

use of oil over the fire in preparing quills, "dutching quills." This fire is the melancholy destruction of human life, has been more remarkable than any other we recollect in Boston. The house, it is said, was inhabited by a great number of persons, and among other parts the fourth story was tenanted. From hence, a lad named Jackson, about 12 or 14 years of age, escaped from the flames, lowering himself down by the spout. A woman named Taylor, seeing no other hope for safety, lowered herself from the same story, and was so much injured that she died soon afterwards. Mr. Patrick Jackson, his wife, an aged woman and two children perished in the fire. What remained of the victims to the flames have been collected this morning, except the remains of the aged woman, for which search is now making among the ruins. Most of the furniture in the house was destroyed—and much belonging to the neighbouring houses was greatly damaged. We understand the house destroyed belonged to M. William Welch.

MISSOURI.

Extract from the charge of Judge Tucker to the Grand Jury impaneled for the St. Louis Circuit, at the first term held since the organization of the state government.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY:

I rejoice to meet you under circumstances calculated to cheer the hearts, and give dignity to the feelings, of every individual in the community. We have heretofore, gentlemen, met and acted as the servants of a government endeavored to us indeed by individual connections, by early habits and associations, and by an hereditary and habitual respect for its principles, but still a government foreign to us, and in the administration of which we had neither part nor lot. We now come together for the first time as ministers of the law of a free sovereign, and independent state.— In contemplating our connection with the government of the U. S. in our late subordinate relation, we may see some things to complain of, but many more which deserve our acknowledgments. It will become us in every stage of our political existence to remember the protection that we have enjoyed, the equal justice that has been extended to us, to respect the principles, and to cherish the spirit, which we have inherited from our ancestors and institutions of our common country.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 30.

The names and ages of the six children of Mr. William Follansbee, that perished when his house at N. Chester, N. H. was destroyed by fire on the 15th inst. were Thomas in his 12th year, Judith in her 10th, Peter in his 8th, Abigail in her 6th, William in his 4th, and John in his 2nd. Mr. F. is now childless as well as houseless. The two oldest children, it appeared, had made some attempts to escape, while the others lay apparently asleep in their beds, their little arms wined about each other in all the innocent fondness of infancy and love. A sense of their sufferings had not probably aroused them and the sweat sleep into which they fell, was to them the repose of death. The bodies of the six children after the spectators had tried in vain to extricate them, could be distinctly seen in the midst of the fiery element. It is impossible to tell how the fire originated, although from an appearance of earlier burning in a bedroom, in which the small children were accustomed to put away their things, it is thought that by a spark from a candle or some other light carried into that room, the fire may have been communicated. The few remaining bones and cinders of the children were collected on the following day by the neighbors, and deposited in a coffin, and on the 16th were interred in common form. [Patriot.]

TO MERCHANTS AND FARMERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

We have perused in haste, a file of the Gazette of Madrid, up to the 10th Nov. the day after the adjournment of the Cortes. A part of the work of the Cortes has been the formation of a new tariff for the regulation of the commerce, trade and navigation, with the parts of the Spanish dominions; the Madrid Gazette, of the 5th Nov contains the Royal Decree, comprising 35 articles for the sanction of the new tariff which was to take place on the 1st Jan. 1821. In the parts of Europe: and in those of South America, and the Philippine islands 30 days after the reception

of the said decree: Spain, has adopted a Navigation act, in imitation of that of Great Britain. No foreign vessel is admitted to trade, but those entirely loaded with the produce of the agricultural or industry of the country to which the vessel belongs, the maximum of the import duties is 30 per cent. but foreign vessels must pay one third more on the amount of duties.

The coasting trade is prohibited to foreign vessels; many ports of deposits have been established but the goods landed in those ports cannot be exported but in Spanish vessels. The only articles of importation from the United States are hoops and staves; butter and cheese, codfish paying 64 per cent. on the value fixed in the tariff, and tobacco, paying 20 cents each pound. Flour cannot be imported, but when the price of each barrel is as high as \$ 12, and wheat when the tonnage is 4 dollars; raw cotton is admitted from Brazil, Asia Minor, and E. Indies, but not from the U. States; in all the islands the municipalities are authorized to permit the importation of provisions, when they shall judge it necessary. We shall publish with the least possible delay, the Royal Decree above mentioned, and the act of the Cortes, establishing these regulations. Washington City Gazette.

From the National Intelligencer

NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS.

The Postmaster General issued some two or three years ago, to all Deputy Postmasters, a standing order, to give notice to the Printer thereof of any newspaper which should remain in their offices, respectively un-called for, or not taken up, by the person to whom it should be addressed, & to state whether the person refused to receive the paper, or was dead, had removed, and if so, where to. This order we believe, has been generally observed by the gentlemen to whom it was given, but having reason to believe that it was in some instances neglected, we promised in the course of last summer, if any case of such neglect should come to our knowledge, to lay it before the Postmaster General, in order that the delinquent might be dealt with accordingly. Such an instance of neglect having occurred at a distant post office not long since, and the fact being established to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, we have the pleasure to state, that he immediately dismissed the offender from office. We deem it premature to say, that the information of publishers as well as postmasters, and as assurance that information of similar misconduct, from any quarter, will be promptly attended to by the Postmaster-General.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Amongst the various mutations and transmigrations to which all subsidiary things are liable, none appear more constant, and few more unaccountable, than those changes in meaning to which both spoken and written language are, by a sort of Tower of Babel fatality, exposed. The slightest acquaintance with philological researches will convince us of this most inconvenient fact. Let the following example suffice: the word "knave," once meant servant, as some of the early editions of the Testament will shew. "villain" was merely a man of servile condition; and "scoundrel" only meant one who informed against those who exported figs from Athens contrary to law.— But, inevitable & slow as these metamorphoses seem to be, still it would appear that a large portion of every society either from inattention or some other cause cannot keep pace with them. Hence the endless confusion, the interminable arguments, and the unintelligible disputations, which we so often witness among both speakers and writers, even on the plainest subjects in nature. For the benefit of all such as are much behind the current phraseology of the day, but more especially to facilitate (since short cuts to knowledge are "all the go" in this very knowing age) the progress of those numerous aspirants who are so laudably devoting themselves to the study of the modern science of political economy—even to the evictration of old almanacks, as one of the means—the subscriber proposes—should he meet with suitable encouragement, to publish a kind of *Vade mecum* or vocabulary of the principal terms in this science, according to the latest and most approved use of the same by some of our ablest public speakers, essayists, and pamphlet-writers. The public are requested to reflect for a moment how highly useful and desirable such a work may be made in a country like ours, where so many have thoroughly persuaded themselves that we know more about most things than all the world besides; but more particularly in regard

to this same business of political economy: that very many of us have, with a fervor of patriotism never to be commended, determined much to be commended, determined to disregard (by way of "making ourselves independent of foreign countries") all which has therein been said or written on that subject: and that we have most magnanimously resolved hereafter, not only to spin, knit, weave, fabricate, & produce, all which we eat, drink, wear, or use in any way, but to invent, compose, write, and publish, all works, whether literary or scientific, out of our own dear heads, or naturalized "raw materials," supplied by the transatlantic labours of any son of Adam who has ever yet lived, be his fame for learning and talents what it may.

A specimen of the work is subjoined, that the public may judge of its claim to their patronage:

National Industry.—Manufacturing labour only.

National Protection.—Duties, bounties, commercial restrictions, monopolies.

Protection of Domestic Manufactures.—Exclusion, by positive or virtual prohibition, of foreign goods, wares, and merchandise.

Enlightened Policy.—To sustain by legislative enactments, cost what it may, that domestic trade, profession, or calling, especially if it be mechanical or manufacturing, which cannot sustain itself.

National Wealth.—Steam Mills, furnaces, and foundries, all products and fabrics of wood, metal, minerals, earths, vegetables, fruits, wool, hemp, flax, looms and spinning jennies, whether supported by taxes on the whole community or able to flourish without them.

The Merit.—Animals for whose benefit, upon the principal of *deterro optimo*, much of our arable land should be converted into sheepwalks, in order to substitute *sheep and wool* for a portion of our *people and unsaleable bread stuffs*.

The Scourge of Planters and Farmers.—Proper and inexhaustible sources of obloquy and reproach for any man, woman, or child who may choose to speak or write in support of high duties on foreign commodities.

Selfish, ignorant, anti-republican.—All who are unwilling to have their pockets gutted in order to force the domestic fabrication of every thing we want.

Agriculture and commerce.—The most convenient and suitable of all possible sources of taxation; particularly to support home manufactures, which is the theme of legislative Optimism.

Opposition to Commercial Men.—The only men in the nation who cannot rightfully, and without the charge of enmity to their own country, regard their own interests so far as to refuse to sacrifice them whenever required for the exclusive benefit of any who will demand it. They are, alas! sometimes, very properly regarded as horses and asses, bound to work, when called upon, for any who will tell the public that they are in need.

The only true Patriots.—Those alone who are friends to the recently proposed tariff.

Allegiance and protection.—The first vows the mere oath of fidelity to the commonwealth; and the second, the condition thereof; by which we are to understand that government is unqualifiedly bound to grant all which may be conducive to the national weal or not. The Scripture promises of "ask and ye shall have; knock and it shall be opened unto you," are thus applied and construed literally, and without limitation or reserve. By this simple and very obvious construction, the business of legislating for any particular class claiming the right to protection, is rendered quite plain and easy; as the act and form only of granting, belong to the Legislature, whilst the whole power and trouble of judging, both in regard to the kind and measure of the grant, devolve upon the petitioning class; who are not only best acquainted with their own wants but feel for them much more sensibly than any legislative body can possibly be expected to do.

The best blood of the Nation.—The manufacturers, one and indivisible.

The Bone of the Nation.—Ditto.

The Sinews of the Nation.—Ditto.

The above words and Phrases constitute but a small part of the author's contemplated work; and they are given, as it were, to feel the public pulse, that he may judge whether it will be of any service to persevere. His readers may rest assured, that the selections now presented, are such as have been made at considerable expense of time and trouble, in carefully collecting some of our highest standard native and naturalized authorities in political economy, among the numerous gratuitous instructors with

which our fellow citizens of the present generation are so abundantly blessed. If we were to decide upon the extent of the demand, by the continually increasing supply, a rule, by the way, which cannot much deceive us, we might safely pronounce, that in no age or country has the thirst for knowledge, and especially for the knowledge of words, rather than of men and things, been so unquenchable as it is at this present time, and in this identical, highly favored land. The best of it is, too, that these supplies are all most patriotically fabricated out of our own materials; the generous manufacturers thereof, scorning to be indebted either to the books or to the experience of any foreign nation whatever, unless it be for a quantum sufficient of that most incomprehensible fatuity, which can impel men to persevere in maintaining opinions in direct opposition to the plainest dictates of reason, justice, and common sense. VOCABULARIUS. Nat. Int.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

At a meeting of the president and directors of the Bank of the United States, held this day, the following report was adopted and ordered to be published, viz:

The Committee on the state of the Bank, to whom was referred the inquiry, whether, on the first day of January, 1821, the losses of the Bank had been restored and the capital made whole, Report—

That they have diligently examined the documents in possession of the Bank, with a view to ascertain the exact situation of the institution, and now present, as a part of this report, a statement of the losses which have occurred in the various departments of the institution, up to the first day of January instant.

This statement is founded on returns received from the offices, made at the desire of this board, and under the inspection of the officers and committees of the various boards, who were specially instructed to report on the character of the debts due to the officers over which they presided.

These reports are from all but the five western offices, and are dated in June and December, 1820, and contain a specification of all debts due at each office, under the title of "gold," "doubtful," or "bad."

The losses in the western offices of Pittsburg, Chillicothe, Cincinnati, Lexington, and Louisville, are taken on the report of Mr. Wilson, cashier, made on the 25th of December last to this board, on his return from an inspection into the affairs of those offices, on the accuracy of which report your committee place great confidence.

On this documentary evidence, your committee report the losses of the Bank, and its various departments, on the first day of January, 1821, to be \$3,523,476 12

And to make good that loss, the following items are to be relied on.

The balance of the profit and loss, as stated by the last dividend committee and now to the credit of that account on the books of the bank, 3,356,787 50

"Contingent interest due from certain banks," as credited in the bank statement, 65,684 64

"Damages on bills of exchange," as credited in the bank statement, 26,075 87

Amount of interest due on gold and suspended debts due at the bank and the offices, according to the estimate made by the cashier and assistant cashier, 129,323 21

And this amount of the arrear of interest due on loans on stock of the bank, which may be considered as secured by the excess which the stock would bring above its par value, say on 42,050 shares at 3 dollars, amounting to 126,150 00

Forming a total of 3,748,071 32

And being an excess, beyond the ascertained loss, of 224,595

To the preceding estimate of means to cover the losses of the Bank, the committee have omitted to introduce the earnings of the offices for the month of December, as well as a considerable arrear of interest on debts deemed doubtful, but which hereafter may yield a considerable sum.

These facts, therefore, in the opinion of the committee, show that the past losses of the Bank have been repaired, and that the capital was re-established & made whole on the first day of January inst. and the committee are of opinion that it is due to the public and the stockholders, on the part of the Board, to declare this opinion, in order that the state of the Institution may not remain a subject of painful doubt, among those who are now interested, or of deception and misrepresentation as it regards those who may

desire to become interested. In order, however, to give full information and not to excite too sanguine expectations of the future profits of the institution, it is fit to remark, that these will necessarily be lessened for some time by the present stagnant state of commerce, which prevents the Bank from employing its large capital advantageously, and by the fact that the interest on considerable sums which are due to the Bank, though deemed secure, is not currently paid, and therefore cannot be considered a profit on which dividends may be declared. Under these impressions and circumstances, the committee recommended the following resolves:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Board, the losses of the Bank, previously sustained, were repaired, and that the capital stock was re-established, and made whole on the first day of January, 1821.

Resolved, That, in future, and until the further order of the Board, the Bank will loan, and that the officers be authorized to loan, at the discretion and convenience of the respective Boards, on a pledge of the capital stock, to the amount of the par value thereof, but in no case, and under no pretence of additional security connected with such pledge, above that rate.

L. CHEVES, President
Attest, THOMAS WILSON, Cashier.

ZOOLOGY.

ADDITIONS TO ZOOLOGY.

Among the benefits resulting to Science from the tour of observation made last season, by Gov. Cass and his associates, are original notices concerning the animals of the regions they visited. Like men endowed with the true spirit of travelling, they brought away as many articles as they could for farther consideration on their return, for the information of their friends at home; and for the more complete furnishing of the museums, public and private.

From the following communications, made a short time since, by Samuel L. Mitchell, of New York, to the learned M. Schreiber, trustee of the great natural cabinet of the Austrian Emperor, at Vienna, it appears that a new mammalia has been discovered, and important information collected relative to the history of another.

The Federation Squirrel with 15 streaks along his back. (*Sciurus lineatus*.)—This superb little quadruped was brought by my friend Professor Douglas, of the U. S. military academy, from the source of the river Mississippi, in the autumn of 1820, and offered to me, a few weeks ago, as one of the natural productions of the country proceeding during the exploring expedition, from which Professor Douglas had just returned. The little animal is about the size of the ground squirrel, *Sciurus striatus*. The length is rather less than 12 inches, measuring from the nose to the extremity of the tail; the tail itself is about 8 inches long. There are 4 claws on the fore feet, and 5 on the hinder. The body is slender, the head attenuated, and the nose sharp. But the most striking and remarkable character of this mammal is, his variegated back: the color of the back is a sorrel or dark chestnut which extends down the sides through this run, longitudinally, whitish stripes or lines, and whitish rows of spots, alternately. At the nap of the neck commences the middle line, which is continuous for more than half its length, and becomes interrupted with spots towards the end of the tail, where it terminates. On each side of this line, which is parallel with the spine of the back, are three continued lines, and three dotted lines, reaching from the head to the rump. The two immediately next the middle line, one on each side, are rows of spots or dotted lines, there being 20 spots in each that are distinctly counted; and so on, it turns, until the whole 13 lines are displayed. The color of the breast and throat is pale yellowish white. The upper side of the tail is diversified with spots, while the under side, and the ends of the hairs around, are of the same complexion with the belly. This creature is more elegant than the striped or ground squirrel, and is by far the most beautiful of the whole squirrel family. He is now for the first time introduced to Zoologists.

The Gopher or Pouched Rat of America. Doubts having been entertained since this animal was described and figured by Dr. Shaw, whether his existence was sufficiently established, it is in my present assurance naturalists, that a dried preparation brought by Professor Douglas, from a remote region in the north west, is now in my possession. It is undoubtedly the real mammal already introduced to the Zoological world, I shall content myself with