

These letters are corroborated by the following.

All the public papers gave at that time erroneous accounts of the reasons of my departure from Longwood. The following will establish the truth.

My Dear count Las Casas—My heart sensibly feels what you experience. Torn from me 16 or 17 days ago, you have been confined in secret, without being permitted to receive any information about me, or to communicate with any person whatever, either French or English, and even destitute of servants of your own choice.

Your conduct at St. Helena has been like your life—honorable and without reproach—I take pleasure in telling you so. [Here three fourths of the letter are wanting.]

Your company was necessary to me; you alone could speak and understand English. How many nights have you passed with me in my illness. However, I advise you, and if needful, I order you, to require the governor of this island to send you to the continent. He cannot refuse this, having no power over you, but by your voluntary consent, which has placed you under his authority. My heart will rejoice to know that you are on the way to happier countries.

Whether you go to England, whether you return to your country, forget the recollection of the ills which you have been made to suffer. Boast of the fidelity which you have shewn to me and of the entire affection I bear you.

If you should one day see my wife and son, salute them (*Embrassez-les*) For more than two years I have no news of them, either directly or indirectly. [Three lines are here wanting.] However, comfort yourself and console my friends. My body, it is true, is in the power of my enemies—their rage forgets nothing that can satiate their revenge—they kill me by inches (*ils me font mourir a coups d'engle*.) but providence is too just, I am sensible of it, to permit this to continue long in the midst of this consuming climate, deprived of every thing that supports life. [Here three lines are wanting.]

As there is every reason to believe that you will not be permitted to come before your departure, receive my embraces, the assurances of my esteem, and of my friendship. Be happy.

Your affect. NAPOLEON.
Longwood, Dec. 1816.

The local authority detained at St. Helena, the original of this letter, allowed only that part to be communicated which is found here.

From the National Intelligencer.

"The Devil Among the Tailors,"

Gentlemen—There is a mighty propensity growing up of late, to petition Congress for almost every thing in this world—Whenever people want land, they petition Congress; whenever any revolution of commerce or change in the relations of different parts of the world, circumscribes the trade of any particular class of men, they immediately petition Congress. Nay, Messrs. Editors if an unreasonable woman chooses to bless her spouse with some nineteen or twenty children, Congress is called upon to sanction this enormity, by giving a bounty in lands, for the encouragement of all special breeders. All seem to want exclusive bounties or exclusive privileges—the latter petitions for a monopoly of hats—the shoemaker for a monopoly of shoes—and so with almost every class of tradesmen. Instead of fairly entering into a competition with foreign manufactures, and beating them out of the market, they probably find it much easier to acquire, by petitioning Congress, the salutary privilege of making their wares as bad as possible and selling them for any price they please.

This is pleasantly called making the country independent, by an approved modern patent method, that is to say by making three fourths of the people dependent

on the other, for almost all the conveniences of life. But I don't mean to enter into this extensive subject. My present business is with the tailors, who have, as I perceive, gathered themselves together in Philadelphia, and most manfully determined to besiege Congress with thimble and needle, to pass a law prohibiting the importation of ready made clothes. Now, ready made foreign clothes are already saddled with an immense duty, and yet it passed under my personal observation, not four months ago in Philadelphia, that ready made imported English waistcoats, in every respect equal to those made by our tailors, were bought by more than one gentleman, for less than one half the price charged by those exceedingly modest petitioners. The same disproportion was observable in coats and pantaloons.

Now, gentlemen, it is worth while to enquire, why such things are? Taxed as every thing is in England up to the eyes, how happens it that, with all the cost of importation, added to a most heavy duty here, ready made clothes can be sent to this country and sold at half the price of domestic articles of the same kind? How happens it, sirs, that while every material employed in making these cloths, has fallen so enormously in this country, there should be so little difference in the price of coats &c. at this time, & when the materials were fifty per cent.—Dearer? The secret of the riddle will be found in the fact of every tailor's growing rich in a few years by the inordinate usurious profits he exacts from his customers. It is these profits that they wish to have secured to them, by act of Congress, solely no doubt on the score of maintaining the independence of their country!—Patriotism, gentlemen, carries a broad mantle like charity, that covers at least one half the wiles of selfishness from the broad glare of sunshine. It is under this convenient cloak that people petition Congress, for the privilege of rendering millions of consumers tributary to the inflexible cupidity of every class of tradesmen, or manufactures, as they choose to call themselves, in this age of "big words."

But, to the point. I happen to be neither merchant, cobbler, tailor, tanner, or manufacturer of any kind. I belong to a numerous class of men in this country: I mean the people who wear clothes—when they can get them—certainly no small portion of the community, and withal possessing a reasonable claim to common justice. Now, sirs, if these tailors should succeed in stitching Congress into the folds of this unreasonable petition they design to present, instead of getting themselves basted out of the house—if, I say, they should succeed in their conspiracy against the rights of men—what, to use the language of a great orator, among the ancients—"What will become of our past posterity—what, sir will become of our future ancestors—what will become of the wearers of capeless skirtless coats and Cossack breeches? What will become of the people who wear four waistcoats to their backs each with broach and breast pin dight, solely for the benefit of these unreasonable tailors? Sir, were these men to petition me, I would answer with the poet,—

"Avaunt, and quit my sight,
"Thy shears are edgeless—
"Thou hast no thread and needle in those paws,
"That thou dost stitch withal!
"Approach thou like the dingy chimney sweep,
"With rug and scraper—
"Or dare me to the shopboard with thy shears—
"If trembling I inhibit, then protest me
"The very boch of a button hole—
"Hence, horrible tailor—hence!"

Yours, gentlemen,
Bobby Breeches.

The progress of the petty war against the Seminole tribe of Indians, is not such as to gratify either the friends of humanity, or the friends of economy in public expenditures. We have seen that a brigade of militia was called for, and ordered out by the Governor of Georgia, to march to the Indian country. Its march is delay-

ed, by the necessity of first organizing this raw force; it is impeded afterwards by various obstacles, among which is the deficiency of supplies and the means of transportation; and now, we learn before it had arrived within reach of an enemy, the militia men composing the brigade are returning home, their three months' time of service having expired! Another brigade had been previously ordered out, and on its way to the frontier; and, before it can be employed, it is probable, its time of service will also have expired.—Thus it frequently happens, when militia are called out for short terms of service, that to march and counter-march is the only service they perform.

In expressing our regret at these facts we do not certainly undertake to say how the evil could have been avoided, or that it was avoidable. Gen. Gaines, no doubt, found the hostile Indians in greater force than he had anticipated; and, on receiving his representations, it was found necessary not only to clothe him with authority to make these extensive requisitions, but also to order forth a thousand men from Tennessee.

It gives us pleasure to be able to state, that there is no room for the intimation we have seen in a Georgia paper, that the general government has neglected to furnish the necessary funds to aid the operation of the forces employed against the Indians. The Department of war, we have informed ourselves, has sent to that quarter upwards of thirty thousand dollars for the quartermasters department: of sixty thousand for the pay department, and of a hundred thousand dollars for the contractors department. Ample remittances will, no doubt, be made to meet the current expenses of the campaign, so soon as the military appropriation bill for 1818 is passed—Meanwhile, the passage of that act has been delayed by the disagreeing votes of the two houses of Congress, on a particular clause of the bill. The difference is not yet reconciled.—One house has already resolved to adhere to its ground. If the Senate follows its example, the whole bill is rejected, and must be originated *de novo*. *Nat. Int.*

Exports of the U. States.

REPORT TO CONGRESS.

Treasury Department,
16th January, 1818.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit a statement of the exports of the United States, during the year ending the 30th September, 1817, amounting in value, on articles

Of domestic produce or manufacture, to	\$68,313,500
Of foreign produce or manufacture, to	19,358,069
	87,671,569

Which articles appear to have been exported to the following countries, viz.:

	Domestic.	Foreign.
To the northern countries of Europe	\$328563	2790408
To the dominions of the Netherlands	339775	2387543
Do. of Great Britain	4143168	2037074
Do. of France	9717423	2717395
Do. of Spain	4530156	3895780
Do. of Portugal	1501237	333586
All other	3907178	5192283
	68313500	19358069

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,
The Hon. the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Summary of the value of exports from each State.

STATES,	DOMESTIC.	FOREIGN.	TOTAL.
New-Hamp.	170599	26825	197424
Vermont	913201	—	913201
Massach's.	5908416	6019581	11927997
Rhode-Island	577911	373856	950767
Connecticut	574290	29849	604139
New-York	13660733	5046700	18707433
New Jersey	5849	—	5849
Pennsylvania	5338003	3197589	8535592
Delaware	38771	6083	44854
Maryland	5887884	3046046	8933930
Dist. of Colum.	1689102	79556	1768658
Virginia	5561238	60204	5621442
North-Carolina	955211	1369	956580
South-Carolina	9944343	428270	10372613
Georgia	8530831	259383	8790214
Ohio	7749	—	7749
Louisiana	8241254	783558	9024812
Territory of U. S.	108115	—	108115
Total	68313500	19358069	87671569

By a report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, made to the House of Representatives, on the 16th January, 1818, it appears that the amount of the tonnage of the U. States, is as follows, viz.

The aggregate amount of the tonnage of the U. States, on the 31st December 1816, is stated at	1,372,218,53
Whereof permanent registered tonnage,	701,477,66
Temporary do. do.	99,381,92

Total registered tonnage,	800,759,63
Permanent enrolled & licensed tonnage,	501,497,41
Temporary do. do.	17,529,03

Total enrolled and licensed tonnage,	519,044,62
Licensed vessels under 20 tons, employed in the coasting trade,	42,185,70
Codfishery,	10,249,66

Total licensed tonnage under 20 tons,	52,432,41
	1,372,218,53

Of this tonnage there was owned in Salem, (Mass.) 23,280,10—in Boston 91,899,26—in New-York 171,781,88—in Philadelphia, 71,093,62—in Baltimore 73,824,28—in Charleston, (S. Carolina) 16,894,36.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Feb. 19.

Mr. Williams, of Tennessee, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill to reduce the staff of the army, which was read and passed to a second reading.

The President communicated to the Senate a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting in pursuance to law, statements of the expiditure & application of all monies made at the offices of the first and second auditor of the Treasury Department, appropriated for the contingent expenses of the military establishment, during the year 1817.

Mr. Barbour submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of changing the mode of supplying the troops of the United States by contract and substituting one cheaper and more efficient, by subjecting the parties undertaking that duty to military law in cases of delinquency.

Several bills received their second reading.

The proposed amendment to the constitution, respecting the election of electors, and representatives in congress, was on motion of Mr. Dickerson, postponed to Wednesday next: and

The Senate resumed, in committee of the whole, Mr. Dagget in the chair the consideration of the bill to provide for the surviving

REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOTS.

The consideration of this subject again produced a good deal of debate, chiefly on its details and propositions to after various features of the bill. The discussion was conducted by Messrs. Noble, Otis Talbot, Lacock, Burhill, Eppes, Morrill, Goldsborough and Vandyke.

A motion made by Mr. Talbot to strike out the words "who are or hereafter shall be reduced to indigence and incapable of procuring subsistence," was decided in the negative—ayes 14, noes 18; & The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday Feb. 18.

Mr. Hugh Nelson, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill for the more convenient organization of the Courts of the United States, and for the appointment of Circuit Judges. [Providing that the Judges of the Supreme Court, shall, from and after April next, cease to perform the duties of Circuit Judges; that the Supreme Court shall consist permanently of one chief justice and four associate justices, when ever vacancies shall reduce it to that number; that this court shall be holden in May and December annually; that there be appointed eight circuit judges, to hold circuit courts twice a year in the several districts, in conjunction with the district judges, &c.] The bill was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Slocumb, Resolved, That the Secretary of War

be requested to lay before this House information whether any of the Paymasters of the armies of the United States, during the late war, have failed to perform their duty in making their returns and settlements, and the names of the delinquents, and the reason why coercive measures have not been used to compel a performance of that duty.

On motion of Mr. Edwards, Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of adding to the land district, established at St. Stephens, in the Alabama Territory, the lands lately acquired from the Chickasaw, and Choctaw Indians, and adjacent to said district.

From the Alex. Gaz. of Feb. 20
FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

AT WASHINGTON.

Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1818.

The house of representatives, in a committee of the whole, yesterday resumed the consideration of the bill for establishing an uniform system of bankruptcy in the United States.

Mr. Tyler moved to strike out the first section—and after apologizing for his temerity in attempting to step forward in the field of argument in answer to Mr. Hopkinson, proceeded to give his reasons for opposing the bill, and to encounter some of the positions which had the day before been laid down by that gentleman. One principal objection, in his mind, to the bill was, that it conferred on a particular class (the merchants) privileges distinct from those enjoyed by the other classes of which the union was composed—and he asked who fought the battles of the union?—who gained its victories?—who defended New Orleans?—The answer, he said, was, "Every class in the community." If the farmer and mechanic should by unforeseen casualties be reduced to insolvency, why (he demanded) should they not be relieved from their embarrassments—and why should they be less favored by the country and its legislature? He then endeavored to show that the farmer was as subject to losses and bankruptcy by the failure of the merchant, as was the merchant himself—and he assumed it as a position that the merchant had it in his power to exercise prudence sufficient to guard him against insolvency—for he might lay by, at home, half his capital, and send no more than the other half abroad in the way of adventure. His greatest dislike to the bill was that it would operate most frequently in favor of the bold high-handed dasher, and seldom in favor of the prudent honorable merchant.

Mr. Tyler was followed by Mr. Holmes, who spoke for some time against the bill, and was succeeded by Mr. Pindall, on the same side, who endeavored to encounter Mr. Hopkinson on every ground of his argument. The chief recommendation possessed by these three speeches, (as they struck me) was the modesty of Mr. Tyler's, though it was not deficient in ingenuity and neatness. Transparent sophistry carries no recommendation with it to my mind. The committee rose and reported progress & obtained leave to sit again.

Respecting the result, there is now little doubt entertained.—The bill will assuredly be rejected. The growth of sectional influence every day becomes more visible—it is scarcely even pretended to be disguised. Of the ultimate consequences, who is so dull in brain as to be doubtful? When the fermentation compressed within these eighteen or twenty states shall have reached its height, the constitutional hoops, unable to resist the pressure, will give way—the vessel will burst, and staves and heading will be disunited for ever. The champions of the revolution, who were also the framers of the constitution, looking forward to the states having a long journey together, arranged matters, as they thought, in the best manner to render them good company to each other. If, before they have reached the first stage, they disagree, take antipathies to each other, and endeavor to cross each other's interests, what can be hoped for? Why, only to stop at the next inn, and sit down in separate rooms, till urged by necessity, they can group themselves in parties of more con-