

Letters from Aix-la-Chapelle contain many complaints of the decline of Commerce. By the prohibition of the importation into France, Italy, and Brabant, almost all the manufactures there are at a stand. The little that is manufactured is done chiefly by machinery, by which above a thousand families in these parts are reduced to misery. The consequence is, that robberies have increased in an alarming manner.

Lord Nugent presented last night in the House of Commons a petition from the English Roman Catholics, praying that they might be restored to the enjoyment of civil rights in common with their fellow citizens. The petition had a favorable reception; and, on this occasion Mr. William Smith expressed a hope that the disabilities under which the Dissenters labored would also be removed. Indeed it is impossible to conceive any thing more unjust or absurd, than the continuance of laws which operate to punish men only for being conscientious.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER OF FEB. 2.

An American document has found its way to this country, respecting which we think some of our contemporaries have formed an erroneous opinion. We allude to the extract from a report addressed by the War Department of the United States to the House of Representatives on the affairs of the Indian nations, which we published in our paper of yesterday. In this report Mr. Calhoun says, "the time seems to have arrived when our policy with the Indians should undergo a most important change. By a proper combination of force and persuasion, of punishment and reward, they ought to be brought within the pale of law and civilization. Such small bodies, with savage customs and characters, cannot and ought not to be permitted to exist in an independent condition in the midst of civilized society." These positions, which really appear to us perfectly reasonable and just, have been compared with the arbitrary acts & barefaced power perpetrated by Bonaparte, towards the civilized and independent States of the Continent. But we cannot discern the slightest similitude; and discerning, therefore, the forced comparison, we shall say a few words upon the abstract principles which are contained in them.

When a civilized community, governed by laws, religion and morals, touches upon its frontiers, bodies of barbarians whose savage and warlike habits render them incapable of blending with their more humanized neighbors, one of three consequences must inevitably take place. The savage state must yield to be civilized or the latter to the former—or both must remain stationary. Now the last two cases we take to be impossible, except where the civilized community is numerically inferior to the savage one, or where they are both equiponderant. But neither of these, as our readers know, is the fact, with regard to the United States. The tide of civilization is rolling westward, with an impetuous and ever widening stream; and that which Mr. Calhoun wishes should be done by concerted means, and according to definite principles, will at any rate, be done by the resistless force of circumstances. It is not with the government of the United States, as with the European governments in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, who, impelled by the lust of gain or of conquest, sent out fleets and armies to violate the natural liberty of the Indians, and usurp a power they had no right to exercise. The United States are dealing with a necessity which menaces them on the very threshold of their own home. We might as well suppose that a race of barbarians could be permitted to exist in Cornwall or Yorkshire, with independent rights and privileges, as that the Indian tribes should oppose a barrier to the westward march of American civilization. They must either be prepared for its approach, or overwhelmed by it. To accomplish the former object, is at least the necessary tendency of Mr. Calhoun's propositions, if not their motive. We should even be inclined to contend for the abstract right of diffusing the blessings of civilized life, and the knowledge of a pure religion, by the combined means of persuasion and compulsion. In the complexity of human motives, and the imperfection of human instruments, it is too often our fate that to "do a great right," we must "do a little wrong." It is dangerous theory, we admit, that the end may sanctify the means; but what nation, what individual, has not found himself enthralled in its practice?

We say nothing of the speculation of Mr. Calhoun, upon the advantages of securing a monopoly in the fur trade, for the citizens of the United States. That is an object which America has an undoubted right to pursue, if she chooses; and we possess an equal right to counteract her if we can. The competition will be attended with the customary good consequences of rivalry in the pursuit of a public good. Whichever way the balance may incline, the public will ultimately gain. By the open avowal of her policy, she at least puts our traders on their guard.

Commodore DANIELS has handed to the Editor of the Balt. Patriot, the following for publication, and requests all editors of public papers to give it publicity.

PROCLAMATION.—[TRANSLATION.]

Quarter General at Juan Griego, in the Island of Margarita, this twenty-ninth of March 1819.

Juan Baptista Arismendi, of the order of Liberators, and General in chief of the army, &c.

Be it known, that on the 15th day, instant, entered this port, the armed brig called the IRRESISTIBLE, of the Oriental Republic of La Plata, with the Spanish brig of war Nereyde, as a tender; the latter having been captured by the Irresistible, in lat. 8 S. long. 30, while sailing from Cadiz to Rio Janeiro. That on the 21st the privateer LA CRIOLLA, from the Republic of La Plata, anchored at the port, and on the night of the 24th both crews mutinied, took possession by force of the Irresistible, and arresting the officers on board made their escape with the vessel, in spite of the firing from the Criolla, and the batteries of the land; and though the commander, Daniels, happened to be on shore, used every effort and diligence to appease the mutineers, and to prevent their escape, it was impossible to obtain it; for assisted by the place, and the vessels in the harbor, he manned the brig Nereyde (now Congress of Venezuela,) and pursued the robber without effect, owing to their superiority of sailing and difference of time; in consequence of which the said commander, Daniels, was obliged to put back after taking up the officers and men, whom the mutineers had landed on the coast, as diverse to their plans of piracy and plunder.

Such iniquitous conduct sets the criminals out of the protection of the laws; and to prevent, in so much as possible, their future depredations, under the pretence of commissions to cruise from the Republic of Venezuela—I do hereby declare, that the said brig Irresistible has no commission from the Oriental Republic of La Plata, since the 24th of this month nor from the Republic of Venezuela; and that he ought to be considered as a pirate, and sailing under no authority and sanction from any government whatever, and as such to be captured by the forces public and private of the state.—And to the friendly and neutral nations, I do further entreat and desire, to detain the said brig, if found and to order him to this Island, here to proceed its case with the severity of the laws. Given at Juan Griego in the Island of Margarita, under the seal of the Admiralty, and countersigned by the Secretary.

(Signed) JUAN BAPTISTA ARISMENDI, PEDRO J. FRANDY, Sec'y

[Here follow the names of the men who were aboard belonging to Com. Daniels and Capt. Paul's crew.]

DOMESTIC.

PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

WILMINGTON N. C. APRIL 17, 1819.

His excellency the President of the United States, the Secretary of War and Lady, Lieut. Monroe, and the private Secretary of the President, arrived at this place on Thursday evening last. His Excellency was met by the troop of horse, under the command of Lieutenant Col. John Cowan, about 12 miles from town, and escorted to its eastern limits; where, notwithstanding the weather was rainy, the citizens generally had assembled for the purpose of receiving and conducting him to the house that had been previously prepared by the committee for his reception. On Friday morning, his Excellency and suit, accompanied by his honor Judge Murphy, and a number of gentlemen, visited the salt works, on the sound, at Wrightsville. On his return, his Excellency, the Secretary of War, &c. partook of a dinner, with the citizens, at the Wilmington Hotel.

Letter from the Magistrate of police, to the President of the United States.

Sir—The inhabitants of Wilmington wait on you, to express their high sense of the honor done them, by your visit to this town, in your journey through the southern states. Once only before, have we been enlivened by the cheering presence of the Chief Magistrate of the Union. We hail the recurrence of the auspicious event, with the most pleasing emotions. Unalluring as the face of the country renders our local situation, still nature has not withheld all her best gifts; and, possessing advantages of navigation greatly superior to any other part of the state, with the command of rivers stretching into a fertile and populous interior, the capacities for commerce are great and extensive. These will obtain, we trust, under your auspices, the fostering care of the general government, in peace; and, in war, should our shores again be visited with that calamity, protection commensurate with the importance of their objects.

Strangers, until now, to your person, we are not ignorant of the talents and virtues that adorn your character. The annals of our country have announced your services, in the various and important pub-

lic stations you have heretofore filled.—Your fellow citizens will view, with fresh emotions of admiration, the ardor which you are now displaying for the public good.

Relieved, for a time, from the most laborious duties of the cabinet, the approbation of a grateful people would have attended your retreat to the relaxation of domestic enjoyment. Rejecting the allurements of ease, you have engaged in a new succession of fatigues and privation, exhibiting an example, for imitation, to public functionaries of all denominations.

Events the most propitious, have rendered your administration an epoch of national security & aggrandisement. The united voice of your country, from Maine to Mexico, proclaim the wisdom of counsels honorable to you; and, in their result, glorious for our extended empire. May a benign Providence continue his blessings on your endeavors to promote the public weal; and may you, sir, be the object of His peculiar care and protection.

HANSON KELLY, Wilmington, April 15, 1819.

PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

On the principle on which I have thought proper to visit our Atlantic frontier, this town with its relation to the ocean, had a just claim to attention. It was always my intention to visit it, when I should be able to examine the southern coast; and I am much gratified in having done it, as, in addition to the satisfaction of having performed an interesting part of my public duty, it has afforded me an opportunity of becoming acquainted with a portion of my fellow citizens, whose kind reception and obliging attention I shall always recollect with great interest.

To secure to you in peace, all the advantages in commerce, which a kind Providence has enabled you to enjoy; and all the protection, in war, to which your situation may expose you, are objects which will never fail to receive the unwearied attention of the general government, in all its branches, according to their respective powers. On my exertions, in those concerns which fall within the department which I have the honor to fill, you may confidently rely.

In the late event to which you allude, I concur in all the favorable anticipations, which you have suggested, of its happy effect, on the best interests of our country. In contemplating this epoch, we must all derive peculiar satisfaction from the reflection, that it was the result of an arrangement by which our differences were settled with a friendly power; and our peace secured against the prospect of early interruption, on conditions equally honorable to both parties.

Should I be able, by my future conduct in the public service, to carry with me into retirement, the same favorable opinion of my fellow citizens, which you have kindly expressed of the past, it will afford me the high consolation to which I have invariably aspired.

JAMES MONROE.

To HANSON KELLY, Magistrate of Police of the town of Wilmington, Wilmington, April 17, 1819.

The following Toasts were drunk at the Dinner given in honor of the President of the United States. Hanson Kelly, Esq. Magistrate of Police, presided, assisted by Robert Cochran, Esq. (as Vice-President.) Collector of the customs of the district of Cape Fear:

1. *Our Country*—The virtue and patriotism of her citizens will be the pledge of her prosperity.
2. *The Constitution of the United States*—The wise provision of independent States, against foreign aggressions and domestic collision.
3. *The Congress of the United States*—May no local jealousies or distinction ever defeat that unity of sentiment and action, so inseparable from our true sentiment.
4. *The memory of George Washington*—The grateful recollection of his services and virtues is identified with the existence of the republic.
5. *The Revolutionary Soldier and Patriot*—The blessings of representative government, diffused and diffusing, proclaim the happy result of their glorious achievements.
6. *The Militia*—An armed and disciplined population, in obedience to the law, the safe and unexampled test of the sovereignty of the people.
7. *The Judiciary of the United States*—A salutary restraint upon diversity of opinion and construction of the terms of our original compact.
8. *The memory of Blakely*—Our townsman; the star-spangled banner floated o'er his grave, and in his fate are recorded the triumphs of our Country.
9. *South America*—Regeneration to the Spanish character, and independent government to our continental friends.
10. *Foreign powers*—Our policy and disposition are pacific—may this be reciprocated, and our intercourse with the world be an interchange of benefits.
11. *Domestic Manufactures*—Their judicious encouragement will give inde-

pendence to our national character and accelerate our prosperity.

12. *The Heads of Departments*—
18. *The Army and Navy of the United States.*

VOLUNTEERS.

The President being asked for a toast, gave the following—

The State of North Carolina—Always a virtuous and highly respected member of the Union.

After the President had retired—

Our distinguished guest—We feel honored and gratified in the occasion which permits us to blend in our acknowledgments and respects to our Chief Magistrate, the courtesies of social intercourse.

By the Secretary of War:—

The City of Wilmington—May it be as distinguished for its commercial prosperity, as it is for its natural advantages.

The Secretary having retired, J. R. London, Esq. gave the following:

Col. Calhoun—The able advocate of internal improvement—the energetic head of the War Department.

By Gen. James Owen—To the Wilmington district—an able representation of its talents and integrity in our national councils.

By Judge Murphey—Prosperity to the commerce of the Cape-Fear.

By Col. Cleary—The hero of New-Orleans—Gen. Andrew Jackson.

By Robert Cochran—Thomas Jefferson.

By John D. Jones Esq.—The memory of Baron De Kalb, the brave and generous foreigner, who fell at the battle of Camden, gallantly fighting in defence of our liberties.

By Gen. Thomas Davis—May the powers of our Constitution stand erect through the Union.

By Wm. B. Mears, Esq.—The government of the United States: it is as far above all other governments as the zenith is above the nadir.

By Alfred Moore, Esq.—The pure spirit of our Republican Institutions—they have been steeped in the blood of our fathers, and may they ever find support in the bravery, patriotism, and intelligence of their sons.

The President, &c left this place on Saturday at 12 o'clock, in the Steam-Boat Prometheus, for Fort Johnston, accompanied by a number of Gentlemen, where he arrived in the evening, and was received by the officers commanding and citizens of Smithville, and conducted to the House prepared for his accommodation; on the forenoon of the next day, he embarked on board the Revenue Cutter, and proceeded as far as Bald Head Island, towards the Main Bar of Cape-Fear River, on his return, landed on Oak Island taking a complete view of the Channel and prominent points of land on which it may be necessary to erect fortifications for the defence of this port—after partaking of a dinner he departed for Georgetown, South-Carolina, at 2 o'clock.

FRANKFORT, (KY.) APRIL 2. LAUNCH.

On Thursday evening 25th ult. was launched from the boat yard at Leestown, one mile below this place, without any accident, an elegant Steam Boat belonging to Col. JAMES JOHNSTON. This is the boat which was mentioned some time ago in our paper under the name of the "Eck horn"; but as she is destined to ascend the Missouri to the Yellow Stone, it was thought no more than a compliment due to the comprehensive genius who planned that expedition, to call her The "CALHOUN."

Her timbers are nearer together than usual, which adds much to her strength, and she has been pronounced by the best judges a first rate boat. Her upper works are nearly completed and her machinery is up in part. She will carry about 120 tons.

Another boat of upwards 300 tons is rapidly building near the same spot, destined for the New Orleans trade.

YELLOW STONE EXPEDITION.

Preparations to render this expedition powerful and imposing, are going forward in every part of our country. Troops are marching from St. Louis from Plattsburg, from Detroit and various other quarters.—The symptoms of hostility which have been exhibited by some of the Indians, have determined the government to send such a number of men as will render opposition fruitless and strike a lasting dread into the men of the forest. It is probable that 900 or 1000 men will ascend the river, a large portion of whom will return as soon as fortifications shall have been erected capable of resisting, with a small force, any attack which may be apprehended at that distance in the wilderness. With these troops, will ascend three or four steam-boats, laden with provisions, arms and ammunition.

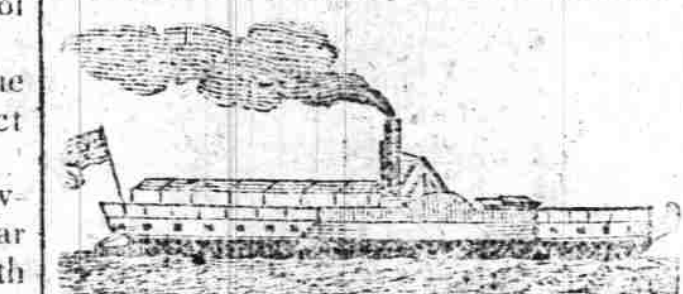
The expedition to the St. Peters will start probably before that to the Yellow Stone.

These expeditions are of immense importance to the western country in a twofold view. They will drive foreign influence out of the adjacent Indian tribes, and protect our frontiers from savage incursions. They will likewise equalize in some measure the expenses of the government in the various portions of our coun-

try; and diminish the continual drain of money from the west to the east in consequence of the amount collected by government for the sale of public lands.—Hitherto immense sums have been collected in the west where there has been little expenditure, transferred to the east and expended on the army, the navy and fortifications. This course of measures has done much to increase the embarrassments of the western country.—Had the whole amount collected for public lands, been again expended among the people of the west on roads, on fortifications or on such expeditions as those now in progress, we should have been relieved from many of the distresses which we now feel. Instead of being lost to us forever, it would have been drawn from its depots, and again thrown into circulation to gladden and enrich the community.

For these two reasons and others which we have not now room to mention, we give our most hearty approbation to the establishment of these two posts, and wish the plan were extended to another point somewhere on Lake Superior.

Indeed we have seen nothing in the plans of the present Secretary of War, which does not bespeak a great and comprehensive mind. His reports on fortifications, on roads, on every thing which comes within the compass of his duties, exhibit schemes, national & grand, worthy of the country and the people, whose contrivance and defence they have been projected.



STEAM-BOAT FOR SALE.

The owners of the Steam-Boat Eagle, having declined running her, would dispose of her at a considerable sacrifice. Her Engine is on the most approved plan of Messrs. Bolton and Watts, 28 inch cylinder and 4 feet stroke. She will run at the rate of 7 to 9 miles an hour, and has three cabins elegantly fitted, with 35 beds and mattresses, chairs, tables, looking glasses, &c. &c. For terms apply to

Levi Hollingsworth, Briscoe & Partridge, BALTIMORE, April 3d, 1819.—8157.

JOHN GILL, Gold & Silversmith,

HAVING purchased the stand lately occupied by Mr. DAVID A. MURDOCK, on Middle-street, a few doors south of the Court House, respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public in general. He will execute all work in his line with neatness and dispatch—and the utmost punctuality will be observed in attending to orders, either for making or repairing any articles in the above branches of business. * * Cash paid for old Gold and Silver. Newbern, April 10, 1819.—556f

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, in Spectator last, a Negro woman named JENNY, of a middle size, yellow complexion, and has lost some of her front teeth. She formerly belonged to Genl. Croom of Lenoir county, and has a husband by the name of Dave, lately the property of Wm. Palmer, of Batcheller's creek, Craven county. The above reward will be given to any person who will secure said wench so that the subscriber gets her again. All persons are forbidden from harboring, employing, or carrying her away, under the penalty of the law. VALENTINE RICHARDSON, March 13, 1819.—511f

GEORGE REID

Offers for sale, at his Store in Craven st. 100 Boxes SOAP, 1st & 2d quality, a 10 & 11 cents. N. B. The highest price will be given for Tallow, and all sorts of Soap Grease. Apply at the Chandlery, in Newbern, at UNION POINT. Sept 19.—271f

Four Negro Men FOR SALE:

VIZ.—Roger, a Ship Carpenter, Peter Fagan, a Cooper & Fire vedore, George, a Cooper, and Allen, a Sailor. Apply to JOHN C. STANLY, Newbern, April 17, 1819.—561f