

FROM THE FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

I did not intend to have addressed you concerning the notable contract entered into between J. G. Swift on the part of the war department of the United States, and Elijah Mix of New York, until the period should have arrived for my communicating with you on the subject of public contracts generally, but so much has lately been said about this particular contract, I have concluded, at once, to give you my opinion and views of it—particularly as they take a somewhat different range from those which I see expressed in the newspapers and in the debates on the subject in congress. If I am not correct in these opinions and views—it will be because the constitution, and the laws made under it, are not considered as of binding force, but have become obsolete and dead.

The facts in this case are these: 1. J. G. Swift, on the part of the war department, (and who was chief engineer of that department, though in the present agreement he does say in what capacity he acted) made an agreement with Elijah Mix of New York, dated 25th July, 1818, for the delivery of one hundred and fifty thousand perches of stone at "Old Point Comfort," and at the "Rip Rap shoals in Hampton Roads, Virginia, for the sum or price of three dollars a perch for every perch of stone delivered at the above mentioned places."

2. It further appears, that this contract was not made pursuant to law, for it is admitted on all sides, that no public contract whatever was given, that such a contract would be made, "by previously advertising for proposals respecting the same."

3. It further appears, that this contract was not only secretly made, and therefore, illegality made, but the price allowed was just double, what the same service could have been performed for, as stated in the remarks of Mr. Stuart, one of the members in the house of representatives; and consequently, the nation sustains a loss by this illegal contract, of \$225,000.

4. The contract was made without any security being taken for its specific performance; although it appears, from information derived from the New York delegation in congress, that the contractor, Mix, was not, at the time, worth one hundred dollars.

5. It further appears, that Mr. Vandevanter, chief clerk in the office of Mr. Calhoun, secretary at war, was a party concerned in this contract, though not as he says, originally so; but that he afterwards became so. Indeed it would, as it might be supposed, look too barefaced for Mr. Vandevanter to acknowledge himself as original partner in this contract, in law; and this contract, seeing that he, Mr. Vandevanter is the only witness to its execution by J. G. Swift and Elijah Mix, while all the other contracts made in that year (1818) by Mr. Swift, in behalf of the war department have two subscribing witnesses to their execution; for confirmation of this, see executive state papers, 2d session, 13th congress, vol. 3. As to the execution and apologetic for the war department, that this bid of Mix for the stone was the lowest one that was made for the performance of the service, they are, under the circumstances of the case, ridiculous and absurd in the extreme; and the attempt to palm them upon the people as good and sufficient, is really an insult offered to their understandings. He must, to be sure, be the veriest bungler imaginable in trick and contrivance, who would not resort to something of this sort, of getting other bidders, if it were only for the sake of keeping up appearances; and we do know that there are men always to be found who would feel no scruples of conscience in lending their names in a matter of this kind, because it costs them nothing; always bearing in mind, as such men do, that one good turn deserves another. But why was the bid of Mix, in this case, and some others, which I shall hereafter advert to, and totally set at naught? Let him whose constitutional duty it is to take care that he be "faithfully executed" answer this question. Too much already has in my judgment, been said in this case, by your representatives about Mr. Vandevanter and Mr. Mix. It is not to obscure individuals like these, that you are to look for redress in a case of this important importance. The law has not been broken by them, but by the president and his secretary of war. If you want proof of this, attend to the following plain and explicit provision in the act of congress of the 3d of March, 1819, vol. 9, page 262, sec. 3.

"All purchases and contracts for supplies or services, which are, or may according to law be made by or under the direction of either the secretary of treasury, the secretary of war, or the secretary of the navy, shall be made either by open purchase, or by previously advertising for proposals respecting the same." In respect to this contract with Mr. Mix, it is not even alleged, that any public notice whatever had been given, that proposals would be received for the delivery of stone at the places designated.

Mr. Cocke, a member from Tennessee, and chairman of the committee appointed some time ago to examine into this subject, expressly states, that public notice of the intention to make such a contract was not given. Hence I say, and every unprejudiced man must also say, the contract in question was made in secret, and consequently, in direct violation of the law of the land. The secretary of war has, it seems given his sanction to the act, and the president has approved the conduct of the secretary of war. The president of the United States, then, ought, according to my notion of republican government, to be held responsible for all the evil consequences growing out of this and similar abuses, where he knows them to exist (as in this case) and does not apply the constitutional corrective.

To say otherwise would be at once to place the chief magistrate of this country beyond the control of the people, and thereby to reduce them to the very sort of men to whom sometimes do in fact that the "King can do no wrong."

A Native of Virginia.

This circumstance goes to explain the reason why this gentleman a few years ago was returned as a public defaulter. A considerable sum of money was, "advanced" to Mr. Mix, on account of foreign intercourse." But this is all the information the executive chose to give to the people about it. There are the very sort of men to whom, and are, moreover, such right good patriots, that it would be deemed quite anti-republican to refuse them little favours of this kind. Our rulers never forget in matters of this kind, the old rule, that one good deserves another.

A MIXED AFFAIR.

We beg our readers to peruse the following article from the New York Evening Post. It discloses as finished a piece of roguery as we ever heard of, and the editor pledges himself to prove it.

"Facts.—We happen to know something about this Mr. Mix, and something so important, too, that we cannot (consistent with our sense of duty) withhold it from the public on this occasion. Mr. Butler has said that there were suspicious appearances about the contract with Mix; and Mr. Cambreling said "he did not think the government ought to have made a contract with Mix." Whether these gentlemen were justified in their expressions respecting this man, let the following incontrovertible facts now decide. These facts are given me by the most respectable witnesses, and I here pledge myself for the legal proof of them whenever a direct denial shall render that necessary and proper.

In the year 1811, Elijah Mix negotiated a promissory note for, say, between three and four thousand dollars, with Hones and Town's endorsement to Samuel Stillwell, under an understanding that Stillwell should not put it in circulation in the market without first consulting Mix of his intention; but Stillwell wishing to purchase some goods of Hones and Town asked them if it would be convenient to take in part payment their own endorsement? With marks of surprise, they denied that there was any such endorsement in existence. Stillwell was positive, and returned to get the note to exhibit to them, meeting Mix at the door, he told him of the negotiable note, and that he was forgetting their endorsement—adding, that he was going back to satisfy them. Mix heard him in silence, took the alarm, consulted a friend, and immediately left the state. It was then discovered that he effected the forgery by the following ingenious artifice:

Some time before, having to pay Hones and Town a sum of money, he wrote a receipt for them to sign near the top of the leaf in his receipt book, in such a manner, as to enable him to cut off their signatures from the receipt and leave them attached to the blank page below, and then, by turning the paper back for rent, returned the signatures on one side into an indorsement on the other; and then, by writing a note and signing it himself, payable to Hones & Town, indorsed by Hones and Town, appeared as indorsers for the same sum. This he did, and immediately became possessed, with more than a conjurer's adroitness, of the indorsement of Hones and Town, for upwards of \$3000. For this piece of dexterity, the grand jury of New York, at the subsequent sessions, saw fit to find an indictment for forgery against Mr. Mix, which he took good care to never reach him; and never will he become somewhat better acquainted with the man with whom the agent of the government has, since the above transaction, made a contract, by the nonfulfillment of which, strange as it may appear, he has transferred to his pocket, out of the pockets of the people, the trifling sum of two hundred and twenty five thousand dollars, and has retired to spend the money with leisure and dignity, at Georgetown, where, as we have been told, he has been living in a style of splendor that vies with that of the most opulent men in the place.

New-York, May 1.

The Mobile Commercial Register, of the 8th inst. received yesterday by the brig Fenwick, contains the following article.

Com. Adv.
Mobile, April 8.

By an arrival this morning from Port Rogers (formerly called Key West) on the coast of Florida, we learn that on the 21st of March, that the Island was taken possession of in due form, in the name of the United States, by Captain Perry, of the U. S. State schooner "Shark." We understand that the island is 15 miles long, by 2 broad, containing extensive salt ponds, capable of making three to four hundred bushels of salt, and is an eligible situation for supplying vessels with provisions. The harbor is said to be equal to any in the Gulf of Mexico, both for safety and depth of water. The settlement has been lately formed by a company of emigrating gentlemen from this city. The following extract of a letter furnishes some of the particulars of the ceremony of taking possession.

Fort Rogers, Thompson Island, March 27.

We have been present at the taking possession of this Island, in the name of the United States. This step was taken in consequence of a letter from Mr. S. to head quarters, and Captain Perry, who received orders to take possession of the island, in favour of Mr. Warner, the American agent at Havana, arrived in the Shark. Pursuant to orders, they landed on the 25th, and planted the American standard, under a salute from that vessel.

Charlemagne, it is said, was entombed in a sitting posture, with a crown on his head, and a sceptre in his hand. The notions of some readers in our own days, seem to be equally fantastical, as a proof of which, may be produced an article in an English paper, in which it is stated, that the late Dr. Barry, of Willingford, was buried in his gown and bands, with his hair powdered, a nose-gay in one hand, and a book in the other.

Naples, March 8, 1822.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.

Mount Vesuvius, which has been for several months in a state of total inaction, on Friday, the 22d February, showed signs of renewed vigour; on the following night, it was in a very great activity, and on Sunday night, (the 24th Feb.) the volcano exhibited a very grand eruption. A broad stream of lava descended the cone, and seemed to turn off in an angle, and run down the mountain towards Resina and Portici; the flames above the crater were all contained; an unremitting discharge of fiery masses, which were thrown up in the air to a great height, issued from the mouth, and the groans of the mountain were heard in Naples, like distant thunder. About ten o'clock on that evening the view from the city was particularly striking—the wide river of fire ran on in majestic slowness; innumerable pale torches were seen coasting its sides, on which some bold and daring persons seemed every now and then to be riding; the flames were reflected across the bay, and threw a strong glare on the buildings and on the faces of thousands of spectators, who had gathered on the Molo, Santa Lucia, and other open places, to gaze at the magnificent conflagration.

On Monday (25th Feb.) the eruption was much less considerable; in the evening, the

Princes of Parma, the King's wife, ascended to the summit of St. Salvatore.

On Tuesday (26th) a d-rumbling noise were heard in Naples, at very short intervals during all the day; the quantity of smoke which issued from the volcano was so great that the sun was quite discoloured; its reflex was of a murky tint, and the atmosphere was heavily clouded. Religious processions were made in the little town at the foot of the mountain, which have so often suffered from their dangerous neighbour. Towards evening, as appearances promised a good night's work, we set off from Naples to view the operations nearer; the road to Resina was covered with people going and returning, like a fair, when we reached the spot where stragglers are, on common occasions surrounded by guides, and asses and mules, to conduct them up the mountain, we found that no animals were to be procured, and it was with difficulty we could get a stupid old man for a cicerone, who rendered us no other service than carrying a torch. The ascent was thronged with people, some pushing on eagerly to the objects of their curiosity, and others returning and discussing what they had seen; far below San Salvatore we saw the stream of fire rolling along a wide hollow, and approaching the path by which we were going up; it was then, however, at a considerable distance, its course was very slow. On reaching the hermitage we refreshed ourselves as well as the crowd there assembled; but shortly thereafter the lava chiefly formed by the eruption of January, 1821, we reached the foot of the cone just where the stream was descending; we found it about thirty feet wide; it was not liquid lava, but composed of ashes, ignited stones, and old masses of volcanic ejected; swept away in its course and heated again; these

lumps rolled over each other, producing a creaking noise; some of them were of very great size, and the whole stream, though descending a steep cone, moved but slowly. Beyond this principal stream, midway up the cone, was an opening, whence very large stones and other burning matter were continually thrust out; this mouth led a scattered stream, beyond which was another narrow stream, proceeding, (like the principal one) from the crater; they both united with the main body in the deep hollow below, and rolled on towards the road which leads from Resina up to the hermitage. The quantity of spectators standing by the sides of this burning river was astonishing; we, with a great many of the more adventurous, determined to ascend the cone, we therefore passed a little to the left of the great stream, and began to scramble over the deep loose cinders and ashes, which covered the plain, in a zig-zag manner, and under it at all times a most fatiguing climb.

A little path or track formerly existed, in which the guides had laid masses of lava to facilitate the mounting, but it was just in that line that the present erupt on descended, and we were in consequence obliged to go up over the sand and cinders, in which we were continually slipping. After a few steps lost one on an average, and a half a breathing-toll of an hour and a half, we found ourselves with a few others, on the edge of the grand crater; hence the coup d'oeil was terrifically sublime; the flames rushed out of the mouth and threw themselves in the air in a broad body to the elevation of at least a hundred feet, whilst many of the fiery stones flew up twice that height, and fell back into the mouth with a loud report, and a shower of sparks impelled by a fresh impulse, like the blast of a gun; in the descent some of the stones and lumps of cinder returned into the mouth, but the greater part fell outside of the flames like the jets of a fountain. While we were standing on the exposed side of the crater, very intent in observation, all of a sudden the volcano gave a tremendous roar; it was like the crash of a long line of artillery, and the heat of the air, as though a discharge of stones as we had never before seen, at the same moment the wind which was very high, gave an irregular gust, which directed a good part of the stones towards where we were posted; our situation was for a minute or two very perilous, but there was no shelter near, and we stood still, looking at the descending shower which fell around us; we however, happily sustained no hurt, and some ashes dashed in our eyes, which we rubbed near us. Two or three gentlemen who were ascending the cone after us, were not quite so fortunate, for many of the stones falling outside of the ridge, rolled down the side with great velocity, loosening and carrying with them lumps of cold lava, &c. some of which struck those persons on the legs with great violence, and nearly precipitated one of them headlong to the foot of the cone. After the shower we had seen enough, and turned to go down; the descent is as easy as the ascent is difficult; the cinders and ashes slide away beneath the feet; nothing is necessary but to step out (the quicker the better) to keep one's equilibrium and to avoid the fixed & large stones and pieces of lava—we were not more than ten minutes in reaching the point whence it had taken us an hour and a half to ascend. In coming down we were struck with the strange appearance of the torches of companies ascending and descending; they formed a pale wavering line from Resina to the hermitage, and thence to the cone they were scattered about in thick and fantastic groups. On reaching the hermitage we found it so crowded that we could not enter; the large flat around was covered like a crowded fair by people of all nations and of all ranks. From the beautiful and accomplished Countess of Fiquelmont, wife of the Austrian Ambassador, to the Austrian serjeant and his wife who had come to see that blazing mountain; numbers of people had come from the towns and villages below with bread and wine, and fruit and aqua-vie, all of which articles seemed in very great demand. The motley scene was lit by the silvery moon, and the towering flames at the summit of the volcano; we took some slight refreshment, and repaired homewards in the midst of gay groups as ever returned from scenes of festivity and joy. When we got lower down, we found that the lava had approached very near to the road, and had already seized upon a fine vineyard, which was blazing very brilliantly. After our retreat, we learned that the lava traversed the road. On Wednesday, the 27th, the eruption was in a great measure tranquilized; still, however, crowds of people continued going up the mountain, and an Austrian officer, who had come from Capua to see it, was unfortunately killed on the ridge of the cone, by a large stone striking him on his head. On Thursday scarcely anything but smoke issued from the crater, and it has continued in this peaceful state ever since.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, May 9.

The Senate of the United States have refused to confirm the nomination, by the President, of Col. Towson and Col. Gadsden, to their respective appointments.

The votes in that body stood for confirming 17, against it 25.

FIRES.

Thirty Houses were consumed by fire in Norfolk, on the night of the 30th ult.

In Baltimore on Friday morning last, 14 or 15 buildings, were reduced to ashes by the same devouring element.

NEW MILITARY POST.

The Buffalo Journal of the 23d ultimo, says, "we learn that the War Department has determined to establish a military post at the Sault St. Mary's between Lakes Huron and Superior—It is to be occupied by a detachment of 500 of the 2d regiment, now at Sacket's Harbour.

CUMBERLAND ROAD.

One of the most important incidents on Saturday last, was the rejection, by the president, of the bill to authorize the erection of toll-gates on the Cumberland road.

The reason assigned by the President for this veto, is, that Congress do not possess the power, under the constitution to pass such a law. It is tho't the bill will not be re-passed.

MASONIC.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman residing at Washington City, to his friend in Pittsburg.

You doubtless have seen, sometime since, a notice in the National Intelligencer, calling a meeting of Masons in the Senate Chamber; as you may probably not know the object, or the proceedings of the meeting thus called; I will state them—it was to obtain the sense of those Masons now in our city, from different parts of the Union, on the propriety of establishing a GENERAL GRAND LODGE, a considerable number attended, among whom were some of the most distinguished men in the country, and after some discussion, they unanimously agreed that it was expedient and necessary to proceed to the formation of a General Grand Lodge, and for this purpose appointed a committee of eleven to open a correspondence with the several Grand Lodges throughout the Union, and to recommend to them the appointment of delegates, to meet in this city in February next, to consider the subject, and if three fourths of those present should agree to the formation of such a lodge, to empower them to proceed to the formation of a constitution, which is to be submitted to the approval of the State Grand Lodges. Mr. Baldwin from your city is one of the committee.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated March 2d, to a gentleman in Boston.

You will see by the paper I send you, that there has been some disturbance in this city for two or three nights past; but as little is said with regard to the cause of this commotion, it is necessary that I should give you some account of it.

There is a large number of catholic missionaries employed by government to preach in the different arrondissements of this city, and throughout the country, in order to reclaim such as have embraced infidelity, and bring back to the bosom of the church, those who have wandered, and to restore that church to the state of purity, in which it was before the revolution. From the nature of their employment, in the manner in which they are paid, you might well expect that they would have not only zeal to build up the kingdom of their Lord, but also to support that of the Bourbons. According to what we find them singing in the churches, in a very lively air,

"Vive France—Vive le Roi.
"Toujours en Fance le Bourbons et la foi"
At other times,

"Vive le Roi,
"Vive la croix," &c.

With regard to the design of government in employing these men, and the effect likely to be produced on the minds of the people, as it respects genuine religion, I shall make no remark, except that there have been several lost sheep brought back, on the shoulders of these good shepherds, into the catholic fold, and so safely housed, that they daily load their mortal bodies with roast beef, fowls, pates de Strasbourg, &c. all well diluted with the heat of old Burgundy and Champagne. There are also others, who do not think that faith in Jesus Christ and in the Bourbons, are inseparably connected. Many of these, and if I mistake not, the greater part of them, are such as profess to be "bon Catholics."

Last Thursday evening, the missionaries assembled at the church of Notre Dame des Victoires, in order to preach and sing; but, instead of finding an attentive audience, they found themselves so much hindered, that they could not proceed. Presently a crowd was collected around the church, and much noise succeeded. The strong arm of military power was thought necessary, three or four hundred gens d'armes were called out, who succeeded in preventing the missionaries from proceeding further into the street. Some of the most respectable members of the congregation were General Demarey, and M. de Corcelles, members of the Chamber of Deputies.

Friday evening, the crowd collected again; the streets near the church were filled with gens d'armes, the shops all closed, and none but women permitted to enter the church.

Third of March.—Last night, the missionaries rested from their labours, and all was peaceful.

I suppose they will preach again to night, and I expect more difficulty.

What will be the issue of this, I do not venture to predict; I leave you to make your own reflections. I will only add, that lately two applications have been made to government for permission to form bible societies, and have been refused."—Gazette.

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In the report, made to pay the money at it became due, under and settle his accounts quarterly by the law of the State. But this is not the case; he has not been required to do so; he has actually lived in the President's house, and ate at the table of his lady. Thus, you have exhibited to you, the disgusting spectacle of a public defaulter, (and having better come such without the appearance of excuse or apology) being kept in a kind of inmate by the chief magistrate of the nation! I apprehend this defalcation is trifling, compared to another from the same individual, some of his predecessors, arising from the sale of his property to the U. S. States, the sale of his office of Washington. The amount of these sales must be immensely large—though I do not recollect to have seen an account of any money having been paid into the treasury, arising from that source. It shall be my especial care to investigate that matter also, and to inform you of the result.

A Native of Virginia.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

INDEPENDENT NATIONS OF SOUTH-AMERICA.

MEXICO.

Including the kingdom of New-Mexico and the province of Guatimala, extends from the Pacific Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico, and to Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico on the east.

The population of Mexico alone, exclusive of New-Mexico and Guatimala, was estimated by Humboldt in 1808, at 5,500,000. Since the beginning of their contest with Spain, the inhabitants of those Provinces have taken a census, which may be considered tolerably accurate. They report the number to be, in

Mexico, 5,400,000
Guatimala, 1,800,000
New-Mexico, 800,000

Total, 8,000,000

The city of Mexico, the capital, contains, according to Humboldt, 137,000 inhabitants. The independence of the Mexican Empire was declared on the 24th Aug 1821.

The Republic of Colombia consists of the Provinces of Venezuela and New-Grenada; and probably includes also the neighbouring provinces of Guiana, and Maracaybo. It so, it extends from the Spanish Main on the north to Buenos Ayres and Peru; and from Dutch Guiana on the east, to the Pacific Ocean; and contains about 3,000,000 inhabitants. Its principal city is Santa Fe de Bogota, containing a population of 40,000.

It will be recollected that the provinces of Venezuela and New Grenada separately declared their independence; and since the year 1805, have maintained a bloody contest with the King of Spain, than any of the other provinces. On the 16th Dec. 1819, they united themselves under one government, on the model of that of the United States, and assumed the name of the "Republic of Colombia."

Buenos Ayres, beginning at the 28th degree of south latitude, extends nearly 1600 miles to the north, where it is bounded by the unknown regions of Amazonia and Motto Grosso, and from the Atlantic on the east, about 1000 miles, to Chili on the west. Its population is estimated by Humboldt at 1,400,000. The city of Buenos Ayres is supposed to contain about 60,000 inhabitants, and Monte Video about 30,000. The Vice-Royalty of Buenos Ayres declared its independence in 1816; but though it encountered no opposition from the government of Spain, it has been distracted by civil wars, particularly by the Banda Oriental, the eastern shore of the La Plata; and by the contest with the neighbouring provinces. It is said now to enjoy entire tranquillity.

Peru is perhaps the least known of all the Spanish provinces. It is more than 1000 miles in length, from New Grenada to Chili, and stretches westward from Buenos Ayres to the Pacific Ocean. The Patriots have estimated its population at 1,700,000. Its principal city, was founded by Pizarro, and now contains about 50,000 inhabitants; of whom 17,000 are Spaniards, 9,000 negroes, 3,000 Indians; and the rest mixed race, the descendants of Spaniards and Indians.

Peru was liberated from the power of the Spaniards last summer, by an army from Buenos Ayres and Chili, under the command of Gen. San Martin. On the capture of Lima, on the 21st June, 1821, they proclaimed their independence. The largest sum which appears to be in the hands of any one of the late commissioner's friends, amounts to 2,837 dollars 92 cents. This sum appears to be due from one Solomon Dyer, who is called "Superintendent of the Marble Quarry," and who, it is supposed, merely drew the money to pay the hands employed there. The committee add, "it now appears that there is not, at this time, any money on hand to defray the expenses on continuing the work on the centre building of the capitol. What proportion of the debt due from the individuals named in the list annexed B herewith submitted, or of the balance due from the estate of the late commissioner, will be eventually recovered, the committee have not the means of judging."

A few brief remarks on this affair, shall close the present communication. A serious prevarication, pretty generally, that the greatest extent of the public losses, through the defalcations of individuals, takes place at a considerable distance from the seat of the general government. This is a very great mistake. The reverse of this is the truth. That greater dilapidations are occasioned through the negligence (or any thing else which you may please to call it) of those stationed there for the purpose of guarding your interests, I have no doubt, and the fact will be unquestionably proved by any examinations which shall be made by impartial, capable committee of investigation on these matters. In the case of Mr. Lang, the commissioner of the public buildings, due to the consideration, what are the facts. All his disbursements of the public money were made at the seat of government, connected with one object only,—namely, the building, rebuilding, or repairs of the public buildings. For this service, he has paid him a regular salary of \$2000 per year, like the other salaries, quarterly. He gave, it is believed, 250000 for the discharge of his duty,—because Congress did not suppose it could be necessary to take security from a man who had money to draw the money which might be wanted, with one hand, out of the treasury, and pay it away to the workmen with the other. He was not authorized to make a disbursement of the public money—all that he had

PROGRESS.

We understand that the President of the United States, has been informed by the Secretary of War, that the number of troops in the service of the United States, has increased in the month of April, 1822, by 16,000 men. This increase is the result of the arrival of the 1st of April, 1822, of the 1st of May, 1822, and the 1st of June, 1822. The number of troops in the service of the United States, has increased in the month of April, 1822, by 16,000 men. This increase is the result of the arrival of the 1st of April, 1822, of the 1st of May, 1822, and the 1st of June, 1822.

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