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No. 181.

Laws of the United States. BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT to provide for the extinguishment of the debt due to the United States, by the Purchasers of Public Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That in all cases where the purchaser, or legal holder, of any certificate of purchase of any of the Public Lands of the United States, may have obtained a certificate of further credit, under the provisions of a law, passed second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, entitled "An act for the relief of the purchasers of public lands prior to the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty," or of the acts supplementary thereto, of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three; the person obtaining such certificate, or the legal holder thereof, shall be allowed, at any time prior to the tenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, to file, with the Register of the Land Office, in the district where such land is situated, a relinquishment, in writing, of any section, half section, quarter section, or legal subdivision of a fractional section, made according to the provisions of the existing laws; in relation to the survey and sale of the Public Lands; and any payment made on any tract of land, so relinquished, shall be applied to the payment of the amount due on any tract retained by said purchaser, or legal holder of a certificate of purchase, which relinquishment shall be allowed only on condition that any such purchaser, or legal holder of a certificate of purchase, relinquish a sufficient quantity of land thereby to complete his or her payments due to the United States, or any lands retained, or pay the balance due, and which may afterwards come due, in money, before or at the time of such relinquishment; and, on the payment of such balance in money, there shall be allowed, on the amount so paid, a deduction of the rate of thirty-seven and a half per centum: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained, shall entitle the person making such relinquishment to claim any repayment from the United States, on account of any lands so relinquished: *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall authorize any discounts upon payments made by relinquishment.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all purchasers, or legal holders of any certificate of purchase, of any of the Public Lands of the United States, who may have obtained a certificate of further credit, under the provisions of the several acts above mentioned, or making complete payment, previous to the tenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, of every installment now due, and which shall afterwards become payable, shall be allowed, upon the amount so paid, a deduction, at the rate of thirty-seven and a half per centum.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Registers and Receivers of the Land Offices of the United States, immediately after the 10th of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, to return complete lists of the lands relinquished to the United States, within their districts; and such lands shall be exposed to sale, as other public lands of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Register and Receiver of any Land Office, shall be allowed double the fees given them by the act of the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, for the services to be paid by the person or persons availing themselves of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act be extended to town lots and out lots reserved for that purpose, and sold by the United States on a credit.

Washington, May 18, 1824.
Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT authorizing the employment of additional clerks, and certain messengers, and assistants, and other persons, in the several departments.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That it shall be lawful for the respective Departments, hereinafter mentioned, to employ the following Clerks in addition to those authorized by existing laws, that is to say:

In the Treasury Department, one clerk, whose salary shall not exceed the sum of one thousand and one hundred and fifty dollars per annum;

In the office of the Treasurer, one clerk, whose salary shall not exceed the sum of eight hundred dollars, and one assistant to the chief clerk, whose salary shall not exceed the sum of four hundred dollars per annum;

In the office of the Fifth Auditor, one clerk, whose salary shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars, and two clerks, whose salaries, respectively, shall not exceed one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars;

In the Navy Department one clerk, whose salary shall not exceed one thousand dollars;

In the office of the Navy Commissioners, three clerks, and one draughtsman, whose salaries, respectively, shall not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars per annum;

In the office of the Postmaster General, four clerks, whose salaries, respectively, shall not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars; and two clerks, whose salaries, respectively, shall not exceed the sum of eight hundred dollars per annum.

In the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, two clerks, whose salaries, together, shall not exceed the sum of two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars per annum;

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In the office of the Surgeon General, one clerk, whose salary shall not exceed the sum of one thousand and one hundred and fifty dollars per annum;

In the office of the commissary General of Purchases, three clerks, whose salaries, together, shall not exceed the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars per annum;

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the officers of the Departments to employ, in their respective offices, messengers, assistants, and other persons, as follows, that is to say:

In the office of the Secretary of State, one messenger, and assistant, at a compensation not exceeding one thousand and fifty dollars per annum;

In the Patent Office, one mechanist, at a compensation not exceeding seven hundred dollars, and one messenger, at a compensation not exceeding four hundred dollars per annum;

In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, one messenger and assistant, whose compensation, together shall not exceed one thousand and fifty dollars per annum;

In the office of the First Comptroller, one messenger, and assistant, at a compensation, together not exceeding one thousand and fifty dollars per annum;

In the office of the Second Comptroller, one messenger, at a compensation not exceeding seven hundred dollars per annum;

In the office of the First Auditor, one messenger, at a compensation not exceeding seven hundred dollars per annum;

In the office of the Second Auditor, one messenger, at a compensation not exceeding seven hundred dollars per annum;

In the office of the Third Auditor, one messenger and assistant, at a compensation, together, not exceeding one thousand and fifty dollars per annum;

In the office of the Fourth Auditor, one messenger, at a compensation not exceeding seven hundred dollars per annum;

In the office of the Fifth Auditor, one messenger, at a compensation not exceeding seven hundred dollars per annum;

In the office of the Treasurer, one messenger, at a compensation not exceeding seven hundred dollars per annum;

In the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, one messenger, and laborer, at a compensation, together, not exceeding eleven hundred and fifty dollars per annum;

In the office of the Register of the Treasury, one messenger, and assistant, at a compensation, together, not exceeding one thousand and fifty dollars per annum;

In the office of the Secretary of War, one messenger, and assistant, at a compensation, together, not exceeding one thousand and fifty dollars per annum;

In the office of the Postmaster General, one messenger, at a compensation not exceeding seven hundred dollars per annum;

In the office of the Commissary General of Purchases, one messenger, at a compensation, not exceeding seven hundred dollars per annum;

In the office of the Secretary of the Navy, one messenger, and assistant, at a compensation, together, not exceeding one thousand and fifty dollars per annum;

In the office of the Commissioners of the Navy, one messenger, at a compensation not exceeding seven hundred dollars per annum;

In the office of the Postmaster General, one messenger, and assistant, at a compensation, together, not exceeding one thousand and fifty dollars per annum;

In the office of the Secretary of the Senate, one messenger, at a compensation not exceeding seven hundred dollars.

In the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, three Clerks, at a compensation not exceeding one thousand five hundred dollars each; and one messenger, whose salary shall not exceed seven hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of five thousand nine hundred and thirty-three dollars and seventy-five cents is hereby appropriated for one year's compensation for one additional clerk in the Department of the Navy, and for four additional clerks in the General Post Office, including the sum of nine hundred and thirteen dollars and twenty-five cents, due to extra clerk hire in the General Post Office, during one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

Washington, May 26, 1824.
Approved: JAMES MONROE.

DEFERRED SUMMARY.

A Religious Maniac.—Israel Rutland of Brookhaven, who, we understand, has been some time laboring under what is called a "concern of mind," on the night of the 5th awoke his wife, and very deliberately told her, that it had been revealed to him that he must destroy his family, and as deliberately rose for the purpose; but the wife not believing in the revelation, took her departure for some of the neighbors, which, having collected, they returned to the house where they found the oldest child about 8 years old, lying on the door step, where R. had taken it by the heels and dashed it's brains out—it lived nearly an hour. He likewise had broken the skull of another child about 4 years old, belonging to a woman in the house—it is said it cannot live. R. was secured before he could further fulfil his bloody revelation.

We understand that Mr. Oswald Dunn, the messenger dispatched by

the House of Representatives to require the attendance of Mr. Edwards, returned to the city yesterday evening. He found Mr. Edwards at his house in Illinois; and that gentleman immediately set out on his journey to Washington, but on his road, understanding from a member of the House who was travelling homewards under leave of absence, that Congress would have adjourned before he could possibly read the city, he abated his speed with a view to rid himself of a transient indisposition arising from fatigue, and made a brief stay in Pennsylvania. He is expected to reach the city on Monday. We understand that Mr. Dunn made his journey from Edwardsville to Washington in 14 days.—*Washington Republican of Saturday.*

The General Conference which lately sat in Baltimore, have elected the Rev. Joshua Soule and the Rev. Elijah Heading, to the office of Bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church; also the Rev. Nathan Bangs, and the Rev. John Emory, D. D. Book Agents, to reside in New York, and the Rev. Martin Ruter, Book Agent to reside in Cincinnati.

In the U. S. senate on the 26th ult. Mr. Condict offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to inquire and report to this House, at the commencement of the next session of Congress what are the material causes of those fatal disasters which have so frequently occurred on board steam boats in the waters of the United States, and what regulations may, in his opinion, afford better security to the lives of passengers and crews; and for the purpose of this inquiry, the Secretary is hereby authorized to call to his assistance the knowledge and experience of engineers and others skilled in navigating and constructing vessels propelled by fire or steam.

We have been informed that at the late circuit court held at Mount Holly, Job Povel was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to three years imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$1000, for inflicting a wound on Adam Ingeare of which he died.

Recognition.—M. Jose Silvestre Rebello was presented on Thursday last, by Mr. Adams, Secretary of State, [to whom he had delivered his credential letter] to the President of the United States, as Charge d' Affaires from the Emperor of Brazil, and was received and recognised in that character by the President.

Forecastle Poetry.—The sailor who was killed by a blow from a black man at Jersey city, last Monday was marked on his right arm with a mermaid, the word love, and the letters B.B. and on the left, with this distich:

The rose in June is not so sweet,
As lovers are when they meet.

It was supposed he had a wife and children in Philadelphia, but the above description will doubtless lead to the discovery of his family.

Murder.—A most atrocious and inhuman murder was committed in Bourbon Co. Ky. on the 8th of May on the body of Mr. James Mc Cormick formerly a resident of that County, by two men of the name of Shields. They were induced to commit this act in consequence of Mc Cormick having recovered \$1000 from one of them, for the seduction of his daughter. They are both in prison.

A board of Engineers are about to proceed, by direction of the president, and in conformity with a law passed at the last session of congress, to survey the proposed route of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Steam Boat Without a Boiler.—In the Philadelphia Observer of Tuesday, it is stated, that a small steam vessel, the machinery of which furnace and all, occupied only three feet in length and two and a half in width and without a boiler, was witnessed on Monday, at Philadelphia, driving a common ferry boat, with 12 passengers, at the rate of eight miles an hour. It is the invention of Mr. Hawkins; and if the cylinder, which is only seven inches in height, had been a foot high, it is said that the power would have been doubled. It

is proposed to call this mode of navigation "The Steam Boat Safety," not being liable to bursting or scalding. It must speedily supercede all other boats.

Reflection.—'There is a God.' The plants of the valley, and the cedars of the mountain proclaim him; the insect hums his praise; the elephant salutes him with the rising day; the birds warble his praise among the foliage; the lightning announces his power; and the ocean declares his immensity. Man alone has said, there is no God.' *Chataubriand.*

Remarkable.—On the 14th inst there was a fall of snow in Boston and the same night a frost of considerable severity. It is believed that it will do no injury to the early crop.

The stables belonging to Hallock's tavern, on the road from Lexington to Paris, were burnt on Sunday night last. Ten horses were burnt to death in the conflagration. Some of the horses belonged to stages.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Horrible event.—We little thought to have heard of the classical fable of Acteon being actually realized in our day; but a story is current in this neighborhood which very nearly resembles it, and which we doubt not is quite as true. A few nights since the huntsman of a gentleman to whom the sportsmen of Dorsetshire are indebted for amusement, from one of the finest packs of fox hounds in the kingdom, hearing an unusual disturbance in the kennel, left his bed and went thither without his coat, to ascertain the cause. No sooner had the unfortunate man crossed the threshold than the dogs, who, it would appear, knew him only in his scarlet livery, sprung upon him, and completely devoured him, *clothes and all*, with the exception of the thumb of his right hand on which grew a large callus from the pressure of the whip, and which being probably too hard for mastication, was left to declare the dreadful tale.

English Paper.

The versatile originally of character, for which the lower order of the Irish people are remarkable, has been often noticed in England, as well as on the Continent; and it seems agreed that they possess clearer perceptions, and more intellect than are to be found in the same class, in any other country in Europe. Many anecdotes illustrative of this character, may be related. The following, ludicrous as it may appear, is a real fact:—"A poor Irishman, unable to obtain work, attached himself, for a mere miserable subsistence only, to an English strolling company of players, with whom he played many parts—sticker of bills, baggage—drawer, scenshifter, &c. Arriving at the town of Taunton, as soon as the necessary dispositions were made for opening the Theatre, Pat was dispatched to post the bills and announce the performance—which he did in the streets and market-place, in a strong sonorous voice. "Well done, Paddy! well done!" exclaimed the mob. Pat, was heard with attention, and every thing went on well, until an unlucky wight cried out "Paddy no-shirt!" which was at once echoed by an hundred voices.—Poor Pat, became silent, his honour was deeply wounded, he retired, quite depressed, to his quarters, pursued by the rabble, vociferating "Paddy No-shirt." "Pat, was known to possess a kind and warm heart, and was a favourite with the company; they tried to console him. One asked why he did not reply the insults of the mob. "By my soul" said Pat, "my tongue could not speak, because what they said was true; this two months I have had but half a shirt, and now it is in rags." Before night, however, honest Pat, to his great joy found himself master of six good shirts, each of the actors having presented him with one. When the period of the next performance arrived, Pat, sallied forth, in high spirits, to proclaim it as usual; he was hailed with the cries of "Paddy No-shirt." Arrived in the market place, he stood erect, and surveying the crowd with a fierce, indignant eye, he stripped himself—and counting down his shirts (all of which he had on) one, two, three, &c. in a voice of thunder; he advanced

ready for action:—"Now, your eyes, I'll fight the best man in your town or country." His look, figure, and attitude, completely awed the mob.—"Paddy No-shirt," and Paddy with six shirts, appeared different beings. The market-people cheered him, and he returned in triumph to his lodging. "Who but an Irishman," observed a Gentleman at the time, "could have performed such a singular part?"

Patriotic Dying Speech.—On the 3d of June, 1734, Michael Carmody, a journeyman weaver, was hanged in the county of Cork. His branch of business had long been in a very declining state, owing to the wearing of cottons, and which was highly injurious to the wollen manufacture. The criminal was dressed in cotton, and the executioner and gallows were also decorated. When Carmody was brought to the place of execution his whole thoughts were turned upon the distresses of his country; and instead of making use of his last moments with the clergyman who had attended him, poor Carmody addressed the surrounding multitude thus:—"Give er, O good people to the words of a dying sinner! I confess I have been guilty of many crimes that necessity has obliged me to commit; which starving condition I was in, was occasioned by the scarcity of money that has proceeded from the great discouragements of our wollen manufactures. Therefore good Christians consider that if you go on to suppress your own goods by wearing such cottons as I am now clothed in you will bring our country into misery, which will consequently swarm with such unhappy malefactors as your present object is, and the blood of every miserable felon that will hang after this warning from the gallows will be at your doors; and if you have any regard for the prayers of an expiring mortal I beg you will not buy of the hangingman the cotton garments that now adorn the gallows because I cannot rest quiet in my grave; if I should see the very things worn that brought me to misery, thieving, and this untimely end; all of which I pray of the gentry to hinder their children and servants, for their own characters' sakes, not to wear cottons." Perhaps sentiments of a more patriotic nature could not have been uttered by a Sydney or a Russell.

A man who had a large family, and but very moderate means to support them, was lamenting how difficult it was to make both ends meet, to an acquaintance of large fortune and no family—"We should not repine, replied his friend, God never sends mouths but he sends food.—That I do not deny," replied the other, only permit me to observe, that to me he has sent the mouths, to you the food

At a race in the north, among other horses that started for the plate was one called Botherum. An Irishman taking a fancy to the name betted large odds in his favour. Towards the conclusion of the race, his favourite happened to be in the rear of all; on which Paddy exclaimed, Ah! there he is: Botherum forever; see how he drives them all before him.

Anecdote.—A pious minister of respectable talents, now in the Methodist connection, was formerly a preacher among the universalists. The incident which led him seriously to examine the grounds of that doctrine, is striking and singular. He was amusing his little son, by telling him the story of "The children in the Wood." The boy asked, "What became of the little innocent children?" "They went to heaven replied the father.—"What became of the wicked old uncle?" "He went to heaven too." "Wont he kill them again father?" said the boy!"

A friend who lately passed through Baltimore on his way to Washington, informed the Editors that he saw there some very fine samples of Cotton Sail Cloth. We should not be surprised if this article were to be extensively substituted for the hempen cloth. Cotton Blankets, too which are very common in Europe, France particularly, will, we have no doubt before long, supersede, in part at least, the use of wollen blanket.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, June 2. GREECE, TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

It appears by the latest accounts from the East, that the Turks and Greeks were on the eve of commencing the fourth campaign with renewed vigor. Two Algerine vessels which accompanied the fleet from Constantinople were afterwards fallen in with, and captured by two English ships of war. It was reported that the Bey of Egypt had been entrusted by the Porte with an important command in the contest with Greece.

On the other hand the patriots are stated to have been ready to open the campaign with an imposing force. They were placing Missolonghi in a formidable state of defence; had fortified Samos at every accessible point, and seemed fully apprised of all the movements of their inveterate enemy.

Letters from Constantinople of the 27th March state, that all difference had, for a season at least, been adjusted between the Russians and Turks, and that the Ottoman troops were returning from the provinces.

Accounts from Seres of the 20th March, received through Belgrade, mention that the Seraskier, Abdouhabout Pacha, died on the 11th of March, of poison given him by his Masnadar, in consequence of orders from Constantinople.

THE BARBARY POWERS. All accounts agree in stating, that there was no probability of an amicable adjustment soon taking place between England and Algiers. Vice admiral Sir H. Neale is stated to have landed to confer with the dey, and the ultimatum to the overtures of the British government was daily expected in London.

It was reported at Gibraltar, that Bona had been burnt by two English frigates.

Advices from Madrid of the 12th of April state, that the military commission which Ferdinand had appointed previous to setting out for his country palace, continued to condemn, without trial, every one who was declared by the royalists to have been an adherent of the constitution. On the 16th Madrid was on fire in four places, which was extinguished by the French troops.

Letters from Toledo of the 14th April, announce the arrival there of a French ambassador, with orders for general Bourmont to quit the command of the French army in 24 hours. This man is stated to have been entirely devoted to the clergy, and to be exerting all his influence to obtain the restoration to power of the fanatical confessor of the king, Don Victor Saez.

ITALY. The blockade of Algiers has induced the merchants of Leghorn and Genoa to send their ships to sea with greater confidence than before that event. None of the pirates had lately appeared on the coasts of Italy.

The insurgents had become extremely daring in Ireland. An armed party stopped the mail coach on its way from Cork to Dublin, and robbed it of the letter bags.

The Jackson Correspondence. (CONCLUDED.) Nashville, Nov. 12th, 1816.

Being deeply impressed with the importance of another subject which relates to yourself, as well as the government, I hope I may be permitted, once more, to obtrude my opinion. In filling the vacancy occasioned by the transfer of Mr. Crawford from the war office to the treasury, it is of the highest moment that some proper and fit person should be selected.

Your happiness and the nation's welfare materially depend upon the selections which are to be made to fill the heads of departments. I need not tell you that feuds exist, and have existed, to an injurious degree, in

the northern army. To fill the department of war with a character who has taken a part in those feuds, or whose feelings have been enlisted on the side of party, will be adding fuel to a flame; which, for the good of the service, already burns too fiercely.

Pardon me, my dear sir, for the following remarks concerning the next presidential term; they are made with the sincerity and freedom of a friend. I cannot doubt they will be received with feelings similar to those which have impelled me to make them. Every thing depends on the selection of your ministry. In every section, party and party feelings should be avoided. Now is the time to exterminate that monster, called party spirit.

Accept assurances of my sincere friendship, and believe me to be, respectfully, your obedient servant.

THE HON. JAMES MONROE.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Monroe to general Jackson, dated Washington, December 14th 1816.

Dear Sir:—I will give you my sentiments on the interesting subject in question, likewise, without reserve. I agree with you, decidedly, in the principle that the chief magistracy of the country ought not to be the head of a party, but of the nation itself. I am, also, of opinion that the members of the federal party, who left it in the late war, and gallantly served their country in the field, have given proofs of patriotism and attachment to free government that entitled them to the highest confidence.

The contest between the parties never ceased, from its commencement to the present time, nor do I think that it can be said now to have ceased. You saw the height to which the opposition was carried in the late war; the embarrassment it gave to the government; the aid it gave to the enemy. The victory at New Orleans, for which we owe so much to you, and to the gallant freemen who fought under you, and the honorable peace which took place at that time, have checked the opposition, if they have not overwhelmed it.

My candid opinion is, that the dangerous purposes which I have adverted to, were never adopted, if they were known, especially in their full extent, by any large portion of the federal party, but were confined to certain leaders, and they principally to the eastward. The manly and patriotic conduct of a great proportion of that party in the other states, I might, perhaps, say of all, who had an opportunity of displaying it, is a convincing proof of this fact.

before, and although their conduct has been different, of late, especially, yet the distinction between republicans and federalists, even in the south and middle and western states, has not been fully done away. To give effect to free government, and secure it from future danger, ought not its decided friends, who stood firm in the day of trial, to be principally relied on? Would not the association of any of their opponents in the administration, itself wound their feelings, or, at least of very many of them, to the injury of the republican cause?

On the subject of fortifications, or works of defence on the coasts and frontiers, an arrangement has lately been made, by the president, with which I wish you to be well acquainted. You have, heretofore, I presume, been apprised, that general Bernard, of the French corps of engineers, under the recommendation of general Lafayette, and many others of great distinction, in France, had offered his services to the United States, and that the president had been authorized, by a resolution of congress, to accept them, confining his rank to the grade of the chief of our corps.

Present Mrs. J. and myself respectfully to your lady, and accept for yourself our best wishes, and believe me to be your most obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON. The Hon. James Monroe.

that, if the opinion of the latter becomes of any essential use, it must be by his convincing his colleagues. When they differ, that he has reason on his side. I have seen general Bernard, and find him a modest, unassuming man, who preferred our country, in the present state of France to any in Europe, in some of which he was offered employment, and in any of which he might probably have found it.

This letter you will perceive, is highly confidential; a relation which I wish always to exist between us. Write me, as you have done, without reserve—and, the more so, the more gratifying your communications will be.

With great respect and sincere regard, yours, JAMES MONROE.

Nashville, January 6, 1817. Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th December last, which I have read with great interest and much satisfaction.

Your idea of the importance of the late acquired territory, from the Indians, is certainly correct, and all the importance you attach to it will be realized. The sooner these lands are brought into market, a permanent security will be given to what I deem the most important, as well as the most valuable, part of the union.

Of the other subjects embraced by my letter, as well as this, I give you my crude ideas with the candor of a friend. I am much gratified that you received them as I intended. It was the purest friendship for you individually, combined with the good of our country, that dictated the liberty I took in writing you.

I am fully impressed with the propriety as well as the policy you have pointed out of taking the heads of departments from the four grand sections of the United States, each section can afford a character of equal fitness; where that cannot be done, fitness, and not locality, ought to govern—the executive being entituled to the best talents, when combined with other necessary qualifications, that the union doth afford.

I have read, with much satisfaction, that part of your letter on the rise, progress and policy, of the federalists. It is, in my opinion, a just exposition. I am free to declare, had I commanded the military department where the Hartford convention met, if it had been the last act of my life, I should have punished the three principal leaders of the party. I am certain an independent court-martial would have condemned them, under the second section of the act establishing rules and regulations for the government of the army of the United States.

On the subject of fortifications, or works of defence on the coasts and frontiers, an arrangement has lately been made, by the president, with which I wish you to be well acquainted. You have, heretofore, I presume, been apprised, that general Bernard, of the French corps of engineers, under the recommendation of general Lafayette, and many others of great distinction, in France, had offered his services to the United States, and that the president had been authorized, by a resolution of congress, to accept them, confining his rank to the grade of the chief of our corps.

Present Mrs. J. and myself respectfully to your lady, and accept for yourself our best wishes, and believe me to be your most obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON. The Hon. James Monroe.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Monroe, dated Washington, March 1, 1817 to gen. Jackson.

Dear Sir:—I wrote you a short letter lately, by general Bernard, and intended to have written you another, but had not time; indeed, so constantly have I been engaged, in highly important business, that I have not had a moment for my friends.

In the course of last summer, the president offered the department of war to Mr. Clay, who then declined it. Since it was known that the suffrages of my fellow citizens had decided in my favor, I reserved to him the offer, which he has again declined. My mind was immediately fixed on you, though I doubted whether I ought to wish to draw you from the command of the army to the south, where in case of any emergency, no one could supply your place.

I shall take a person for the department of state from the eastward, and Mr. Adams' claims by long services in our diplomatic concerns, appealing to entitle him to the preference, supported by his acknowledged abilities and integrity, his nomination will go to the senate. Mr. Crawford, it is expected, will remain in the treasury. After all that has been said, I have thought that I should put the administration more on national ground, by taking the secretary of state from the eastward, than from this quarter, or the south or west.

With great respect, and sincere regard, Yours, JAMES MONROE.

Nashville, March 18, 1817.

Dear Sir:—I had the pleasure this day of receiving your letter of the 1st inst. That by gen. Bernard I have not received. I learn, by this day's mail, that he has reached Knoxville, and will be on in a few days.

My friend judge Campbell was instructed and fully authorized to make the communication to you that he did, and, I hope, gave you fully my reasons for my determination and wishes on that subject.

I have no hesitation in saying you have made the best selection to fill the department of state that could be made. Mr. Adams, in the hour of difficulty, will be an able helpmate, and I am convinced his appointment will afford general satisfaction.

No person stands higher in my estimation than He is a well tried patriot, and, if he accepts, will, with a virtuous zeal, discharge the duties of the office as far as his abilities will enable him. I cannot disguise to you my opinion on this occasion: my anxious solicitude for your public and private welfare requires of me candor on all occasions, and I am compelled to say to you, that the requirements of this worthy man are not competent to the discharge of the duties of this department. I, therefore, hope he may not accept the appointment.

I am aware of the difficulties that surround you in the selection of your cabinet. But the plan you have adopted, of making all considerations yield to the general well, will bring you to retirement with the salutations and applause of all the virtuous, wise, and good; and, should you be properly seconded by the congress of the United States, you will be enabled to place the union in a state of security and prosperity that cannot be shaken by the convulsions of Europe.

Accept assurances of my best wishes, and believe me to be, respectfully, your most obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON. James Monroe President of the U. States.

The Committee of Investigation met yesterday, pursuant to adjournment—present all the Members except Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, and Mr. Owen, of Alabama—the former of whom is gone to Europe, and the latter home. No business was transacted except to adopt a general plan of proceeding in the investigation.

A letter from Hartford, (N. C.) states that the caterpillars in that district are making the most dreadful ravages among the wheat and Indian corn.

