

Report was made on the Project respecting the Liberty of the Press. It proposes several amendments—amongst others, that an author shall not be responsible for a work merely deposited according to law, and not circulated.

The most important amendment is one proposing that the restrictions on the public journals and other periodical works, should only continue to the end of the session of 1818, instead of the 1st Jan. 1821, as proposed in the project. The discussion on the report was appointed to take place this day.

The Council of State is preparing a project of Law respecting education.

The Netherland Squadron in the Mediterranean is to winter at Minorca.

The papers contain no other news of importance. There is not a word in them of any Ministerial change.

A respectable Evening paper says, "If we may credit some statements, which have reached us through a very respectable channel, it is the intention of Spain, as soon as the ships lately purchased from Russia shall have been newly manned and properly equipped for the service, to declare the whole harbours and coasts of all the South American colonies and quondam colonies in a state of blockade; for which purpose these ships are to take in their cruise a sweep of the Atlantic, ranging along the whole South American coast, to cut off all commerce and supplies from that Continent, except what shall be furnished under the flag of FERDINAND."

"That is, a paper-blockade system is to be set up (if our information be correct) for the purpose of destroying our commerce with the South American ports, by rendering our ships liable to seizure, whatever port they may be found bound for on that coast, whether in an actual state of blockade or not. Is it possible this can be submitted to?"

The Russian squadron to which we have alluded above, has, as our readers will see from our naval list, arrived at Deal, on its way to Cadiz.

The Courier denies the truth of the paragraph inserted in a morning paper on Tuesday, stating that the Allied Sovereigns have come to a resolution to withdraw their troops from the French territories before the end of the month of March ensuing. It declares that there is not the least foundation for this statement, the Allied Sovereigns having no intention to withdraw their forces immediately from the French frontiers.

Deal, Dec. 9.—Arrived the Russian squadron, consisting of 5 sail of the line, and 2 frigates, bound to Cadiz, under the command of Rear-Admiral Moller.

CHARLESTON FEB. 5.

Latest from South America.—Capt. COLEMAN arrived here yesterday from Monte Video, furnishes the following interesting intelligence:

The reports from Chili were very favorable of the success of the Patriots. Gen. ST. MARTIN was advancing very rapidly towards Lima. While at Buenos Ayres, there arrived a squadron of Portuguese men of war, the commander of which had made a formal demand of the release of 2 Portuguese East Indianmen, sent there by the schtr. Gen. St. Martin. After some time negotiating, and having gone through a regular Prize Court, they were released without damages. In the mean time the Portuguese captured a Privateer Brig, after 15 minutes close action, belonging to Buenos Ayres. This so much exasperated the government of Buenos Ayres, it was generally believed they would detain one of the above ships, which was already liberated, but had not sailed; but while we were at Monte Video, the above ship, in company with all the Portuguese squadron, arrived; but the result was not known; the prevailing opinion was, before those vessels arrived, that war between the Portuguese and Buenos Ayreans would certainly take place. The Portuguese are making great preparations for the defence of Monte Video. They are very closely blockaded by land by Gen. ARTIGAS, who has possession of all the country within three miles of the walls, which makes provisions very scarce and high. About the 4th of December, touched at Monte Video, a British sloop of war from Rio Janeiro, informs of an American sloop of war arriving at Rio Janeiro, from the United States.

CURRACOA, DEC. 27.

The French fleet, which passed this island on Wednesday last, sailed from Cadiz with an Intendant-General for Caraccas, and lay in the roads of La Guayra for several days, having left that port for Porto Bello, to convey specie from thence to the Havanna. From this circumstance it would appear, that France has given assistance to Spain in her struggle with the revolted Colonies.

Accounts had reached La Guayra, of general Mina, and the whole of his staff, being the remnant of his army, having been taken prisoners, and escorted to Mexico, where they were to be put to death.

A Caraccas Gazette of the 17th inst. contains an official dispatch from general Morillo to the captain-general of Venezuela, Don Juan Bautista Pardo, dated head quarters, Guadarrama, 7th December, from which it appears that general Paez, of the independent army, was in Achaguas, and commenced his retreat on the Aranca with the emigration, and all his forces, having at the same time ordered those in Nutrias to cross back the Apure, in consequence of which all general Morillo's endeavours to meet him were frustrated.

General Morillo being at Caloboze, and having received accounts from colonel La Torre, from which he learned that the latter was deterred from attacking the enemy by a false report that Bolivar and Arismendi were coming up the river with great forces, march-

ed with several corps to reinforce him, and arrived at Guadarrama the very day his dispatches are dated, where he received another letter from Latorre, mentioning that he had foiled the rebels, commanded by Zuraza, in the field of Hogaza.

The official dispatch of col. La Torre, is dated Calvarin, 8th December, and contains the following in substance:

That on the 2d December, he attacked the independent army, posted on a height in the Hato of Hogaza, to the number of 1500 men, with two pieces of artillery; his army, (composed but of 300 cavalry and 900 infantry), advancing with undaunted courage, amidst the cries of "long live the king." His cavalry, under Arragonces, being attacked by that of the enemy's left, he ordered this officer to charge them, which he executed in such a gallant manner as immediately to repulse and disperse them at a great distance in the rear of their line.—Col. Juez was then assailed by the enemy's cavalry of the right, reinforced by the squadrons of reserve, but he routed them also: that this event, added to the gallantry with which the infantry charged with the bayonet, threw the enemy into such complete disorder, that they took to flight, leaving every thing behind them. Pursued by the infantry, and having their retreat cut off by major Arragonces, not one of their infantry escaped, having all perished or been taken prisoners; their cavalry met very nearly a similar fate.

The loss of the Independents is stated at 1200 slain—two brass three-pounders—1300 muskets—four colours—18 drums—50,000 musket cartridges—one lead flint—a printing machine—all their equipage. The loss of the Royalists amounted to only 41 killed, 82 slightly, and 46 severely wounded.

Among the wounded is Colonel La Torre himself, in the thigh, by a musket shot, which he received in charging at the head of the infantry; also col. D. Pedro Gonzales Villa, the Adjutant of the 2d battalion of Vavarra. Dos Jose Narvaex, Lieutenants Luis de la Madrid, Saneho Pardo, Domingo Austin, Ventura Salgado, Pedro Fernandez, Angel Lono, the captain of Granadiers Don Juan de Luna, and Don Juan Francisco Gimenes, wounded by a cannon shot.

That in consequence of a conflagration in the bushes, a great number of the wounded were consumed, and among them some of the Royalists, whom it was impossible to rescue from the flames. By this accident the bodies were so disfigured, that it was absolutely impossible to ascertain by their features the independent chiefs who had perished: some of the prisoners, however, knew that among the number were colonel Martiaex, a Staff officer, the Commander of Artillery, lieut. col. Montes, lieut. col. Valdormans (an Englishman,) commander of the battalion Restnapor, and Lecuma, commander of another battalion. The fire consumed also a large quantity of arms, ammunition, the printing machines and some other articles, the remnant of which was to be transported to Calobozo. The dispatch, which is long and tedious, closes by recommending the officers and men who distinguished themselves in the battle, which is said to have equalled those of Marengo! Austerlitz! and Jena!

Frontier Intelligence.

MILLEDGEVILLE, JAN'Y 31.

Copy of a letter from gen. Mitchell, Agent for Indian Affairs, to Governor Rabun, dated CREEK AGENCY, 28th JAN. 1818.

DEAR SIR—I have but barely time to announce to you the execution of a Treaty with the Creeks on the 22d instant, by which they have ceded to the United States, for the use of Georgia, two considerable tracts of land. The one lying to the East side of a line, to be run from what is usually called Jackson's Treaty Line, by the head of a creek called by the Indians Alcasanajike, a direct and the nearest course to the Ocmulgee river. The creek referred to empties into the Ocmulgee some where near the Big Bend, and not far above Blackshear's road, but how far the head of it extends is uncertain although from its size, being considerable, it must of course throw the line considerably above its mouth. The other tract lies between the Ulcofou, that is, the Appalachian and Chatahouchee, and is said to be of considerable extent and value.

The price stipulated for the two tracts is one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

I expect to leave this for Georgia the first fair day, and will then have the pleasure of presenting for your consideration an exposition of facts and circumstances attending the present state of affairs in the Creek Nation, upon which you can rely; for, I perceive by the public papers, that, as usual, false impressions are entertained and mere conjectures taken for real facts.

I am dear sir, with great esteem and respect your very obedient servant,

D. B. MITCHELL,

Agent for I. A.

His Exc'y Governor Rabun.

UNPLEASANT INTELLIGENCE.

Office of the Georgia Journal, Milledgeville, Jan. 31.

An express from General Gaines to the Executive, reached here this morning, with the following unpleasant intelligence.

Head-Quarters, Hartford, Ga. Jan. 28, 1818

Sir.—I have just received a letter from William Harris, Esq. of Telfair, containing the following painful intelligence of the massacre of Mr. Daniel Dikes and his family, by a party of Indians, on the St. Tilla, forty miles from Telfair court house.—Mr. Harris adds, that there was reason to apprehend some other

families have fallen near the residence of Mr. Dikes. I have ordered a detachment of cavalry to that frontier, to pursue the Indians as far as practicable.

A detachment of col. Wimberly's regiment of infantry will be sent down the Flint on the Indian side, towards the Big Bend, with orders to reconnoitre the country, and arrest or attack any parties found in that quarter.

E. P. GAINES, Maj. Gen. Com'dg. His Exc'y, Wm. Rabun.

Gen. JACKSON, in a letter to Gov. Rabun, (received yesterday) states that he has instructions from the secretary of War to repair to the scene of Indian warfare and take command, with authority to call out from this state and those adjacent to it such forces as will speedily put an end to the war.

SCIENTIFIC.

WONDERS OF THE MICROSCOPE.

Upon examining the edge of a very keen razor by the microscope, it appears as broad as the back part of a pretty thick knife; rough, uneven, full of knobs and furrows, and so far from any thing like sharpness, that an instrument so blunt as this seemed to be would not serve even to cleave wood.

An exceeding small needle being also examined, the point thereof appeared above a quarter of an inch in breadth—not round or flat, but irregular and unequal; and the surface, though extremely smooth and bright to the naked eye, seemed full of raggedness, holes and scratches. In short, it resembled an iron bar out of a smith's forge.

But the sting of a bee viewed through the same instrument showed every where a polish amazingly beautiful, without the least flaw, bluish or inequality; and ended in a point too fine to be discerned.

A small piece of exceeding fine lawn appeared, from the large distances or holes between its threads, somewhat like a hurdle or lattice; and the threads themselves seemed somewhat coarser than yarn wherewith ropes are made for anchors.

Some Brussels lace, worth five pounds a yard, looked as if it were made of a thick, rough, uneven hair line, intertwined, fastened or clotted together in a very painful manner.

But a silk worm's web being examined, appeared perfectly smooth and shining, every where equal and as much finer than any thread the finest spinner in the world could make, as the smallest-twine is finer than the thickest cable. A pod of this silk being wound off, was found to contain nine hundred and thirty yards; but it is proper to take notice, that as two threads are glued together by the worm through its whole length it makes really double the above number, or one thousand eight hundred and sixty yards; which, being weighed with the utmost exactness, were found no heavier than two grains and a half. What an exquisite fineness was here! and yet this is nothing when compared to the web of a small spider, or even with the silk that issued from the mouth of this very worm when but newly hatched from the egg.

Let us examine things with a good microscope; and we shall be immediately convinced that the utmost power of art is only a concealment of deformity, an imposition upon our want of sight; and that our admiration of it arises from our ignorance of what it really is.

This valuable discoverer of truth will prove the most boasted performances of art to be ill-shaped, rugged and uneven, as if they were hewn with an axe, or struck out with a mallet and chisel; it will show bungling, inequality & imperfection in every part, and that the whole is disproportionate and monstrous. Our finest miniature paintings appeared before this instrument as mere daubings, plastered on with a trowel, and entirely void of beauty, either in the drawing or the coloring. Our most shining varnishes, our smoothest polishings, will be found to be more roughness, full of gaps and flaws.—Baker on the Microscope.

RELIGIOUS.

BIBLE ANECDOTE.

Poor Jack the Sailor.—At a late Meeting of one of the Auxiliaries of the Bible Society in a sea-port town, a stranger begged permission to address the Assembly. He told the following affecting story:—

"The child of a drunken sailor asked his father for bread. Angry at his request, the dissolute father spurned the child from him with his foot. The child fell from the cliff into the sea. Nothing could be done to save him, and he soon disappeared; but the arm of Divine Providence was extended over him; an oak, or piece of wood drove near to which he clung and floated till picked up by a vessel then under weigh. The child could only tell the crew his name was Jack; but their humanity took care of him.—Poor Jack was carried out to sea;—and, as he grew up, was promoted to wait on the officers, received instruction readily, was quick and steady, and served in some actions with the enemy. In the last action, he was appointed to take care of the wounded seamen. He noticed that one of them had a Bible under his head; this man was so pleased with Jack's attention, that, when near death, he requested Jack, to accept his Bible, which had been the means of reclaiming him from the ways of sin. By some circumstances, Poor Jack recognized his own father in the penitent sailor!"

The tale excited the most lively interest in the meeting. Every one was hanging on the words of the Stranger with eager attention, when he added with great simplicity, and a modest bow—

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I am Poor Jack!"

Literary Intelligence.

NEW EDITION OF THE FEDERALIST. To the Editor of the City of Washington Gazette.

Mr. Elliot,—The Editor of the New York

Evening Post, in his paper of the 27th ult. has thought proper to caution me against the adoption of the list of authors of the FEDERALIST, as published in the papers of this city, in the edition of that work which I am about to put to press, "under the penalty of having it denounced." This premonition is the more surprising, inasmuch as I had stated that the names of the authors would be procured "from a source which cannot be questioned."

In pursuance of my original intention, I wrote to Mr. MADISON, the late President of the United States, and who is well known to have been one of the writers of the Federalist; and he has been so kind as to lend me his copy of it, with the name of the author of each number prefixed in his own hand writing; and with various corrections of the text as made by himself in those numbers which came from his pen. I hope therefore, that I may escape the penalty of Mr. Coleman's denunciation, and that he will be candid enough to allow that Mr. Madison is quite as good authority in relation to the authorship in question as Gen. Hamilton, and that in appealing to the living memory of the former I inflict no injury on the memory of the dead.

In addition to the Federalist, the volume, which a liberal patronage justifies me in immediately publishing, will contain the old act of confederation, the present constitution of the United States, the letters of *Pacificus* by Gen. Hamilton, on President Washington's proclamation of neutrality, and the letters of *Holmes*, written (by Mr. Madison) in reply to *Pacificus*. This explanation, I trust, will be satisfactory to the public, and fix their confidence in the accuracy of the edition which I offer them.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obt. servt. JACOB GIDEON, junr.

February 2, 1818

RURAL ECONOMY.

From the American Magazine for Jan. 18.

LOCUST TREES

Extract of a letter from Judge Mitchell to Dr. Avery.

When you visited Pladome in July last, I recollect your admiring my Nursery of young Locust Trees at that time about a foot high.—The growing season is now over and I can inform you that their appearance exceeds my most sanguine expectations.

I planted the seeds about the first of April last in the manner before stated to you, and have now many thousands of young locust trees that have grown from 4 to 6 feet very straight and beautiful, during the short period of seven months.

I have much to expect from these trees if they improve hereafter as they have done this season, which I have no doubt. The rows are now four feet apart, and I intend next April to thin them out, so as to leave them about 2 feet in the rows, and keep them in that position about three seasons, when I think they will be large enough to set out into forests, or any other place that is proper or convenient.

It has long been a source of wonder to me, that the locust tree is so little cultivated as it is. It is certainly one of the most valuable our country affords, whether we consider its reference to ship buildings, other buildings, or fencing. I have never been able fairly to ascertain how long it will last for fencing, altho' I have made it the subject of inquiry; one reason is, that very few persons live a sufficient age to witness the fixing of a locust post, and to see it decay or rot. My opinion is that from 70 to 80 years may be safely calculated on—when a chestnut post in the same exposure will rot in 15 or less.

The little attention that has been given to the culture of the locust trees is more to be wondered at, when we consider with what very little trouble it is cultivated particularly after the trees have grown to a considerable size, and your ground properly prepared for it. As you cut off the timber you wish to dispose of, or make use of, by keeping the ground enclosed, it immediately grows to a thicker and in 25 or 30 years it will be fit to cut again and by adopting this plan, they may be kept growing at pleasure.

SINGLETON MITCHELL.

Raleigh:

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1818.

PRICES CURRENT.

Raleigh, Feb. 5.

Butter, 25 to 30; flour 7 to 8; pork 7 to 8; corn 35 to 40; whiskey 50 to 60; brandy, apple 65 to 80; peach 80 to 90. Wilmington, Jan. 31. Butter 25 to 30 cents; brandy, peach, 75 to 80; apple, 80 to 70; whiskey, 70 to 80; flour 9 to 10; cotton 11 to 12; sugar, 32 to 33; tobacco 7 50 to 8 50; salt 5 to 6. Fayetteville, Jan. 29. Brandy, peach, 60 to 70; apple, 60 to 85; butter, 20 to 25; corn 75 to 80; cotton, 25 to 31; flour, 7 to 8; wheat, 1 70 to 2 10; oats, 45 to 50; salt, 5 to 6; tobacco, 6 to 8; wheat 1 35 to 1 60; whiskey, 80 to 90. Newbern, Jan. 24. Butter, 35; brandy, apple 65; peach, 80; corn 20; flour, 9 to 10; tobacco, 86. Washington, N. C. Feb. 5. Butter, 30 to 35; brandy, (app.) 55 to 60; flour 10 to 11; wheat, 1 50; corn, 1 to 1 10; tobacco, 6 to 8; whiskey, 60 to 65; bees-wax, 25 to 29.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WASHINGTON.

Saturday, Jan. 31, 1818.

The past week has been as busy and of the same time as uninteresting a week of discussion as we have had for this session. The bill providing for the recovery and arrest of fugitive servants, and negroes accused of the far greater part of every day, and was not passed Friday evening. The discussions arose chiefly, if not altogether, out of legal distinctions in the details of the principle of the bill being contested only on one of the days, when Mr. Fuller and Mr. Strong opposed it on that ground, but were answered by Mr. Cobb and Mr. Clay in a manner so much more conformable to the feelings, the taste and opinions of the majority, that their opposition produced no effect. Two amendments, however, one by Mr. Rich, the other by Mr. Storrs, were adopted and unquestionably were what all gentlemen are not—real improvements of the bill. The first annexes a penalty, not exceeding ten thousand dollars, to any per-