

and afflicted the patriot heart at the time of your choosing me to represent you in congress. I mean not the most remote allusion to my having had any agency in effecting this change in the internal state of the country: but as the happy change has taken place, every motive for my continuing your representative is taken away. If I were capable of being influenced by such a motive as that to be found in a salary of \$1,500 per annum, I might find what some would consider a sufficient motive, but when I am convinced I can render neither the people nor the country any service in return, I have no wish to live upon the money wrung from their necessities by oppressive war-taxes in time of peace.

It was my intention, in addressing you, merely to assign a few short and obvious reasons why I had no wish to be re-elected to congress, and to announce my determination to retire. If I thought it would be at all desired or any wise useful, I might tax your patience with the perusal of a minute and detailed account of my public conduct. It has not been however arranged, except by those whose obliquity is equated to your commendations, nothing in the vindication would therefore seem necessary. Though I felt myself bound by my own moral sense and judgment, in the novel and extraordinary state of things existing the last five years, sometimes to differ in opinion with the majority of our party, and to separate from them, in important votes, the pain produced by this difference was always alleviated by a subsequent knowledge of your approbation and concurrence. The best men will sometimes disagree, and we are all liable to err, but he, and he only, acts honestly and conscientiously, who pursues the lights of his own judgment in situations where he is competent to judge for himself and is required to act independently. It has always been my aim, as a public man, to act uprightly, independently, and with all the firmness I could command. That I have often erred, and sometimes betrayed indecision of character, I do not deny, but cheerfully submit to the decision of yourselves, who have always been my faithful political friends, the degree of merit and demerit belonging to my public conduct. I am truly sorry to be obliged to leave you; I should be ungrateful if I did not feel and acknowledge the indulgence, the liberality, the magnanimity which you have uniformly shown me, infinitely beyond my deserts. Great indeed has been your kindness towards me, and I have the satisfaction of knowing I have served you to the best of my poor abilities, disregarding always those unpleasant consequences which often flow from a zealous and firm discharge of public duty. You will no doubt without difficulty find a successor every way better qualified, though none can be more anxious to serve you faithfully than I have been. In support of such a person, it will afford me pleasure to unite cordially with my political friends. The interesting ties, which bound me to the people of Montgomery and Frederick are now severed, but I shall have the happiness to continue my residence among them, mingling with the people as a private citizen, all times ready to contribute his full share in the maintenance of the good cause of federalism.

Your friend and fellow-citizen,
A. C. HANSON.
Rockville, May 21st, 1816.

Foreign.

London Papers have been received at the office of the Boston Centinel, by the Brutus.

What these papers lack in news they continue to make up in bold and flimsy reports, anonymous letters, and long speculations—particularly on the interior concerns of France and Spain.

Although within the last year nine hundred and ninety-nine of every thousand of these raw assertions and anticipations, have been proved baseless by occurring events, the thousandth absurdity has nevertheless been obtruded on the public with all the confidence which it was supposed truth and demonstration alone could assume. We need adduce but a few samples. One day Cambaceres, Talleyrand, (a constant butt) and all the old Functionaries were charged with being implicated in the Grenoble insurrection; next, the charge was proved to be false and unfounded. One scribbler announced that America's old friend, the Marquis de la Fayette had been arrested as a conspirator; but the ink of the first was not dry before a second column-manufacturer denied the fact, and affirmed that the old Marquis (which was the truth) was enjoying tranquil life on his estate. Repose and happiness to him, say we. One private correspondent asserted on the 26th that Maedonald had been suspected, by the reigning family of being hostile to their dynasty, and had been sent to Coventry but on the 27th we find all the papers announcing that this veteran Marshal was accompanying the count d'Artois, and other members of the Bourbon house, in the review of the national guards, and joining in the shouts of "Long live the Bourbons," &c. These specimens we are satisfied will convince the reader what waste of time and paper it would be to notice such contradictions in detail.

Since the prompt suppression of the momentary tumult in Grenoble, there had been no agitation in France. Didier, the Daniel Shays of this revolt, having fled to Savoy, had there been given up to the French authorities, by his accomplices, and was in safe custody in Grenoble the 28d May. He has probably been tried there. There had not been many executions at Grenoble; but one of the executed was named David, which we hope is not the celebrated Painter of that name.

In England the work of retrenchment of expenses proceeded at a steady pace. The consequences were so highly favorable to the public prosperity, that Mr. Ponsonby, the leader of the opposition, congratulated the kingdom on the flattering prospect. The unexpended surplus of the year was stated to amount to eight millions and an half of pounds sterling. Whilst

the funds of almost every other nation were falling or were stationary, those of England were advancing, [On the 31st May, three per cent. were from 64 to 65; and banknotes 22 per cent. advance.] Spanish milled dollars would then command only 4s 5d (about 98 cents) sterling; in bank notes;—though these notes were not payable in specie on demand at the bank—Being receivable, however, in all public payments, they were in high credit; and better than specie. England was continually receiving Dollars from the Spanish American colonies.

Mr. Canning had arrived in England from Portugal, via Bordeaux; was to take his seat as one of the British cabinet ministers, and to hold the office of president of the board of control, in the room of the earl of Buckinghamshire.

The English papers announce, that marshal Savary (duke of Rovigo) and Lt. gen. Lallemand, have received the consent of the British government to retire to the United States;—for which, it is said, they had sailed at the last date. It will be recollected that they embarked with Bonaparte at Rochefort, and surrendered them to the English. They have since been in custody in Malta. They are both included in the French decree of June 24, 1815, which denounced nineteen general officers, &c. as traitors. Savary was minister of police to Bonaparte; but was one of the first who adhered to Louis 18th, after the first abdication. Louis would not see him for some time; and Savary at length intruded himself into the king's presence, of the levee, and intruded himself to him. Gen. Lallemand was one of Napoleon's favorites; but he too was among the foremost in announcing his adhesion, and taking the oath of allegiance to Louis. He joined Bonaparte on his return from Elba, and a process of outlawry has been issued out against him in France. There are two French officers of the name of Lallemand, both denounced, and both lieutenant-generals. The elder is the subject of this paragraph.

The count Dupuy, and suit, has repaired to India, as governor-general of the French possessions in that quarter.

The earl of Dalhousie is said to have been appointed lieutenant-governor of Nova-Scotia. He is a general in the army; and one of the distinguished heroes at Waterloo.

Lt. general Bouchette is mentioned in the London papers as having been appointed surveyor general of Lower-Canada.

The Dutchess of Berry, recently married by proxy to the duke of that name, (nephew of Louis 18th, and brother of the duke d'Angouleme) had arrived at Marseilles, and, after performing a quarantine of 10 days, was expected at Fontainebleau the 15th June, when the marriage ceremony would be repeated, and all France set agog on the topic, as England has recently been.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the fast sailing brig *Jed*, which arrived at this port, yesterday, in 33 days from Bordeaux, the Editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser*, have received from their Correspondent, a file of French papers to the 6th of June, which do not, however, furnish any news of moment.

PARIS, JUNE 1.

Prince Talleyrand returned to Paris, on the 30th of May.

Price of stocks, May 30.—Five per Cents, 59 francs 45 centimes; Bank of France, 1037 francs; Treasury Notes, 4 3-8 discount.

The Mareschal-du-Champ GRAYER, has been condemned to death at Stratsburg, for having joined the Usurper at the period of his landing in France.

Letters from Cronstadt, of the 4th ult. say, that on account of the ice, no merchant vessels had yet entered that port.

The Court of Russia has gone into mourning for two months, on account of the death of the Empress of Austria.

The report of Lord Whitmouth having been appointed Ambassador to this Court, is wholly destitute of foundation.

We learn from Rome, that the murderer of Cardinal Doria's Chaplain, has been found, and executed. His death was shocking; he was beaten dead with clubs, and afterwards quartered.

The Duke Ferdinand, brother to the King of Wirtemberg, has been appointed by the Emperor of Austria, Governor of Vienna, and of Upper and Lower Austria.

Marshal Grouchy is under trial, par contumace.

Marshal AUGEREAU, Duke Castiglione, died a few days ago, of a dropsy in his chest, at one of his estates.

His serene Highness the Duke of Orleans, is expected at Paris, on the 10th or 15th instant.

TRANSLATED FOR THE CITY GAZETTE, From Bordeaux papers to the 24th of May, received by the Portia.

FROM THE PARIS JOURNAL.

The official journal of Petersburg contains news not only interesting to commercial men, but to all the politicians of Europe. The arch-bishop Charles D'Arnold, is ordered by the department of foreign commerce, to publish in the Russian, German and English languages, a bulletin of commerce. He is charged, first to furnish every day, an exact list of all the vessels arriving in the port of Cronstadt, with an account of their cargoes; second, to publish twice a week, a statement of the arrivals at and clearances from the different ports in the White, Baltic, Black and Caspian Seas; thirdly to publish once a month, a general report of the state of commerce in the vast empire under the sway of Alexander.

RAGUSA, (DALMATIA) MAY 2.

Our government adopts the most severe means to prevent the plague from being introduced into this country. It is now prevalent in the neighborhood of Corfu, and in some of the Ionian Islands.

The government of Corfu acts with much severity towards all who infringe her health laws, and executes its decrees rigidly without

distinction of individuals or nations. Two Englishmen have been shot for having passed the limits of the line of precautionary posts round that city.

Several Turkish vessels have arrived here, having on board persons who call themselves Turkish merchants. It seems that our government does not regard them as such, and suspects that their visit is to be attributed to political objects.

As the divan has not explained its intentions relative to the Ionian Islands, and cautiously avows doing so, the Austrian government has ordered these self-styled merchants to re-embark immediately, and has forbidden their holding any intercourse with the inhabitants.

FROM THE KINGSTON (JAM.) CHRONICLE OF JUNE 13.

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE.

It becomes our painful duty to record a most melancholy catastrophe which occurred in the town of Port Royal on Tuesday night, whereby, the Hon. John Calthorpe, second Lieutenant of His Majesty's ship Junon, (a most promising and highly esteemed young officer) met with an unmerited and untimely death. Although we have heard much concerning this very unfortunate affair, still we shall forbear entering into particulars, until the decision of the Coroner's Jury, which was summoned yesterday forenoon, shall be known, and which had not terminated its sitting at 6 o'clock yesterday evening, owing to the numerous and lengthy evidence that was brought before it. We shall briefly state the circumstances, as we heard them, that led to the death of Mr. Calthorpe. It appears that about 8 o'clock on Tuesday night, some young gentlemen and seamen belonging to one or more of the men of war, and the black and colored people of the town of Port Royal, had a misunderstanding, near the wherry wharf, which came to blows and throwing of bricks, &c.—This dispute continued till about ten, when Mr. Calthorpe, who was on shore from the Junon, passing that way, noticed the disturbance, and, as we are credibly informed, immediately endeavored to persuade the men of war's people to go on board their vessels, but, while in the performance of this laudable endeavor, he received a dreadful blow on the back part of his head from a brick, thrown by one of the opposite party, which felled him senseless to the ground; he was raised by some seamen, and taken on board his ship, but the wound was found to be mortal; he afterwards was conveyed to the hospital at Port Royal, where he languished until 8 o'clock yesterday morning. From the moment he received the shocking wound, till his death, he never uttered a word.

The deceased was a brother of the Rt. Hon. Lord Calthorpe, and first cousin to Mr. Wilberforce.

RALEIGH:

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1816.

UNITED STATES' BANK.

The following is the amount of the subscriptions to the Bank of the United States, at the several places annexed, viz:

In Baltimore,	\$ 1,014,100,
Richmond,	1,702,200,
Washington City,	1,293,000,
Augusta,	1,200,000,
Norfolk,	400,000,
Charleston, on 9th July,	1,600,000,
New-York,	2,300,000,
Raleigh,	355,000,

In Philadelphia the amount is between six and seven millions. It is generally believed that there will be a surplus amount subscribed.

To the electors in the Congressional District composed of the counties of Wake, Orange and Person.

FELLOW CITIZENS,—A very interesting and important election is close at hand. The people of this district will soon be called upon to decide who is to represent us in the next congress of the United States. And as the respectability and weight which we shall have in that body, entirely depend upon the manner of man we may now choose, I think we must all see the great necessity of properly estimating the characters of the gentlemen who offer themselves for our suffrages.

All those who aspire to any public trust, are of course aware that they subject their conduct and principles to a close investigation. Such investigation is not only essentially necessary in a republic, but is a duty the people are bound to perform. They owe it to themselves, lest they be wronged and disgraced in the public councils; and they owe it to posterity, lest trusting to weak or bad men, the independence and freedom now so highly prized should be forfeited or betrayed. Yet even if these great interests were not at stake, it would be sufficient, that every district ought to do itself honor in the choice it makes. The voters will then feel certain that if any of their particular interests come before congress, they will have upon the floor of that body a representative who would be listened to with attention and whose personal qualities would command respect.

This task of investigation is now before us; and it is fortunate, that the rival candidates are not only pretty well known to us individually, but that each has submitted to the people, in a circular address, the grounds upon which he solicits our suffrages. Let us then endeavor to decide fairly between them; and having none but a common interest among us seek to make such a choice as shall most promote the general welfare.

It would have gratified myself and many of my neighbors much, had one of the candidates permitted himself to be a little more explicit in the avowal of his political doctrines. But judging from what we could glean from his address, and from his conduct in the legislature, we are bound to believe that he views with entire approbation the system of policy pursued for the last fifteen years. Permit me to remind you what that course has been.

It would be futile, fellow citizens, to approach ourselves for having consented to part so widely as we have seen, from the principles upon which the government was entered during the life of Gen. Washington. We were justified in believing that our affairs would fall under the management of his hands. Measures very highly obnoxious to republican sentiment, had been resorted to: a considerable standing army had been kept on foot, several ships were built and means were taken to create gradually, an effective navy; to cover these expenses; & it appeared as if with an over-weening fondness for war, was in the administration, a want of energy and a leaning towards high-handed measures, utterly inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution. A change took place, and for a few years every thing seemed to glide along "on the full tide of successful government." The restrictive system was the interruption that impeded our progress. It was necessary to allude to the non-intercourse, the embargo and the exportation laws. If these meet our approval, we are then bound to vote for the man who will support them. Mr. Craig must be the person, for Mr. Dickins, I believe, will not.

When these bleeding and sweating measures if I may call them so, had reduced us to a low, war, perhaps a necessary one, upon us at the very moment when we were prepared. About the expediency of the public sentiment was much discussed, but there was no division of opinion as to the gross abuse which appeared to be taken, in the management of the late funds raised to bring it to a successful issue. Of the former, I need only allude to the order of Hull, the affair of La Cote Blanche, the correspondence of Mr. Armstrong and Wilkinson, and finally the capture of Washington City. The waste of funds is enormous, but the payment of from 50 to 90 dollars a barrel for flour; the transportation of coal from Pittsburg to Buffalo, and of wheat from Boston to Albany by land, will be a sufficient illustration, without even referring to a long list of defalcations upon the treasury books. Not a word escapes Mr. Craig in regard to these abuses; consequently if we prove them, we must give that gentleman a vote; and reject his opponents, who candidly avow his repugnance to all pecuniary expenditure on the public treasury.

I have taken some pains to lay by the public documents, whenever I could obtain them; and I find, that in the first 12 years of our government, Gen. Washington and Mr. Adams spent only thirty-six millions, one hundred and twenty-two thousand seven hundred and eighty-four dollars and four cents, (\$36,922,784) whereas within the last twelve years, that from 1803 to 1815 inclusive, the administration has got rid of one hundred and forty-nine millions, one hundred and eighty-two thousand one hundred and fifty-nine dollars! (\$149,182,159) Now I thought John Adams a pretty rapid spender at this business; but you see he was but a child to those who have come after him: in fact they have spent upwards of thirty millions in a single year, which you will perceive is within little of being equal to the whole of the 12 years of Washington and Adams! How could this be without some of the waste of which I have alluded above. You remember we were promised economy; and Mr. Craig seems to be satisfied on this head. Mr. Dickins appears to be far otherwise; and if you are also anxious for a strict scrutiny into the expenditures of national money, you will readily see which of the gentleman will best suit your views.

The direct taxes, the excise, the stamp duty and the standing army were grievous subjects of complaint before a change of administration. The taxes have now been increased, and the army doubled! It stands now at 10,000 men, and this in time of profound peace. Do you approve of these measures? If you do, vote for Mr. Craig. Did you not excrete the lately attempted conscription law? If you liked Mr. Craig ought assuredly to receive your support.

Farther, fellow-citizens, if you approve of adding, within three years, one hundred millions to the public debt; if you think it sound policy to declare war and then make peace without securing any of the objects for which war was declared; if you deem it right, that Virginia councils should always prevail and that none but Virginia politicians should ever be admitted to the presidential chair; then I will vote for Mr. Craig, but not otherwise.

The course which the two gentlemen have pursued, in our state legislature, has been exceedingly dissimilar. Mr. Dickins I think has displayed a dignity, a moderation, a firmness and ability which rank him very high. I have not been able to form the same opinion as to the other. As a sincere friend to the gentleman, I could have wished him, for the sake of his reputation and that of the state, to decline at the last session, the appointment of Speaker. However decent his talents may be, it undoubtedly grieved his friends to see him placed in a station so far above them. Nor was the great regard which he professes for the people's rights so well displayed in his vote, at the session of 1811, in favor of the electoral law.

To conclude, I have been unfortunate enough to form a predilection in favor of Mr. Dickins, both because I think him a man of very superior talents, and more of a republican. Mr. Craig has ever appeared a gentleman of vast ambition; and a report, which I have heard, will I think, if uncontradicted, go a great way in persuading all who read this to lament the goodness for office which seems to characterize him. Candor towards the candidate would lead me to believe his asseveration of innocence, altho' I have been referred to Mr. Wilkeson (the solicitor) and Judge Daniel, as being witnesses to the fact. I hope therefore Mr. Craig will be able to contradict me.—The charge is an attempt last winter to expel from office the present