

he could not vote to reduce a man of the army in the present posture of our affairs. Even if the army were to be reduced, he did not know that he should vote against it item of appropriation, as it might be necessary to have such an appropriation, let the force of the army be greater or less. In relation to all expenditures already authorized by law, he thought the house should go on and make the appropriations: in relation to the items of appropriation not previously authorized by law, such as that for fortifications, &c. the house was at full liberty to use a discretion, &c.

Mr. Cannon spoke at some length in favour of the proposed amendment and of course in favour of arresting the recruiting of the army. He denied the necessity of maintaining the army in its present force, and did not see any indications, from any quarter, of a change in our present attitude, to require its maintenance.

Mr. Williams, of N. C. also spoke to the same effect as Mr. C. at some length, and concluded by a motion that the committee rise, with the express view of laying this bill on the table, in order to take up the proposition to reduce the army.

The question on this motion was decided in the negative by no large majority.

The question on Mr. Foot's motion was then decided in the negative by a decided majority.

And the item of appropriation for bounties, &c. for the recruiting service was agreed to.

The other appropriations in the bill were then agreed to, until the house came to the appropriation for fortifications; for which object the committee of ways and means propose the sum of 800,000 dollars.

Mr. Smith, of Md. explained the views of the war department, and of the committee of ways and means, on this subject. The officers having charge of that branch of the service had recommended the appropriation of a considerably larger amount, as being necessary under existing contracts; but the committee of ways and means was of opinion that a part of the proposed amount might be dispensed with, without great prejudice to the service, and had so reported.

This debate gave rise to some brief debate which had not terminated when a motion was made for the committee to rise, (about four o'clock,) and agreed to, and the house adjourned.

Wednesday, March 22.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor would avail himself of the present opportunity of letting it be distinctly understood, that he neither wishes nor intends that his paper shall be made a vehicle to minister to the bad passions of the world. Nothing could be more offensive to his readers, he is well assured, and he knows nothing would be more repugnant to his own feelings, than to see the columns of the Recorder become channels for personal invective. The editor is well convinced that it promotes the cause of sound morality, as well as favours the cultivation of the generous affections, while addressing the better, not to irritate or arouse the worst parts of our nature. He wishes to give offence to no one, but feels himself constrained to make these remarks under existing circumstances.

Amator Patrie's remarks came to hand rather out of season.

Charlotte Tasty was received too late for insertion this week.

An interview is requested with Alexis

Suicide.—William Thomson, of this county, on Saturday morning last, put a period to his existence by discharging the contents of a loaded pistol into his throat. He survived but a few minutes after the horrid deed. It is supposed that he had formed the resolution of committing this rash act some months previous, from the circumstance of his having refused to retain a lawyer at the last term of the court in this county, to plead to several writs which were returned against him.

Washington, March 10.

The budget of the committee of foreign relations in the house of representatives, is at length opened.

We are presented with a proposition to take immediate possession of the Florida, and to establish a temporary government therein. This proposition goes a little beyond the recommendation of the president in his message to congress, and falls considerably short of the views

of at least some of the statesmen in congress. The president recommended the authorizing a contingent occupation of that territory; some of our leading politicians are for occupying Texas on the west, as well as Florida, on the south. We rather approve the intermediate course proposed by the committee of foreign relations; not desiring, on the one hand, to pass the territorial limits designated by the treaty; and believing, on the other, that the dilatoriness of the Spanish government, ascertained since the date of the president's message, justifies a more preemptory course than is recommended in that document.

The report and bill were referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and may therefore be called up at any time; and, it is presumed, will be acted on at an early day.

There was yesterday transmitted to congress by the president a report of the secretary of state, transmitting a number of documents exhibiting the latest accounts from our minister at Madrid. They shed little additional light, however, on the state of our relations with Spain.

Our Affairs with Spain.

The following extract of a private letter, from a highly respectable source, which we have had an opportunity of perusing, gives us more satisfactory information on the subject of our relations with Spain than is disclosed by the official documents on the subject.

Nat. Intel.

Extract of a letter dated Cadiz, Dec 17, 1819.

We have nothing new here. Mr. Forsyth has been pressing this government very hard about gen. Vives, and it has at last (in order to quiet Mr. F.) been determined that he shall go; but I know positively, from a person who has it from Vives himself, that he goes to Paris, from thence to London, and that he has no idea of leaving Europe, until it is known what our government has done, and means to do. Thus you see, if our people wait for explanations from this court, they may wait, and the business will be protracted by pretended new negotiations for twenty years longer. If our government will act with energy, all will go tight. It is ridiculous to talk of England assisting this country; they are on as bad, or, if possible on worse terms with Spain than ourselves. Besides, England cannot, and feels no disposition to quarrel with us. She wishes, it is true to get us in a war with Spain, but that is merely to get a cover or plea for acknowledging the independence of South America, or forcing Spain to admit her mediation, securing to herself the commerce exclusively for twenty

years. Our country has but one line of conduct to pursue—to do justice to themselves, and not meddle, directly or indirectly, either with England or France.

We have nothing to do with European politics, and ought never to allow them to meddle in our affairs. All things here continue to remain in the same state of confusion; and, though Lozano Torres is not in the ministry, he has as much or more influence than ever."

The bill authorizing the people of the Missouri territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of the same into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, (without the proposed restriction,) having received the signature of the president of the United States, has become a law.

The people of the Missouri territory are thus relieved from a state of suspense in which the people of the United States generally have largely participated. It would be unjust not to say, that, through the whole business, at the present session as well as the last, their delegate, Mr. Scott, has displayed a zeal and discretion which entitle him to the thanks and confidence of his constituents.

Nat. Intel.

STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter, written by Jonathan Russell, Esq. of Massachusetts, (late United States' minister to Sweden) and addressed to the honorable Nathaniel Macon, on the subject of the statue of Washington. This great work, so honorable a proof of the patriotism and public spirit of North Carolina, and which has excited such general attention, it will be recollected, is under the hands of that celebrated sculptor the marquis Canova, and is now nearly finished. We are highly gratified at the favourable report which Mr. Russell gives of the taste and correctness displayed by the celebrated artist. We very much regret that we have not the liberty of publishing this truly interesting and gratifying letter. To the classic scholar and man of taste, it would prove a rich repast—to all it would be highly interesting as conveying a clear and distinct account of one of the greatest monuments of art, destined to commemorate one of the greatest men the world has witnessed.

"The marble employed in the execution of the work (we are told,) like him it is destined to commemorate, is without a single spot." *Raleigh Star.*

Captain Williams, of the brig Union, arrived at Wiscasset, in 133 days from St. Petersburg, has brought despatches from George W. Campbell, our minister at Russia, for government, and deposited them in the post office at Wiscasset.

Columbia, (S. C.) March 7. PUBLIC WORKS.

We announce with much pleasure, that since the first meeting of the board of public works, at Cand's Ford, on the 24th January, most of the plans of the works for this year, there determined on, have been put into operation. Contracts have been made, and the work commenced at the following point:

Broad river.—Col. Nesbitt has undertaken the canal and locks at Lockhart's shoals. The work is commenced and his force rapidly increasing.

Mr. McKensie has contracted for the lockage at the Bull sluice and for the Columbia canal and basin. His force is a respectable one, and considerable impression has already been made on this work.

Saluda.—Mr. Dyer, with a good force continues the work on the Saluda canal, which is nearly completed.

Mr. Kibbe has undertaken the works at Drehr's falls, fifteen miles above Columbia, and has placed a strong force on the work.

Congaree and Santee.—Col. Middleton superintends the clearing of the Congaree and Santee, and we understand has most of his force engaged.

Waterce.—Col. Nixon has undertaken this river below Grove's shoals, eight miles above Camden. He has a considerable force already employed.

Pelee.—General Williams continues the operations on this river, with a force, which, it is expected, will finish it this year.

Edisto.—Contracts are in full operation, with competent forces, on Lower Edisto, under col. Johnston, on South Edisto, under Mr. Head, and on North Edisto, under Mr. Williamson.

Catawba.—General Davis and the assistant engineer are examining this river, and a strong force of stone masons, blasters, &c. are expected from the north, to commence the work in April.

Charleston Road.—The general course of this road has been determined. It has been examined from Columbia ferry, to a point below Huckabuck Swamp; and a contract is made for that part of the road, with Mr. Anderson, who is expected to begin the work in a few days, and finish it by the middle of July, when his force will be removed to the road from Columbia to Spring Hill, during the autumnal months.

The president of the board and the secretary are expected to leave the road below Huckabuck Swamp, and will soon reach Charleston; when it is hoped that a force will be engaged to commence the work below.

Baltimore, March 2.

This morning John F. Ferguson, William Murphy, Thomas O'Brian, Charles Weaver, Isaac McAllister, John Jackson, and Isaac Denny, convicted of piracy committed on board of La Irresistible privateer, which they ran away with from Margarita, were brought before his honor judge Bland, who, after a short but impressive address, pronounced upon them the sentence of Death. They were conducted back to jail, there to await the execution of their sentence. We trust the detection of crime in this instance, and the impending punishment which will soon consign to the grave the guilty agents, will have the effect of deterring others from similar outrages; and, in the result, rescue our country from the stigma which such transactions have had a tendency to fix upon it.

March 4.

Last night nineteen criminals made their escape from Baltimore county jail, and at the time our paper went to press but one of them had been taken. It was reported that the pirates were among them, but it is not so. We do not wish to cast censure, but really there appears a great want of proper vigilance somewhere.

Patriot.

"The Bubble."—Under this appropriate head, the Cincinnati Gazette states, that "the Silver Mine Company's stock has risen to 100 dollars for 10 dollars paid!"

Execution.—The Negro man Albro, convicted of the murder of Mr. Thomas Delisselaine, on Dewees' Island, was executed in Christ Church Parish, on Saturday the 4th inst. He died penitent, acknowledging his guilt and the justice of his sentence.

A negro house, on the plantation of Mr. John Partridge, a few miles below this place, was struck by lightning on Tuesday night, the 7th inst. and set on fire; and four negroes, who were sleeping in the house, and who are supposed to have been stunned by the lightning, were entirely consumed before any assistance could be given them.

S. C. State Gaz.

Niagara, (Upper Canada), Feb. 17.

We are informed that, a few days since, one of the Six Nation Indians, at

the Grand River, shot a black woman; after which he invited three of his friends to the house, made them all drunk, and set fire to the house and consumed them. The Indians were holding a council, and the result is not yet known. It is stated, as most probable, the monster who committed this savage act will be shot.

COLONEL KING.

In an exculpatory article in relation to this officer, the Metropolitan, a new paper printed at Georgetown, District of Columbia, thus remarks:—"We have not seen the papers containing the evidence in Colonel King's case; yet it is enough that, like commodore Barron, he has been suspended for five years, without pay or emolument. That the service has lost a valuable officer, every man who knew him will assert. The soldier who was shot, it appears, had deserted, and was found asleep by a sergeant and his party; they awoke him and told him to prepare for death; they bore the order in their hands; he implored for mercy, and prayed that he might be taken to camp; the sergeant showed his orders; the unhappy man still pleaded, still implored for mercy—the deadly weapon was levelled—it missed fire. Here, indeed, was an interval where mercy might have extended herself, at least until he could have been taken to camp; but the sergeant was inexorable—the unhappy wretch pleaded in vain—the musket was again presented—the second attempt ended his existence and his misery together. The sergeant went back to camp, and Colonel King wrote an order for him to receive thirty dollars for the apprehension of, and killing ———, a deserter. The mention of the facts makes us turn with horror from the subject; there was something so cold, so bloody in the conduct of the sergeant, that we cannot help feeling indignant; let us recollect, however, that such an order may have been indispensable to the welfare of the army," &c.!!!

The Fine Arts.—Captain Coffin, of the ship Telegraph, arrived here from Liverpool, has brought out with him the specimens of bank notes, presented by Perkins and Fairman to the bank of England. They are beautifully executed, and so superior to any other plan offered by the London artists and engravers, that there is little doubt but that they will be adopted by the Commissioners. Meanwhile, those gentlemen will be well paid for their genius and invention. It will be remembered, that Messrs. Perkins and Fairman went to London, under an engagement with Mr. Bagot, the British Minister, who was much impressed with the superior style of their bank note engraving.

It will be flattering to the genius of our country, in despite of British prejudice and British talent, if the works of those gentlemen should be adopted. As we have rivalled Europe in the productions of the pencil, by the works of West, Trumbull, Copely, Alston, Leslie, and Newton; we now bid fair to exceed them in the art engraving, not only for superior execution, but superior despatch. It is to be hoped that more attention will be paid among us to the encouragement of the fine arts, & that the saloon of the academy, and the gallery of the rotunda, will not long remain in their present deserted state. We have in this city a few matchless pictures: the Ariadne, and Marius, of Vandelyn, are exquisite productions. The latter, at the exhibition of the Louvre, received the gold medal. Napoleon was much struck with Marius sitting on the ruins of Carthage, and expressed in warm commendation his admiration of the talent of the painter. Little did he dream of a similar fate! The walls of the academy of fine arts are embellished with the works of West, Trumbull, Waldo, Jarvis, and a number of exquisite paintings presented by friends of the academy; and there is reason to believe that the next spring exhibition will be honourable to the talents of our artists, and offer a rich treat to the lovers of taste and genius. *American.*

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

A most furious insurrection is stated to have broken out at Smyrna. Much blood has been shed on the occasion. The palace of the Pacha was stormed, and he himself escaped with great difficulty.

The President's message had been published in most of the London papers, and was regarded as an able state paper. In remarking upon it the editor of the Courier says: "It is satisfactory to learn from this document, that the United States' government is actively and sincerely cooperating in putting down the slave trade."

The Prince Regent has appointed Anthony Barclay, Esq. to be H. B.

Majesty's Commissioner for carrying into effect the 6th and 7th articles of the treaty of Ghent, vice John Ogilvy, Esq. deceased.

The Theatre at Birmingham, was burnt to the ground on the night of the 6th January.

Admiral Lambert was going out as commander in chief at St. Helena, in the room of Rear Admiral Plampin.

On the 12th January, prince Talleyrand was confined by indisposition. The ex-director Barras was at the point of death.

Marshal Soult was introduced to Louis XVIII, who restored to him his baton as a marshal of France.

The king of France has granted a pardon to general Lavalette.

Gen. Savary has been tried before the Council of War at Paris, and acquitted of the charges which had been preferred against him.

The Arch-duchess of Parma, (the late empress Maria-Louisa) was said to be dangerously ill.

The King of England dead.—By the ship Meteor, arrived at Charleston on the 11th inst. in 28 days from Liverpool, accounts are received of the death of the King of England and the Duke of Kent. The Prince Regent was proclaimed King with the usual solemnities. Some disturbances in the County of Galway, Ireland, had taken place on receipt of

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