishing uniformity in weights and measures, together with such propositions relative thereto, as may be proper to be adopted in the United States.

Subsequently to this resolution of the Senate the subject has been before a committee of the House of Representatives, of which Mr. Lowndes was the chairman, by whom an elaborate report was made. That report was suffered to lie on the table until the report to the Senate should be made.

The subject has therefore been actually or virtually referred, by both Houses, to the Department of State, to report thereon. It is one which requires perhaps more close and laborious investigation, than any other which is likely to become the subject of legislation by Congress, and if we are not much mistaken