

Extract of a letter from...

ed May...

'The whole of the back...

Accounts to the 11th st...

Indian W...

MILLEDGE...

The following letter from...

CRICK A...

I have received two...

[The U. S. troops stat...

More about th...

NASHVILLE,

APRIL 1...

We learn from a sourc...

Letter from a gentlem...

A few days past, M...

ALEX...

Capt M. Knight, of the...

MAR...

By the most respect...

Table with financial data: Do. to 1815, 5,865,000; Post office to Jan. 1815, 1,460,000; Do. to 1816, 1,548,000; Assessed Taxes to Jan. 1815, 6,214,000; Do. do. to 1816, 6,017,000; Property tax to Jan. 1815, 14,265,000; Do. to 1816, 14,382,000; Land tax to Jan. 1815, 1,079,000; Do. to 1816, 1,100,000.

East-India News.

From a file of Calcutta papers, received at the office of the Freeman's Journal.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

We lament to state, that lieut. Robert Mayson, of the Bombay Marine, who was wounded with lieut. Boyce, on board the Nautilus, in the action with the American cruiser, departed this life on Sunday last.

Letters from Almorah, dated the 24th of last month, announce the expected movements of the troops in that city, which are to cross the Gogra, and invade the province of Dotee.

The latest advices from the Terratec, mention the march of the army from Ammowah on the 23d and 24th ult. in the direction of Parsa. This force commanded by col. Kelly, of the 24th foot, which exceeds 6,500 men.

Sir David Ochterlony was on his way to assume the command, & the battering train had moved from Dinapoor. An envoy from the Rajah of Nepaul is with col. Bradshaw near Ammowah, and it is generally believed that submission will be made to the British government.

By letters from Keitha, dated the 25th ult. we learn that the field force assembled at that station was composed of the following corps—

- CAVALRY. 5th and 6th regiments. 4 Risallahs of Irregulars. INFANTRY. 1st Battalion. 10th Regiment. 1st do. 23d do. 1st do. 26th do. 1st do. 28th do. 2d and 3d Grenadier Battalions. with 3 1/2 pounders, 2 5/8 inch mortars, 2 small howitzers, and 5 brig. of 6 pounders with the Park.

THE UKHBARS.

Runjeet Singh, has again approached the confines of Kashmir. We now hear of his advance to Rujouree, from the Rajah of which place he has extorted a heavy contribution. The ex-king of Kabool, hoping to retrieve his fallen fortunes, has assembled a force of 5000 infantry, and is negotiating with the leading men of Kashmir, whose standards he will probably join.

In the Jypoor territories, the same system continues which has so long distressed that fertile country, and spread desolation thro' the land. The chiefs commanding the forces of Amcer Khan, range about with little opposition, and levy contributions wherever they go. Lal Singh who commands the main body of the infantry, has taken Rungurgh, permitting the garrison to march out with arms and baggage. The dissensions at the court of Jypoor, and the weakness of the prince, assist the designs of the oppressors, and no attempt is made to expel them. Two of the present administration are occupied in plauditing the family of the late minister, Mistr Sheo Naryn.

SEAMPORE.

Conformably to stipulations in the recent pacific arrangements in Europe, relative to the Danish possessions in India, the settlement of Serampore, which for some years past has been under British authority, is formally made over to the agents of the Danish government. The agent was carried into effect on Friday last, under ceremonies suited to the occasion. They who recollect the flourishing state of Serampore, and the neighbouring settlements of Chandernagore and Chinsurah, under the ancient regime, & the reverse to which they had been subject by the domination of French tyranny in Europe, will cordially rejoice at the prospect now opened of the speedy restoration of these establishments to their former prosperity.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) April 1.

Extract of a letter from Curracoa, dated the 24th ult. to a gentleman here. 'We are anxiously waiting for the result of Bolivar's expedition, knowing it to have sailed, it is very true that Margritta, Barcelona, and Cumana are now entirely free of Spaniards; Laguaira is also in a state of anarchy; this information was known by sure and true messengers. The Spaniards are so poor in soldiers that they have been obliged to arm the negro slaves, to repel the attacks of Bolivar; what a poor resource!'

of the books of the treasury; col. Monroe himself, it is understood, is still a delinquent on these books, to a very considerable amount. One fact in this respect will speak more than a volume. The late Consul of the United States at Algiers, returning home, and still having an unsettled account of some thousands of dollars, was nevertheless appointed accountant of the war department. The debt which he owes to the nation is a guarantee of his obedience to the government in the settlement of any account, in any way that may induce an accession of influence to a favourite candidate.

These are some of the reasons which induced 54 republican representatives of the people to oppose the nomination of Colonel Monroe in caucus. They supported Mr. Crawford because they knew him to be independent, virtuous, and able. Had it not been for the discouraging delicacy of that respectable gentleman, and his more immediate friends, he would, beyond all question, have been nominated for the presidency. It is with regret we announce our belief that the gentleman will not consent to be looked upon as a candidate of what we conceive to be a majority of the republicans.

This candid exposition of motive is confidently submitted to the people. Supreme arbiters if they choose, it is for them to decide whether the conduct of those opposed to Col. Monroe has been instigated by unworthy motives, or guided by sound, honourable and constitutional principles; it is for them to determine whether they will elect as their chief magistrate a person recommended only by the casting vote of the Virginia delegation, after having in that state enjoyed that high office twenty four out of twenty eight years, against whom fifty four republican delegates, representing two millions of people, after deliberate investigation and personal observation on the spot, have such great and insurmountable objections.—A man recommended by the casting vote of eleven Virginians, who refused to go into caucus until made certain of success, and then only, with the express declaration that they would SUPPORT THEIR FAVOURITE CANDIDATE IN OPPOSITION, IF THERE SHOULD BE A MAJORITY AGAINST HIM.—A man whose nomination was opposed not only by several representatives of high respectability, who from principle did not go into caucus, but the elevated and high minded MAcon, whose virtue and talents are an ornament to his country, and who with propriety is ranked throughout the nation as one of the fathers of the republican party. It rests with the people to decide, whether a system of executive favouritism & patronage, subversive of the fundamental and wholesome principles of republican liberty, shall be prolonged; or whether by inducing a new man into office, not trammelled and shackled by the retainers of the court, abuses shall be reformed, prodigality, arotised, the constitution brought back to its original principles of purity, disaffection quieted, and the existence of the great republican party perpetuated.

FOREIGN.

Finances of Great Britain.

The following statistical facts are copied from the London Monthly Magazine, for March, 1816. They are taken from official papers, and are very interesting.

Great Britain—Supply for 1816.

Table with financial data: Army, 49,300,000; Commissariat, 690,000; Barracks, 258,000; Extraordinaries, 2,000,000; Navy, 1,120,000,000; Ordinance, 7,000,000; Miscellaneous, 2,600,000; India Debt, 2,500,000.

Table with financial data: Re-payment to bank, 1,500,000; Exchequer bill interest, 2,000,000; Sinking fund on Exchequer bills, 260,000; Debentures, 900,000.

Table with financial data: Irish proportion, 2,910,354; To which is to be added the interest & charges of the National Debt, 2,264,876,646.

Ways and Means.

Table with financial data: Surplus grants, 3,000,000; Surplus consolidated fund, 2,500,000; Lands and Malt, 3,000,000; Customs and excise war taxes, 6,000,000; Property tax, 6,000,000; Lottery, 200,000; Bank allowance, 6,000,000.

Statement of Taxes.

Table with financial data: Customs to 6th Jan. 1815, produced, 4,104,877,000; Do. to 1816, 4,105,900,000; Stamps to Jan. 1815, 5,598,000.

and she resolved at least to fill the second niche. Accordingly the late John Dawson, a relative of Col. Monroe, and intimately in the confidence of the administration, before the bearing of the census was fairly understood, proposed in congress 37,000 as the ratio of each representative. This would have thrown Pennsylvania, by one member of congress behind Virginia. Smille penetrated his design, and united the Pennsylvania delegation in favour of 35,000, which prevailed. This raised that state to an equal rank with Virginia. The files of the Intelligencer will amply verify these particulars. It is remarkable too, that the policy of Virginia has led her to shower the patronage and offices of government on refractory states. Her most faithful friends she most neglects. Secure in the obedience of the south, they experience but little of the blushing honours of office. The great and important state of North Carolina is an example of most marked and persevering neglect. Not an important officer of administration, a foreign minister,* or any other officer of importance, has been selected from that state since the adoption of the constitution. The reason is obvious. She can be otherwise governed: and why waste honors and emoluments on a state sufficiently acquiescent in the views of the succession, when discontented and restless states call with a turbulent voice, for office and patronage.

So many efforts all tending to the same result, cannot have been the effect of accident. They incontestably establish, on the part of a few leading men in Virginia, a systematic design of perpetually governing the country, not upon the sound and general principles of republicanism, but by taking the advantage of the generous bias, and unsuspecting passions of the republican party, by official management, the venality of the press, and governmental patronage. On the second point of the objection, namely, the particular qualifications of Col. Monroe for the Presidency, the considerations against him were not less cogent and weighty. His best friends allow him to be but of moderate capacity, and slow of comprehension. This, it is notorious, gives to those around him an undue influence over his intellectual determinations, and leads him, in a throng of business, to commit the most important affairs of state to incompetent hands. Urbanity is not denied him, but that, by rendering him more open to the artifices of imposture. A man of this cast will always keep talent at a distance, and surround himself by compliant mediocrity, and hypocritical dullness.

The slowness of comprehension, and want of penetration and decision of Col. Monroe, have been conspicuous throughout his whole political life. In France, he mistook his instructions, and committed great blunders or wilful errors; and was recalled by General Washington. In England, also he misconstrued his instructions or rather perversely acted contrary to them, and signed a treaty with such mortifying conditions annexed, that Mr. Jefferson indignantly sent it back without consulting the Senate;—He was recalled in disgrace. Thus disclaimed in his diplomatic career by federal and republican administrations, candour must allow that he has no title to rank with the first characters in America. But thus ordinarily gifted, Col. Monroe has furnished unequivocal evidence that his lust for power is insatiable.

Returning from England at a time when he knew he was not the choice of the republican party, for the presidency, he coalesced with the federalists of Virginia, in opposition to Mr. Madison. Why should that gentleman escape censure on this score? The executive mantle is too thin to conceal the deformity. To promote his ambitious views, he forced into public notice his private correspondence with Mr. Jefferson, and never ceased his hostility to Mr. Madison until he was assured of being brought into the department of state. If the executive has the power to nominate as his successor a man who notoriously incompetent, has committed the greatest political errors, & outraged the will of the republican party, it is evident that election is a farce and the voice of the people an unmeaning sound!

Besides these weighty objections to Col. Monroe, on these main points, there are others of a very serious nature.—Power has continued so long in the same hands, that in many instances the incumbents of office appear to be losing sight of the fundamental principles of republican government.

A system of official management, and speculation on the disbursements of office appears to be gaining ground, that threatens to subvert the wholesome provisions of the constitution. Ideas of economy are no longer in fashion at Washington; banking and funding systems, which give rise to inequities stock jobbing, the art of governing by presidential patronage, entangling intercommunications with Europe, are alone in vogue. Such a state of things seem loudly to demand a change in the executive office; and this change can never be effected so long as the office is transmitted from one to the other in regular succession. Large balances, of unsettled accounts remain unadjusted on

* Gen. Davie was, indeed, on a special mission, for a short time.

should belong to the chief Magistrate of this country, strength of mind, knowledge of character, decision, literary, legal and philosophical attainments, and enlarged views of national policy, there is no comparison between him and Mr. Clinton.

This perseverance and bitterness of proscription was less pardonable, as Mr. Clinton was the most zealous in revolutionizing N. York to republican principles—and from the year 1799, when this revolution (which secured the election of Mr. Jefferson) was first effected, until 1812, the era of his denunciation, was the pride, the stay and support, the life and soul of the republican party in that important state. That gentleman is, in all his principles of government, strictly and sternly a republican—as the elder Clinton was wont to say of him, he was born a republican. His great error was interfering with the regular succession at an unfortunate period—even the Burrites cannot accuse him of opposing the war. But it never will be a reason why Virginia persecution should slacken, that the object of it is in all respects a suitable character for Chief Magistrate of the country—on the contrary, the furnace will glow with a heat more intense—the arrow will be dipped in a more fatal venom.

Sixthly, Every distinguished republican in other states, who might justly aspire to the presidential chair, having, in this manner, been thrown in the back ground, nothing remained but to popularize Col. Monroe—and that was effected as if it were by enchantment. His former hostility to Mr. Madison was forgiven—a conciliatory dinner was provided in the neighbourhood of Mr. Jefferson's residence, at which were present Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, and Col. Monroe, and there the plan was laid.—Col. M. as a preliminary step, was elected Governor of Virginia, was hurried thence into the office of Secretary of State—and from that moment every measure in peace and in war, on the part of the Executive, has pointed towards his elevation to the Chief Magistracy. The press, which alas! is venal, was at his disposal, by the patronage bestowed in printing the United States' laws. The newspapers under his controul have been constantly teeming with the grossest panegyric—and the people, who know not the man, take their impressions only from the publick prints. Even the National Intelligencer, which is well known to be a subservient organ of the Executive, has been filled with adulation, at which a mind of the least delicacy, must sicken with disgust.—The hired applauders at the theatre afford not an instance of more disgusting venality.

It is thus, that in the name of republicanism, a few leading men in Virginia, have outrageously violated republican principles. They have, with extraordinary art, made use of the zeal, the honest prejudices and devotion of the republican party to further the purposes of a selfish ambition, and accomplish the degradation of every other state in the union. Having thus by various artifices cut off from the will of the people the eminent characters of other states, they tauntingly exclaim, Who is so popular as our candidate? This is worse than scorn; it is cruel mockery.

Seventhly, It is not necessary to dwell upon the circumstance of Mr. Jefferson's having to the flood tide of republicanism, enforced an alteration in the constitution. It was unfortunate that the republicans were precipitated into that measure. They now find the evil of it. Instead of the question being left at large between two of our best citizens, by the mode of designation now in practice, an individual is enabled to intrigue directly for the office.

Eighthly, To these various causes of legitimate opposition to the Virginian policy, there is a point to be added, that in some sort, touches the honour of the republican party. In the gloomy times of the late contest, when the city of Washington had been burnt and the war wore a menacing aspect on different points of the frontier when, Mr. Dallas, had officially proclaimed the nation a bankrupt, and Virginia found herself unable to sustain the incumbent weight of domestic odium, and foreign hostilities, colonel Monroe commissioned two of his friends to declare to the republicans of congress that he abdicated his pretensions to the presidency, and would lend his influence to the support of a candidate from any state. But no sooner did the horridon begin to clear up, and the victory at New-Orleans give an earnest of the speedy return of peace, than he recalled his abdication; and the same friends, honourably indignant, as it is understood, at this proceeding, were instructed to explain, and state that colonel Monroe's intentions did not correspond with his words. For the truth of this statement, the curious enquirer may appeal to Gen. J. G. Jackson, or to Gen. Desha.

Ninthly, But it is not the north and east alone, over which the policy of Virginia has predominated. The minor offices have indeed been bestowed in that quarter, while Pennsylvania has been studiously neglected, and only escaped the abasement intended her, by the energy of the late John Smilie. The third census placed New-York, in point of population, at the head of the Union. It was with grief Virginia saw herself removed by natural causes, from that high eminence