

	Bags,	or lb. weight.
Maranhã, 60 to 65,000		14,500,000
Pernambuco, 40 to 45,000		7,200,000
Bahia, 30 to 35,000		5,600,000
Total	145,000	27,360,000

Ceara, Pernaiba, Rio de Janeiro, and Minas, export also the same article, but in a small scale. Pernambuco cotton is the best of all Brazils. According to the last advices, the next year's harvest must be very plentiful, and it may amount to 60,000 bags. This place only exported 10,000 bags 20 years ago; and since the last 10 years, 2,000 bags annually. Its soil is very proper for the cultivation of cotton, as is also Maranhã and Bahia: but it is necessary that its value in England should not be less than 2s per pound and above, in order to encourage the cultivators.

It should here be particularly noticed, that the return of the net proceeds of cotton imported into England from the Brazils, is yearly made in goods exported for the same country; and it follows as a matter of course, that the more we consume of the Brazil cotton, the greater will be the export of our manufactured goods.

Let it be also recollected, as often as this question is agitated, that the Brazil cotton is equal to any imported from the United States; and that the quantity added to that from our West India colonies, from the Isle of Bourbon, and from the East Indies, is more than sufficient for all the demands of our manufactures.—All these countries are customers for our manufactures: and they are the only open customers left to us, except Spain, Portugal, and a very few ports in the Mediterranean. Why, then, in the name of common sense, justice and sound policy, should we continue to take cotton from those who refuse, upon system, to receive back any part of the same cotton in a manufactured state? As they solicit non-intercourse, let them taste of the fruit. Bankruptcy has already reached their merchants—ruin and beggary must then overtake their agriculturists—and a return to reason and equity may be expected to follow.

Foreign and Domestic Intelligence.

SPAIN.

Of Valencia and Tariffa.

The editors of the New York Gazette are indebted to the politeness of Captain Taylor, for Gibraltar papers, containing the following particulars:

Gibraltar, January 4.

The besiegers of Tariffa have completely failed in an attempt to carry it by storm. The particulars in the following letters may be relied on; except, that ten French officers were taken instead of seven. Fifty one deserters from the French arrived at Algeziras on the 2d inst. and they are coming in daily—they have 1100 sick in the convent of La Luz—they have no bread and are continually exposed to bad weather. The troops of General Ballasteros were in motion yesterday morning. We hope he will improve the present I am happy to inform you, that the enemy has been repulsed in an attempt to assault this place. After my letter of yesterday was sent off, the branching battery, which seems to have 4 sixteen pounders and 1 twelve pounder, continued its fire, and made an opening of about 20 yards, being nearly the whole space between two of the flanking towers on the east side of the town. In the afternoon, a summons was sent by General Laval, who stated that the breach was practicable the day before. On an answer being returned, the firing was resumed, and continued all night, without doing any material injury to the garrison. The enemy made but little addition to his intrenchments—but early this morning, we saw them well filled with troops, and observed that great numbers were passing down to the valley through which flows the stream that passes to the town, and in which the breaching battery is establishing. The violence of the torrent had, during the night, carried away the rows of palisades outside and inside the wall, and even bent the portcullis. The enemy appeared to suppose this also had been carried off, as he advanced along the bed of the stream, and came directly to it. The breach is only a few yards from the entrance of the water, but not a man shewed himself on it. Finding that there was no opening, and that they were exposed to a most galling fire from all parts, the assailants, though they had several men under the wall, began to retire in about half an hour, and again hid themselves in their trenches. Their loss has been very severe—most of their badly wounded have been brought in, including six or seven officers. The six pounder under Capt. Mitchell was of most essential use; indeed half the execution at least was done by it. Curfuss is not great. Lieut. Longley, of the engineers, and Lieut. Half of the 37th, are killed, also a man of the rifle corps, and there are about 10 wounded.

From the wounded prisoners I learn, that Gen. Laval has with him altogether 12 pieces of artillery, all of which are in battery, and nearly ten thousand men—that the storming party consisted of 20 companies of grenadiers and voltigeurs, and two of sappers, making from 1500 to 2000 men. We are now preparing every thing to resist another assault, the issue of which I hope, from the admirable steadiness of our troops, will prove equally disastrous to the enemy.

CADIZ, December 30.

I write you a few lines, and inclose a printed paper, by which you will see that the die is nearly cast. By this time, I doubt not that the French are masters of Valencia. Blake was shut up there with some troops; they have not provisions for one week. He is much criticised for his late conduct; I mean, in not attacking before the enemy received their reinforcements. Report adds, that the French have passed the Jucar and entered Alcala. This I do not believe; it will always require some time to regulate the affairs of Valencia. Here we can do nothing without a strong garrison, and it does not now exceed 2000 men.—Extraordinary.—The superior board of the king, received yesterday, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a despatch from the governor of Alcala,

stating, in substance, that on the preceding night, some cavalry had entered that town, with its commandant, H. E. Don Nicolas Mahy, and Generals la Carrera and O'Donnell; that their divisions had dispersed in consequence of the action of Manisses; that the enemy had advanced as far as Alginete, and that the communication with Valencia was cut off.

At a later hour, (9 in the evening) this board received by express, a despatch from H. E. Don Nicholas Mahy, likewise under yesterday's date, to the following purpose:

"Most Excellent Sir,
Marshal Suchet yesterday attacked the position occupied on the river Turia by the troops under my immediate command, and after a tremendous fire of artillery and musketry, which continued several hours, the enemy succeeded in crossing the river at the point of Mislata. Under these circumstances, I made dispositions for the retreat of my divisions, and although they have been charged and pursued to a considerable distance, the whole of the horse and foot are arrived on the right bank of the Jucar, it being impossible for to state their number, as men are hourly joining who had remained behind. The French yesterday fired upon Valencia, and fell back as far as Catarroja."

Which the board communicates to the public for their information. Alcala, Dec. 23, 1811. In the secretary's absence.

(Signed)

JOAQUIN FONT.

ALICANTE, December 31.

I am sorry to acquaint you, that Suchet, having received a reinforcement of 8000 men, attacked the Spanish line before Valencia, on the morning of the 26th, forced it, and carried every thing before him.

Gen. Blake, with a few troops, remained within the town.

Mahy, with about 5000 men, reached Alcala. The rest is unaccounted for, and dispersed or killed. All the artillery, baggage, &c. of the Spaniards, fell into the hands of the enemy.

P. S. It is the general belief, that Gen. Blake, and all those within the town, have surrendered.

The population of Valencia amounted to 150,000 souls including all those who fled there for refuge. Suchet has formed a cordon round the town, and taken possession of all the surrounding villages and roads, so that at present, there is no communication whatever with that capital, nor is it known positively, up to this date, what is doing there.

TRANSLATIONS

From Spanish papers of the 15th of last month, received at the office of the Freeman's Journal.

His Excellency the chief of the *Etat Major* has received from the General in Chief of the fourth army, a copy of the report transmitted to him by field Marshal Don Francisco Coponsay Navia from Tariffa, dated the 5th inst. and is as follows:

Most Excellent Sir—The Almighty has been pleased to crown our arms with glory, which defended this place. Ten thousand men encamped opposite it have raised the siege of Tariffa, and taken possession of the town, and in the afternoon, 3 12 pounders, and 2 howitzers of 9 inches, and a great part of their heavy artillery; they only carried with them their lost honor, and some pieces of cannon of small calibre. Heaven had decreed that General Victorious.

After a siege of 17 days, and the 7th that a breach was practicable, which was attacked on the second day by the enemy, they were repelled with the loss of 300 men. Their entrenchments being overflowed, their batteries destroyed, and not having a spot of land for their troops to rest with the least comfort, they desisted from their enterprise, after having lost by an accurate calculation, 2500 men, amongst killed, wounded, prisoners, deserters and sick. The garrison of this place consisted of only 2300 men, without artillery capable of annoying the enemy, and without other works than a wall, in many places not more than a yard thick, and from the first day of the breach, it only sheltered the garrison from their musketry. It could only have been defended by the valour and constancy of the worthy English and Spanish chiefs, officers and soldiers, the former being under the orders of Colonel Skerret. I recommend them as worthy of the admiration of the nation, and in particular, the aforesaid Col. Skerret and other chiefs of the English brigade. The Governor of the place, Don Manuel Devan, Colonel of infantry, fulfilled the duty of his station with the utmost zeal. The light forces, under the orders of the brave Don Lorenzo Farra, did more than their duty, as I have already advised your excellency, in consequence of one gun boat having been destroyed, & a bomb ketch having grounded, and they took a very active part in the defence. The officers of my staff, and Lieut. Col. Don Joseph Yglesias, have all done their duty.

I communicate the foregoing to your Excellency for your satisfaction, which you will please to submit to the supreme government, that it may come to the knowledge of the whole nation.

The council of regency have learned with the greatest satisfaction the valor and heroism which the troops have so conspicuously displayed in that defence, and have resolved that this news be immediately published for the satisfaction of the public, and that the generals, officers and troops may know the value the regency has set upon this important service, and have likewise ordered, that their thanks be given to field Marshal Don Francisco Copons, Col. Skerret, and other officers, who have distinguished themselves; and the council of regency will promote and reward the officers and troops according to their respective merits at a proper period.

The Chief of the *Etat Major* has received from the General of the 4th army a copy of the despatch addressed to him by General Don Francisco Copons, from Tariffa, dated the 9th inst. and is as follows:

Most Excellent Sir—The enemy have entirely retired, and passed through Veger and Medina. Although I mentioned to your excellency that they had lost the greatest part of their train of artillery, it is ascertained the whole has been taken: They have saved nothing; the roads are covered with different effects, and the country houses are filled with ammunition.

They have buried all their artillery of 24 pounders, and we are endeavoring to discover the place.

SALAMANCA, Nov. 25.

Marmont is at open war with Joseph Bonaparte: Hostilities are public. That general has lately ordered Foy to take possession of the store houses at Aranjuez, and immediately sold all the grain deposited therein, without paying the least regard to the remonstrances of the intrusive government that had collected them for a very different object.

An expedition has set out to levy a contribution of 800,000 reals in the mountain called Sierra de Francia.

QUEBEC, Feb. 15.

Indian Account of the battle of Wabash, in a letter from a gentleman at Amherstburg, to another at York.

Amherstburg, 12th January, 1812.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that just as I had finished writing to you yesterday a Kikapoo chief who was in the action on the Wabash, arrived here, and reports that without having sent any previous message Gov. Harrison advanced from his fort against the Indians, with intention of surrounding the village on all sides, and attempted it by the river but the Indians boldly ordered them to desist, or it would not go well with him. He then asked where he could camp, and was told, "wherever he pleased, except round them." All this time the officers and cavalry had their swords drawn, and the infantry were drawn up ready to fire upon them.

He however retreated about a quarter of a mile, over a little rising ground and encamped by a small rivulet; but before he retreated the Indians took a negro, and threatened to put him to death if he did not inform them of the governor's intention.—The negro told them that he intended to deceive them, and then they let him go. And the governor, after he had encamped, sent the same negro back to them, to desire them to sleep sound and be at ease, and not approach his sentinels, lest they should be shot, and that he would not allow any of his people to go near them.

The Indians, however had their picquets, to prevent surprize, and often during the night, ordered the American spies to retire from their posts, without doing them any injury. Two young Winnebagoes, no doubt out of curiosity, (for it appears the Indians had no intention to attack, but defend themselves if attacked) went near some of the American sentinels, and were shot at, and fell as wounded men, but on the sentinels coming up to despatch them, they arose & tomahawked them.

This insult roused the indignation of the Indians, and they determined to be revenged, and accordingly commenced the attack at cock crowing. They had the Americans between two fires; driven by the Winnebagoes, they were received by the Kikapoes alternately, until about 9 o'clock, when the Indians gave way for want of arrows and ammunition.

When a shot, the great number being engaged in plundering and conveying off horses.

The women and children saved themselves by crossing the river during the engagement.

The Prophet's brother, who went to the southward in winter 1810, is reported by this man to be on his return and has reached the farthest Kikapoo town; and is there in council with the different nations.—He passed Vincennes on his way home, and met the army of Governor Harrison retreating, but no insult was offered him or his few friends who accompanied him.

When the messenger I sent, returns I no doubt will receive further intelligence respecting the views of the Indians, and will lose no time in transmitting it to you, or perhaps be the bearer of it myself.

The following is an account of the numbers of the different nations killed in the action, viz: Kikapoes 9, Winnebagoes 6, Potawatemies 4, Ottawa 3, Creeks 2, Shawanees 1—Total 25.

From the manner in which the Kikapoo relates his story, I sincerely believe his account to be correct.

P. S. The Indian forces consisted of, from 250 to 300, and not more than 100 were ever engaged.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.

Extract from the Speech of Governor Beckwith, at the opening of the Colonial Parliament at Barbados, on the 17th Jan.

"We cannot, at the present moment, but contemplate with the deepest interest, the important occurrences passing upon the American Continent, where it ought to be expected that great communities possessing or courting freedom, should pause in the adoption of any measures calculated to give additional force to a colossal military power, which makes no distinction between allies, friends or enemies, beyond the convenience of the moment."

Extract from the Speech of Isaac Brock, Esquire, President, administering the government of Upper Canada, and Major-General.

"I should derive the utmost satisfaction, the first time of my addressing you, were it permitted me to direct your attention solely to such objects as tended to promote the peace and prosperity of this province.

"The glorious contest in which the British empire is engaged, and the vast sacrifices which Great Britain nobly offers to secure the independence of other nations, might be expected to stifle every feeling of envy and jealousy, and at the same time to excite the interest, and command the admiration of a free people—but, regardless of any generous impressions, the American government evinces a disposition calculated to impede and divide her efforts.

"England is not only interdicted the harbors of the United States, while they afford a shelter to the cruisers of her inveterate enemy, but she is likewise required to resign those maritime rights which she has so long exercised and enjoyed. Insulting threats are offered and hostile preparations actually commenced—and though not with-

out hope that cool reflection and the dictates of justice, may yet avert the calamities of war, I cannot, under every view of the relative situation of the province be too urgent in recommending to your early attention the adoption of such measures as will best secure the internal peace of the country, and defeat every hostile aggression."

Congress of the U. States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Tuesday, March 3.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, viz. the report of the committee of ways and means on the

WAR TAXES.

Mr. McKim's motion to recommit to a committee of the whole the resolution embracing a tax on whiskey, for the purpose of amending it, being still under consideration—

Messrs. Grundy and Findley opposed, and Messrs. McKim, Wright, Fisk, and Widger, supported the motion.

The arguments for and against the motion today, as well as yesterday, were grounded on the expediency of an excise tax on whiskey. On the one hand it was said that if the proposed tax of 25 or 28 cents per gallon on distilled spirits were to take effect, it would produce a revenue of five or six millions of dollars, and preclude the necessity of other taxes: that it would eventually be paid by the consumer, and would therefore operate equally; that domestic spirits ought to be taxed a little when the duty on foreign spirits was about to be doubled, as there is no reason why a man who drinks brandy or rum and water should be made to pay double price, while the whiskey drinker paid nothing; that the excise system was already proposed as to fine sugar, and might be extended to whiskey with much less inconvenience than would result from the collection of the variety of small taxes proposed by the committee of ways and means.

On the other hand remarks were made on the severity with which this tax would operate on those who already have to bear the chief burden (with the least ability to pay it) of the land tax, viz. the people of the western country; that considering the paucity of their saleable productions in the western country, a tax on whiskey which would put a stop to its distillation, would wholly disable them from paying the land tax; that it was besides grievously heavy, partial and unequal. The evils of an excise system were depicted in vivid colors; and it was said that although any tax on whiskey was unjust and somewhat oppressive, they were willing to incur the responsibility of a tax on stills—rather than defeat the great work in which the nation was engaged.

Mr. Randolph moved a recommitment of the whole report to a committee of the whole.

This motion was supported by the mover to considerable length, and opposed by Messrs. Alston, Cheves, Calhoun, and Macon.

This debate occupied the whole of the remainder of this day's session, and shall hereafter appear, together with what preceded it.

It was supported on ground that the budget of taxes reported was the most oppressive character; that moreover there were unnecessary and impolitic, because Congress had only to repeal their own restrictive law, and a revenue would accrue to the United States to a much greater amount than was contemplated to be provided by the taxes under consideration. Other considerations were introduced into debate, which, not relating immediately to the question before the House, will be better understood when the debate shall be published at length.

In reply it was urged that the gentleman's project was a peace project and not calculated for the exigency; that besides it would not produce the effect he anticipated, because commerce was destroyed by the orders of Great Britain, and by the municipal regulations of France; that all taxes were disagreeable, & though the committee had exercised much deliberation on the subject of their report, it might be expected there would be a difference of opinion on some items. But that now to recommit the report, as proposed, would be shrinking from the pressure of the crisis, and would stamp indelible disgrace on the House and nation.

The question on recommitting the report was taken about 4 o'clock, and decided, Yeas 34 Nays 83.

So Mr. Randolph's motion was negatived. And the House adjourned.

Wednesday, March 4.

The House resumed the consideration of the order of the day.

Mr. McKim said as his motion to recommit the fifth resolution had given rise to some difficulty, and he had no disposition to embarrass, he would withdraw it, reserving to himself the right to renew it when the subject should come before the House in the shape of a bill.

The question recurring on the adoption of the fifth resolution (for laying a tax on stills, &c.) it was decided in the affirmative. Yeas 67, Nays 33.

The sixth resolution came next under consideration (for a tax on licenses to retailers of wines, spirits, and foreign merchandise,) and was agreed to without debate. Yeas 68, Nays 42.

The seventh resolution (tax on sales at auction of foreign merchandise, &c.) was next agreed to, Yeas 79, Nays 34.

The eighth resolution (for a tax of 4 cents per pound on refined sugar,) was next agreed to, Yeas 80, Nays 38.

The ninth resolution (for laying a tax on carriages of pleasure, &c.) came next on the tapis.

Mr. Hufny, after advertising to the great number of carriages in the state of New Jersey, of a peculiar and cheap construction, which would be severely taxed, moved an amendment going to exempt from a tax of three dollars carriages on one wooden spring, and to impose on such, a tax of one dollar fifty cents.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Hufny, Condit, and Wright, and opposed by Messrs. Bacon, Seybert, and Sanford. The arguments for the motion were founded on the disproportion of the amount of tax to the value of the article taxed, which generally cost less than \$100, &c.