

three thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor, not exceeding three years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That, if any person or persons shall, on the high seas, or within the United States, wilfully and corruptly conspire, combine, and confederate, with any other person or persons, such other person or persons being either within or without the United States, to cast away, burn, or otherwise destroy, any ship or vessel, or to procure the same to be done, with intent to injure any person, or body politic, that hath underwritten, or shall thereafter underwrite, any policy of insurance thereon, or on goods on board thereof, or with intent to injure any person, or body politic, that hath lent or advanced, or thereafter shall lend or advance, any money on such vessel, on bottomry or respondentia, or shall, within the United States, build or fit out, or sit in building or fitting out, any ship or vessel, with intent that the same shall be cast away, burnt, or destroyed, for the purpose or with the design aforesaid, every person so offending, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be punished by fine, not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and by imprisonment, and confinement to hard labor, not exceeding ten years.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That, if any of the gold or silver coins which shall be struck or coined at the mint of the United States, shall be debased, or made worse, as to the proportion of fine gold or fine silver therein contained, or shall be of less weight or value than the same ought to be, in pursuance to the several acts relative thereto, through the default or with the connivance of any of the officers or persons who shall be employed at the said mint, for the purpose of profit or gain, or otherwise, with a fraudulent intent, and if any of the said officers or persons shall embezzle any of the metals which shall, at any time, be committed to their charge for the purpose of being coined, or any of the coins which shall be struck or coined at the said mint, every such officer or person who shall commit any, or either, of the said offences, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be sentenced to imprisonment and hard labor for a term not less than one year nor more than ten years, and shall be fined in a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed. *Provided, nevertheless,* That all such acts, and parts of acts, shall be and remain in full force for the punishment of all offences committed before the passing of this act.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to deprive the courts of the individual states of jurisdiction, under the laws of the several states, over offences made punishable by this act.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD,  
President Senate pro tempore.  
Washington, March 3d, 1825.  
Approved: JAMES MONROE.

ME. CLAY.  
The Washington National Journal, of the 28th ult. contains an address from Henry Clay, to the people of the Congressional District composed of the counties of Fayette, Woodford and Clarke in Kentucky. It occupies more than six wide columns in small type, and takes a general view of his own course in the Presidential Election before the House of Representatives. He begins by telling his constituents, that "the relations of your representative and of your neighbor in which I have so long stood, and in which I have experienced so many strong proofs of your confidence, attachment and friendship, having just been, the one terminated, and the other suspended, I avail myself of the occasion on taking, I hope, a temporary leave of you, to express my unfeigned gratitude for all your favors, and to assure you, that I shall cherish a fond and increasing recollection of them." Mr. Clay then goes into the Presidential Election—states the determination he had expressed before he went to Washington of voting for Adams sooner than Jackson, and the objections that he had made to the election of Mr. Crawford (among which was that of his continued ill-health)—he proceeds to notice the attacks that were made upon him at Washington, and particularly the first letter of Mr. Kremer in the Columbia Observer—he examines at great length the course he had pursued, and the incidents which had taken place in the House of Representatives respecting that letter. He next proceeds to assign the reasons which had induced him to adopt the course he had pursued; why he did not think fit to vote for Wm. Crawford; and why not for Gen. Jackson; the last upon the ground, that he was only a military man and no statesman. He shews why he did not think it fit to pursue the instructions of the Legislature of Kentucky, in favor of Gen. Jackson. He examines the last long letter of Mr. Kremer, published in the Washington City Gazette; and in the

course of this examination details the relations he had stood in to Mr. Adams, and observes that his objections to Mr. A. had been much misunderstood and exaggerated. Finally, he criticises the letter of Gen. Jackson to Mr. Swartwout. He thus concludes his letter:

Fellow-citizens, I am sensible that generally a public officer had better abstain from any vindication of his conduct, and leave it to the candor and justice of his countrymen, under all its attending circumstances. Such has been the course which I have heretofore prescribed to myself. This is the first, as I hope it may be the last, occasion of my thus appearing before you. The separation which has just taken place between us, and the venom, if not the vigor of the late onsets upon my public conduct, will, I hope, be allowed in this instance to form an adequate apology. It has been upwards of twenty years since I first entered the public service. Nearly three-fourths of that time, with some intermissions, I have represented the same district in Congress, with but little variation in its form. During that long period, you have beheld our country passing through scenes of peace and war, of prosperity and adversity, and of party divisions, local and general, often greatly exasperated against each other. I have been an actor in most of those scenes. Throughout the whole of them, you have clung to me with an affectionate confidence which has never been surpassed. I have found in your attachment, in every embarrassment in my public career, the greatest consolation, and the most encouraging support. I should regard the loss of it as one of the most afflicting public misfortunes which could befall me. That I have often misconceived your true interest is highly probable. That I have ever sacrificed them to the object of personal aggrandizement, I utterly deny. And for the purity of my motives, however in other respects I may be unworthy to approach the Throne of Grace and Mercy, I appeal to the justice of my God, with all the confidence which can flow from a consciousness of perfect rectitude.

Richardson Coates.

#### THE NAVY.

A long report from the Secretary of the Navy in answer to sundry inquiries made by the Senate, has been published in the National Intelligencer, the material part of which relates to sundry recommendations from that officer, as—

1. A regular and systematic organization of the Navy, which has never yet been done, by a law specifying the duties and annexing the penalties for disobedience. Congress have never yet systematically legislated on this subject—it has only been done by bits and scraps of legislation.

2. Supposing such a law made, rules and regulations growing out of it would naturally arise having a better and more sure foundation than those hastily framed by the Naval Department.

3. A revision of the law for the better government of the Navy, with a plainer designation of crimes and punishments. This is slurred over at present in an unlegislative mode, stating offences in such indefinite terms, as well as punishments, that the officer scarcely knows when he has offended, or the Court what penalty to affix. The punishments it is proposed to graduate thus—private reprimands—public reprimands in various grades—suspension from duty, sometimes with pay, sometimes without—dismissal from service; and last of all, death; all or any of which may now be inflicted by Naval Courts Martial, on crimes so loosely defined by law.

4. A permanent Judge advocate to be appointed both for the army and navy—to give a Naval Court power to compel the attendance of witnesses.

5. That an academy be formed for the education of young officers. This is pressed with peculiar force; the maintenance of the American character abroad—the high and important duties often entrusted to our naval officers—the necessity that exists that they should be well acquainted with the science of naval architecture in all its branches.

6. The establishment of a Marine Corps, with duties correspondent to those of the army.

The report itself is extremely well written, and is an honorable evidence of the talents of the gentleman who superintends the Naval Department; its length, connected as it is with an abundance of local matter, prevents its insertion entire.

Balt. Amer.

It appears by the official statement of the Board of Health of Philadelphia, that from the 1st January, 1824, to 1st January, 1825, there were 4,399 deaths in the city and liberties of Philadelphia; of which 376 cases were consumption; 207 typhus fever; 102 measles; 324 natural small pox, and only one that had been inoculated. Of the foregoing deaths, 590 occurred in the Alms House, and 703 were people of colour. From the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1824, there was born in the city and liberties, 5833 children, of whom 3062 were males, and 2771 females. The difference between the births and deaths was, therefore, 1434 in favor of the former.

#### EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

We perceive by the last advices from Europe, that a letter from Copenhagen had reached England dated the fifth of February last, conveying the cheerful intelligence that Sweden had determined on the recognition of the South American Republics. The manner in which the proceedings of the Court of England in relation to this subject is viewed by the French Ministry, is no longer a matter of doubt. The French Minister of Finance declared in a debate in the Chamber of Deputies, that no act had taken place, evidently referring to the English recognition, which had not been foreseen by themselves. The question before the House then was, whether they should appropriate one hundred millions as an indemnity to the Emigrants who had lost property to that amount during the course of the French revolution. The payment of so large a sum was resisted on the ground of the inability of France to bear such an extravagant expenditure. This called up the Minister of Finance a second time, who reiterated his assertion that nothing had taken place on the Continent which was not foreseen by themselves, and that there was nothing in the exterior situation of France incompatible with the passage of such a law. In order to shew how perfectly this measure had been understood by the respective Cabinets, it is only necessary to mention that the indemnity bill, appropriating one hundred thousand millions of francs for payment to the Emigrants, was recommended by the French monarch in a speech from the throne; after the speech, and before this subject of royal recommendation assumes the character of a law, intelligence arrives of the English recognition, and this is immediately seized on by the members of the opposition to defeat the passage of the bill. The reply of the French Minister is as stated above, that there has nothing occurred in the exterior situation of France since his Majesty's speech, to prevent the passage of such a law.

#### FROM THE LOUISIANA SWEETMEAT. A HARD CASE.

Caution.—The subscriber takes this method of informing the public of an occurrence, which in this country he believes to be without a precedent. About six weeks ago I advertised for a house-keeper, in consequence of which a young woman, named Emma Bradford English, of Boston, called at my house and offered her services in the above capacity; I employed her, and she continued in the performance of her duties, and conducted herself with the most perfect propriety, until a few days since, when she without ceremony proposed to become my wife. I was surprised at such a proposal; but having been pleased with the kind care and attention she appeared to manifest towards my children, I acceded to her proposition, and left to her the appointment of a time for the matrimonies. She said the anniversary of her birth day would be on the 13th inst. and she would prefer being married on that day. This being agreed to, I procured from the parish judge, the Hon. J. Pitot, a licence in legal form for marriage—on the evening appointed the Rev. Mr. Hall and several gentlemen and ladies, who had been invited on the contemplated occasion at my house, and after being seated a short time, the pretended bride entered the room, and making a few remarks, left the house. Supposing she was to be my wife, I at her request furnished her with clothing, &c. to a considerable amount, which she clandestinely removed from my house near the time of her leaving it. From a sense of duty to myself and the public I make the above statement of facts.

PETER NELSON.

#### LAFAYETTE AND BOLIVAR.

The Charleston City Gazette mentions the following singular coincidence of circumstance in the history of La Fayette and Bolivar.—South Carolina was the first place in the United States on which they both landed, and at no very distant spots—the one near Georgetown, and the other at Charleston—La Fayette, a Frenchman, came by the way of Spain; and Bolivar, a Spaniard, by the way of France. Both have most materially contributed to the independence of the New World—the one in North, and the other in South America; and, what is most singular, at the very period in which the one is receiving the homage of national gratitude in the former—the other has succeeded in his effort for the cause of freedom in the latter place.

American Navy.—There is now, or shortly will be in commission, the following ships of war belonging to the United States: 7 ships of the line, 10 frigates, 2 corvettes, 15 sloops of war, including those recently ordered to be built, with a corresponding proportion of light vessels.

#### NORFOLK, MARCH 23.

The U. S. ship North Carolina 74, (flag ship) went to sea from Hampton Roads, on Saturday last, destined for the Mediterranean station. The North Carolina will probably be absent from the United States two or three years.

Herald.



#### SALISBURY, April 19, 1825.

Mr. CALHOUN, Vice-President of the United States, with his family, passed through this place a few days since, on a visit to his native state, South Carolina. During his stay here of one day, a number of our citizens embraced the opportunity of paying their respects to the statesman whose course has been so conspicuous and brilliant for the past 14 years. Many of our citizens were desirous that he should partake of a public dinner, but his anxiety to get on home, prevented them from pressing it on him.

Mr. Calhoun has been absent from his native state for the last seven years; during which time he has added much to his fame, and no doubt to his rich stores of knowledge and wisdom. His management of the War Department alone, is sufficient to call forth the admiration of the whole nation: He found it in the utmost disorder—he has left it in the most perfect state of organization; so that his successor has but little more to do than to pursue a comparatively easy and regular routine of duty, to insure a prosperous administration of the Department.

Mr. Calhoun is now Vice President, and the nation looks to him to raise that office from the fallen state to which it has been depressed by the management of Virginia politicians, and to make it what it was contemplated to be by the framers of the Constitution—the second office in the government.

#### GREAT NATIONAL ROAD.

We understand that the Board of U. States Engineers are now passing through the state, on the reconnaissance of the contemplated National Road. They will first examine the route by the seats of government, and return along the route by this place, and not beyond the mountains, as stated by the Raleigh Register. Mr. Calhoun's letter to the Governor of Georgia, (published in our last paper) explains the course which will be followed.

We learn that the late Secretary of War wrote to Gov. Burleson, requesting that the Engineer of this state might accompany the Board during its reconnaissance through the state; but owing to other engagements, Mr. Fulton cannot accompany the Board as it goes on, but will, on their return by this route, meet them at the South-Carolina line, and assist them during their progress through North-Carolina.

Which route will eventually be adopted, is, of course, altogether unknown. Much has to be done, before the decision can be made. The plan adopted by the Board of Engineers, on all occasions of the kind, is,

1st. Merely to travel over the route, and take a reconnaissance of it with the eye;

2d. To make an actual survey of the ground; and,

3d. To make the estimates.

So that the route must be travelled over three times before the examination is complete.

The Board is now on what is called the reconnaissance; and it is highly probable the actual survey will not be commenced till some time next year.

A chemical process has lately been discovered, by which Hog's lard can be converted into an article for dipping and moulding candles, superior to Russian tallow. When prepared according to this plan, it is white like wax or spermaceti. The candles made of it burn with superior light, resembling a flame of the purest gas. They are altogether void of the offensive smell and greasy touch of other candles, and when burning in the closest apartment, have no smell and emit no smoke.

[When this new process is patented (as it most assuredly will be, for we now-a-days do almost every thing, except eating, by patent right) we hope the inventor will speedily dispense to the good people of this quarter of the globe, a morsel of the benefits of his discovery.]

#### THE CONCORD PRESBYTERY

Met at Bethany Meeting-house, in Iredeil county, on Thursday the 7th inst.; and the session closed on Saturday. On Sunday, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to more than 600 communicants. The concourse of people was immense; and the scene was rendered more solemn and impressive, by the presence of the venerable servant of God, the Rev. James Hall, D. D., now upwards of eighty years of age. Indeed, we have seldom witnessed a scene of more deep and universal interest, than when this aged disciple of Jesus, standing on the confines of the invisible world, broke to the waiting people the bread of life. Silence pervaded the vast crowd; every one seemed eager to catch the lessons of divine instruction which fell from his lips. I could not help repeating to myself the words—"The good man, in the decline of life, appears like the Sun in his evening declination; he emits his splendor, yet retains his magnitude; and pleases more, though he dazzles less."

During the session, several candidates read sermons as parts of trial, for licensure. They afforded pleasing evidence, that, in a little time, they would stand forth acceptable heralds of the cross. Two applications for ordination were made; and, others are soon expected to be made. We derive much pleasure from the reflection, that the waste places of Zion are building up—as well as from the increasing numbers of the Concord Presbytery.

CONCORD, MARCH 20.

#### Statistics.

The attentions of those planters whose attention is devoted to the cultivation of cotton, and such of our merchants as are holders of that staple product of this section of the Union, have, for some days past, been glowing with good humor, in consequence of the extraordinary advance in the price of that article. There were two gentlemen in Salisbury, the latter part of last week, (one from Cheraw, the other from Fayetteville) who offered \$22 per cwt. for cotton of a fair quality. It is supposed a still further advance will take place this season.

A new paper.—From inadvertence, we have hitherto neglected to make mention of the proposals for the publication of a new paper in Fayetteville, to be styled the "Fayetteville Register," by Mr. J. A. Patterson. In common with every patriotic American, we sincerely rejoice at every evidence of the extension of liberal sentiments, and the further diffusion of useful information, among the people of the Republic; and more particularly among the citizens of North-Carolina. And, as one of those evidences, we regard with peculiar satisfaction the increase and liberal support of those invaluable folios, styled "Newspapers." We are not prepared to say that the fact of Mr. Patterson's proposing to publish a new paper in Fayetteville, is proof positive there is any extraordinary increase of population and business, or of literary taste, among the citizens of that town and vicinity; but we feel warranted in saying, from our own observation, as well as from the representations of some of the most observant and intelligent citizens of the place, that the trade of Fayetteville is not only rapidly increasing, but that the commercial importance of the town is daily becoming more extensively known abroad, and more generally appreciated at home. Consequently upon this, is an increase of patronage to local Newspapers: But whether that increase is yet sufficient to sustain two establishments in Fayetteville, we are not able to say—but hope it is;—for we know both the Editor of the present paper, (the Carolina Observer) and of the proposed new one, and esteem them as deserving, worthy young men.

Gold has lately been found in Granville county, to the value of 20 or 30 dollars; and previously, to about 110 sterling: It has also been found in Nash county, recently, to the amount of about \$50—so says the Raleigh Register.

#### SPAIN AND FRANCE.

We have been furnished with an official translation of the late Convention between their Most Christian and Catholic Majesties, the King of France and Spain, for the further continuance of the French troops in Spain. The former treaties stipulated for their retention till a definite period; but the present one provides for their continuance, from the first of January, 1825, "en adelante," without determining any time for which the treaty shall subsist. It is much to be regretted that his Majesty should feel the necessity of a constant and prolonged use of a foreign military force, to preserve peace among his subjects, and to suppress all opposition to the legitimated institutions of their country! With 35,000 troops quartered upon her inhabitants, Spain is, virtually, as much under the dominion of France, as if her territory had been formally ceded, or forcibly annexed.—Such is the present situation of Spain, which has gradually declined since the 16th century, when she had attained the climax of her grandeur, and when her dominions encircled the globe, and her fame, in arts and arms, was ungenerous with her Empire.—Val. Journal.

#### PIRATES TAKEN.

It is stated in the Washington, (N. C.) Recorder, of the 1st inst. that by an arrival at that place from the West Indies, information has been obtained that Lieut. Sloat, of the U. S. schr. Grampus, had chartered a small vessel in the port of St. Thomas, fitted her out and sent her in pursuit of a sloop, formerly belonging to St. Thomas—whence she had been taken by the Pirates, and was cruising near Porto Rico—the sloop fell in with the pirate and captured her. The pirate, lost 2 or 3 killed and several wounded, the balance 15 in number, were delivered to the authority of Porto Rico, and the sloop brought up to St. Thomas and delivered to her former owners.

#### To Q.

Mr. Long, late member of Congress from this district, was willing to yield his support to any nomination that a majority of the republicans in caucus might agree upon, because he thereby hoped to prevent a devolution of the presidential election to the House of Representatives—an object of great importance with all of us. He did not submit to the voice of a majority of the people of North-Carolina, because neither that nor any other important advantage could in his opinion result from such a course. When Mr. L. was called upon to vote, it was too late to prevent the election from coming before Congress.

I am afraid, Mr. Q. that if you have an itching for politics, you are doomed to be dreadfully pestered with difficulties and mysteries in the papers and pamphlets of the day—"Davus non Edipus" is!

#### MERCURY.

A lady in New-York, who lately had a son, has now living her father and mother; whose father and mother are also living; and the mother, aged only 93, of the latter father, is also alive—the son being the first descendant of the fifth generation.