

From the National Intelligencer.

No. I.

Gentlemen—Permit me to suggest to you the propriety of making extracts occasionally from the documents published by the Colonization Society...

Before entering into the consideration of the above mistatements, I will endeavor to give such information as will enable those who have not had access to the documents published by the Society...

The British colony of Sierra Leone lies between 8 and 9 degrees of north latitude. Immediately south of this colony, and separated from it by the river Shilling, or Kete's river...

Speaking of this country, Mr. Mills, in his Journal says: "We have become so far acquainted with the country as to satisfy ourselves that there is much good land unoccupied by any people, and that it has good water."

What is called the river Sherbro is the water between the island of Sherbro and the main. Into this river or sound, and the bays formed at each end, several rivers empty, which run through the Sherbro country...

The Editors of those papers who have published the reports of the British Officers, and especially those who are friendly to the suppression of the slave trade, are requested to publish the foregoing and subsequent numbers on this subject.

JUDGE PARKER'S OPINION.

A late Norfolk Herald furnishes us with the opinion of Judge Parker, in the case of four of the crew of the Gen. Rondeau, who were brought before him on a writ of Habeas Corpus...

1st. Whether a State officer has authority to grant a warrant of commitment for a breach of the criminal laws of the United States. He waves delivering an opinion upon this point...

2d. Whether as the arrest is under color of authority from the U States, he as a State Judge has any right, under the Habeas Corpus act, to take cognizance of the case? The Judge decides this point in the affirmative.

3d. Whether any crime has been committed by the prisoners, over which any court in the United States has jurisdiction? Upon this question, involving the definition of what is piracy, the Judge gives it as his opinion...

This case, touching incidentally as it does, the great question of State rights and duties, reminds us of another case, which we understand is now in agitation. Whether the seller of tickets in a Lottery, authorized by an act of Congress, can dispose of them in Virginia, without paying the license of the State government...

THE LATE MR. GRATTAN.

The death of Mr. Grattan is an event over which it becomes Ireland to mourn. He was her truest Patriot as well as her brightest ornament. There was not more to admire in his extraordinary eloquence and abundant knowledge, than in the natural elevation of his sentiments, the ingenuousness of his character, and the simplicity of his demeanor...

His manner, as a speaker, was not engaging; it was even awkward and uncouth; his voice had neither volume nor music; but the peculiarity of his tone and gesture; the animation of

his countenance; the fervor of his spirit; the connected force of his reasoning; the wisdom of his maxims, and the brilliant antithesis which almost every one of his sentences involved, fixed the attention of his hearers, and left them under impressions with respect to his subject and his powers...

BRIEF VIEWS.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Gazette.

I CAN'T HELP IT

It is no uncommon thing, when persons have acted improperly, and are told of it, to hear them say, "I can't help it." This reply answers on every occasion, and whatever the case may be, or however unprovoked or aggravated an offence is, they will readily reply, that they "can't help it."

It is only in such cases that I condemn the reply. I am well aware, that in many instances it is very proper to say, "I can't help it;" but in a case of wilful transgression, it amounts to little more or less than saying, "I am quite indifferent about it; I am not anxious to offend you; by telling you I think you impudent, but I would do the same again if it came in my way; and if you don't approve of it, you must only make the best of it."

Thus, my aunt Sukey was told, the other day, that by some severe and unnecessary expression, she had given offence to a neighbor of ours, "I can't help it," said she, "I said no more than the truth; and if people don't like that, it is not my fault; when people do wrong, I cannot avoid speaking of it." But she had forgotten the adage that "the truth is not to be spoken at all times;" and when the matter came to be explained, she did not know whether it was true or not, but she had heard it, and supposed it was. How was I mortified when I heard it. Here was a neighbor calumniated and offended without any provocation, & without any earthly reason to save a tongue itching in my grabbed old aunt to say something. And notwithstanding all this, she was perfectly indifferent about it, and supposed that her reply of "I can't help it," was amply sufficient to excuse her. You crusty old plague, thought I, what mischief have you done by your loquacity; if, while you indulge in talking so much, you would learn to "keep a civil tongue in your head," it would be much better. You would then save our friends some pain, and yourself perhaps some trouble.

I would almost as soon be told, "to mind my own business," as to hear a person reply "I can't help it," when

I am telling them the evil consequences of their conduct. It is generally synonymous with "I am not concerned about it, and since that is the case, I presume you need not be."

To say "I can't help it," and expect by that means to be excused, when a fault has been committed, which might have been avoided, is about as rational, as for a criminal, who has robbed or murdered a person, to expect to be pardoned, by making use of the same reply. We should know very well that he could not then help it, but the matter is, might it not have been helped? I have no patience with these "I can't help it," or "I don't care," for I should understand their meaning to be the same.

But of what service can it be for me to say any thing upon the subject? If I should meet with them, and remind them personally about it, I am well aware that the only answer I should receive would be, "I can't help it;" and there is no probability of their paying any attention to an essay, where the practice only is reprimanded, and not the individual. But perhaps it may be of service to some with whom the practice has not grown into an inveterate habit; and if it should, I shall think that I have not altogether had my "labor for my pains."

TOM THIMBLE.

NATIONAL INDUSTRY.

Declaration of the National Institution for the promotion of Industry.

That the term of Industry, as used by the Institution, may not be misunderstood, we declare the meaning to be, the production from the earth of the materials requisite for the consumption and support of the country; the conversion of those materials into fabrics and articles for use; the distribution of them throughout the nation; and the exportation to other countries of the surplus. It is therefore our object, by the employment of our native materials, labor, machinery, and shipping, to endeavor to secure within ourselves production, fabrication, and distribution, the three great objects of all industry. We declare that our attention is extended to all these several objects; that we hold them to be equally entitled to regard; and that there is between them an intimate and necessary connection and dependence.

Agriculture, the basis of national industry, ought not to depend for its prosperity upon the fluctuations of external demand, rising and falling with the varying necessities and policy of foreign nations, which avail themselves of our productions only from regard to their own convenience. It should rest upon the permanent domestic policy, to be changed only when required by a change in our wants and relations. This great branch of national industry ought to be cherished as the source, the parent of manufactures; which will thus become its protection and support, and afford it a certain and profitable market, exchanging raw material for food; fabrics for materials; the means, the products of cultivation; thus supplying mutual wants, and supporting mutual interests; and by creating a valuable surplus beyond local consumption, affording to commerce, the materials for commerce, and depending on the productions of the one, and the distributions of the other.

In the avowal of this common object, we ask of individuals, and associations connected with either or all of these interests, a co-operation in what we are anxious should be considered a common cause, the cause of the country; offering on our part a pledge, to ask no benefit for that interest which we may be considered more particularly to represent, that shall be injurious to the others, or inconsistent with them; and requiring nothing more from those who may associate with us, we will use our best endeavors to effect such, and only such measures, as may be for the common good—measures not of a local, sectional, or partial character, but national, broad as the country, embracing all its industry.

Though convened from different states, we have met by no settled or uniform rule of representation, nor do we think it needful to suggest one to agricultural and commercial associations; being desirous only of their co-operation, the mode is left entirely to their discretion. By union we feel a perfect confidence that every interest will be promoted. Scared alike from foreign competition, the domestic market will find employment to all. We shall deeply lament, should there be a want of common action, of mutual endeavors; shall deprecate and struggle against any injury to one interest, for the real or imagined benefit of another; and, if our endeavors at union are unavailing; if those citizens immediately connected with agriculture shall be led to cherish the opinion that a precarious foreigner, is preferable to a certain and permanent domestic market, and refuse their aid

toward effecting a change;—if those concerned in commerce shall counteract and uphold doctrines inconsistent with the policy which we deem indispensable to the welfare of the country, doctrines which go to sacrifice an immense internal to a very limited foreign commerce; which make carrying and transportation more important than production and consumption; it is our purpose, with firmness, moderation and impartiality, to pursue the object we have announced, the promotion of American industry, unaffected by causeless alarms, by opposition, and by indifference. If unaided or opposed by those interests, whose concurrence we invite, neither our views nor our dispositions will permit hostility to them on our part. If, acting without the lights and advice of their friends, we should be tho't to lean more strongly, than we ought to do, to the other great interests of the country, the cause must rest with those who refuse to co-operate, who withhold their counsels, and who disapprove our exertions. It has unfortunately been assumed, that there is an opposition and even a hostility between the leading interests of the nation. This is a great and radical error; and before it is conceded, a general and cordial attempt at union should be made, in the contemplation of a common object, and on the ground of mutual benefits.

With these views and purposes we adopt the following rules for the government of the Institution:

I. It shall be styled the National Institution for the promotion of Industry.

II. Its objects shall be to call the public attention to the subject of National Industry; to diffuse information in reference to the policy of protecting those branches of which may be injured by foreign competition; of securing the rich and permanent advantages of a home market for all the products of labor and enterprise; of promoting a more general division of labor, a more extensive and useful commerce between the different sections of the Atlantic States, and between them and the interior States, as well as a greater reciprocity of benefits between the Agricultural, Manufacturing and Commercial interests, and of developing and improving the resources of the country; to encourage the circulation of books and papers which treat upon these subjects; to promote the formation of associations in all parts of the country for the encouragement of industry, and to correspond with them; and to obtain statistical statements relative to every branch of employment, to the various products of labor, and the internal and external trade of the nation.

III. The Officers of the Institution shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, a Secretary and Assistant Secretary. These Officers, and the remaining Members of the Board of Managers, provided for in the fourth article, shall be chosen at an annual meeting, to be held on the first Wednesday in June, in the city of New York, or at such other place as the Board of Managers may direct.

IV. There shall be a Board of Managers, which shall consist of twenty-five Members, including the Officers, of whom seven shall be a quorum, who shall hold their offices till others are appointed. They shall call special meetings of the Institution whenever they shall deem necessary; make By-Laws; and report their proceedings to the Institution at its Anniversary Meeting. They shall choose out of their Members a Committee of Correspondence and a Committee of Publication, each consisting of five members.

V. It shall be the duty of the Committee of Correspondence, to communicate with such Societies throughout the Union, as have objects congenial with those of this Institution, and use their best endeavors to effect the establishment of such Societies.

VI. The Committee of Publication shall determine what Books and Pamphlets, it may be proper for the Institution to publish, and adopt suitable measures to ensure their circulation.

VII. Every Subscriber paying five dollars annually in advance to the Treasurer, shall be a Member of this Institution, and shall be entitled to a copy of the Reports, and other publications of the Institution.

VIII. Societies in all parts of the country, whether Agricultural, Manufacturing or Commercial, which co-operate and correspond with this Institution, and contribute to its funds, shall receive its publications; their Presidents shall be considered Members.

New-York, Jun. 9 1820

- Officers and Managers of the Institution. Wm. F. W. New-York, President. Matthew Carey, Pennsylvania, Vice Pres. James Rhodes, Rhode-Island, Sec. J. H. Schenck, New-York, Treasurer. J. T. Walden, New-York, Secretaries. E. Lord, New-York City. Isaac Pierson, New-York City. J. E. Hyde, New-York City. T. B. Wakeman, New-York City. C. G. Haines, New-York City. H. E. Haight, New-York City. Wm. Watkinson, State of New-York. S. Van Rensselaer, Albany, State of New-York. T. L. Gold, Oneida county, New-York. Caleb Stark, New-Hampshire. William Tolson, Massachusetts. Jamie Shepherd, Massachusetts. H. P. Franklin, Rhode-Island. Ward Woodbridge, Connecticut. J. R. Anson, Connecticut. Peter Colt, New-Jersey. Wm. Young, Pennsylvania. R. J. Dupont, Delaware. John Hillen, Maryland. Board of Managers.