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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1867.

IN COUNCIL, March 20, 1867. ORDERED, That the act, entitled, An act to prevent free negroes from selling any corn, wheat or tobacco, without having a licence for that purpose from a justice of the peace, and to prevent the evil practice arising from negroes keeping dogs, and to prohibit them from carrying guns or offensive weapons; be published once in each week, until the first day of May next, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Republican Advocate, at Fredericktown, the Maryland Herald, at Hagers-Town, and Republican Star, at Easton.

By order, NINIAN PINNEY, Clerk of the council.

An ACT to prevent free negroes from selling any corn, wheat or tobacco, without having a licence for that purpose from a justice of the peace. WHEREAS great inconvenience is felt in this State in consequence of free negroes receiving licenses for corn, wheat and tobacco, from slaves, and selling the same as the production of their own labour; therefore,

Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first of May next, no free negro shall sell any corn, wheat or tobacco, unless, at the time of his or her so selling the said article or articles, he or she shall be possessed of a certificate, under the hand and seal of a justice of the peace of said county, that he or she is a peaceable and orderly person, and of good character, which certificate shall be of force for one year, and no longer.

And be it enacted, That if any free negro shall act contrary to the provisions of this act, the person so offending shall incur the penalty of five dollars for every such offence, one half to the informer, the other half to be applied to the use of the county, and to be recovered as other fines and forfeitures, before a justice of the peace in the county where such offence shall be committed.

And be it enacted, That any person who shall purchase or receive from any free negro any corn, wheat or tobacco, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall forfeit and pay, for every offence, the sum of ten dollars, one half to the informer, the other half to be applied to the use of the county in which such offence was committed, and to be recovered and applied in the same manner as other fines and forfeitures are by this law directed to be recovered and applied.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of every justice of the peace, sheriff and constable, to give information of every violation of this act that shall come to his knowledge.

An ACT to restrain the evil practices arising from negroes keeping dogs, and to prohibit them from carrying guns or offensive weapons.

BE it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That after the first day of May next, it shall not be lawful for any negro or mulatto within the State to keep any dog, bitch or gun except he be a free negro or mulatto, and in that case he may be permitted to keep one dog, provided such free negro or mulatto shall obtain a licence from a justice of the peace for that purpose, and that the said licence shall be in force for one year, and no longer; and if any dog or bitch owned by any negro, not possessed of such licence, shall be seen going at large, it shall and may be lawful for any person to kill the same, and in case of any kill: initiated therefor, the person or persons killing the said dog or bitch may plead the general issue, and give this act in evidence.

And be it enacted, That after the said first day of May next, it shall not be lawful for any free negro or mulatto to go at large with any gun, or other offensive weapon; and in case any free negro or mulatto shall be seen going at large, carrying a gun or other offensive weapon he shall be liable to be carried before any magistrate, in virtue of a warrant to be issued by any justice of the peace, directed of a constable of the county, and on conviction of having violated the provisions of this section of the act, such offender shall thereupon forfeit, to the use of the informant, such gun, or other offensive weapon, which shall thus have been found in his or her possession, and be subject to the costs which shall have accrued in such prosecution; provided that nothing in this act shall extend to prevent any free negro or mulatto from carrying a gun, or other offensive weapon who shall, at the time of his carrying the same, have a certificate from a justice of the peace, that he is an orderly and peaceable person, which certificate shall be in force for one year from the date thereof, and no longer.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the constable of every hundred to report once a month, and officer if information be given him of tumultuous meetings of mulattoes, negroes or slaves, to all suspected places within his hundred, and if he shall find any mulatto or negro kept as a slave, at any such meeting, it shall be the duty of the constable forthwith to carry such mulatto or negro, to the justice of the peace, before some magistrate of the county, who shall thereupon commit such person to the common goal, unless he or she shall enter into a recognizance, with such security as said justice shall require, for his or her good behavior, and also to appear before the next county court, to answer for such offence in such manner as is prescribed by law for the trial of crimes and misdemeanors within this State, and if such person shall be found guilty of violating any of the provisions of this act, he shall be fined, or imprisoned, for such offence, at the discretion of the court; and if such constable shall find at any such meeting as aforesaid, any slave besides those belonging to the owner of such place, not having permission in writing from his owner or overseer, it shall be lawful for the constable, and he is hereby authorized and required, to whip every such slave, at his discretion, not exceeding thirty-nine lashes.

And be it enacted, That before any constable shall be entitled to receive the allowance granted by the third section of the act, aforesaid, he shall present the same to the justice of the peace, who shall produce a certificate from at least two respectable citizens of his hundred, of his industry and fidelity in the discharge of his duty under this act, and the act aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That in lieu of two hundred pounds of tobacco, allowed by the act aforesaid, as a reward for servants and slaves, who have been taken up on such recognizance, shall have and receive five dollars.

By Virtue of a Decree

OF the Honorable the Court of Chancery will be sold on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of May next, the sale to commence at 11 o'clock precisely, if fair, if not, the next fair day, (Sunday excepted) at the same hour and place:—All those valuable Tracts of LAND lying on each side of the Turnpike-Road leading from Baltimore to Frederick-Town, and about three miles from the city of Baltimore, late the property of Wm. Rusk. The said lands are known by the names of part of a tract called "Athol," one other part of a tract called "Murray's Addition;" part of a tract called "Trueman's Range;" part of a tract called "Hector's Fancy;" part of a tract called "Bought Wit;" part of a tract called "Addition to Bought Wit;" part of a tract called "Addition to Trueman's Range;" part of a tract called "White Ground," or "White Hall;" and also part of a tract called "Marden's Choice," containing altogether above nine hundred acres, which said lands will be laid off into lots of from 10 to 50 acres each, a plat whereof may be seen at the office of the subscribers previous to the sale. The Property will be sold on the following terms:—the fourth part of the purchase money to be paid on the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, and the residue within 1, 2, & 3 years with interest from the sale;—the purchaser to give bond with approved security for the payment of purchase money. The above lands are well timbered, and the soil of a very superior quality, and for salubrity of air and prospect, the situation is inferior to none; and the vicinity of this property to the rising and flourishing city of Baltimore, and the great advantages it presents will no doubt merit and attract attention. The decree under which these lands are sold will be read at the time and place of sale.

The above property will be sold at the house of David L. Rusk, on the premises. S. MOALE, S. CHASE, jun. Trustees. March 4. 2awts

By Virtue of a Decree

OF the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, on MONDAY, the twenty-fifth day of April next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the following valuable property, situate on Fell's-Point, in the city of Baltimore, late the property of Mr. James Fishwick, deceased, to wit:

All that parcel of GROUND situated on Fell's-Point, which is contained within the following courses: beginning at the corner of Lot number one hundred and seventy-nine, being the corner of Allisfanna-street & Ann-street, and running & binding on Allisfanna-street one hundred feet, & running parallel to Ann-street thirty feet, then running parallel to Allisfanna-street one hundred feet, then running and bounding on and with Ann-street thirty feet, to the beginning—together, with the valuable buildings and improvements thereon. Also, all that parcel of GROUND, beginning for the same at the end of one hundred feet from the south-west intersection of Allisfanna-street and Ann-street, on Allisfanna-street and running with Allisfanna-street, west thirty feet, thence running south parallel with Ann-street one hundred and twenty feet, then parallel with Allisfanna-street, east thirty feet, then with a straight line parallel with Ann-street to the beginning—together, with the buildings and improvements thereon being. Also, all the estate, legal and equitable of the said James Fishwick, in and to all that parcel of ground, beginning for the same at the distance of thirty feet south from the intersection of Allisfanna-street and Ann-street, and running thence west one hundred and fifteen feet, parallel with Allisfanna-street, thence south ninety feet parallel with Ann-street, thence east one hundred and fifteen feet, parallel with Allisfanna-street to Ann-street, thence bounding on Ann-street to the beginning. The above property will be laid off into convenient lots, and a plat thereof exhibited at the time of sale.

The terms of the sale of the above property are, that the purchaser shall give bonds to the trustee with security, to be approved of by him for the payment of one half the purchase money thereof, with interest thereon, within nine months, and the residue of the said purchase money, with interest thereon, within fifteen months from the said day of sale. S. MOALE. March 4.

NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of the said JAMES FISHWICK, are hereby notified to produce them, with vouchers of the truth thereof annexed, to the Chancellor, in the Chancery office, within six months from the said day of sale.

S. MOALE. March 4. 2awts

PRINTERS' INK.

For sale at No. 2, Calvert-street, 2,000 lbs. of PRINTERS' INK, Equal in quality to any imported or manu factured in the United States. 160 kegs Black Paint; 100 do. Spanish Brown; 20 cwt. Yellow Ochre; 20 do. Lamp-black; 20 gallons Coach Varnish; 40 do. Japan do.; 30 do. Copal do.; 50 bottles white do.; 60 pots of Brunswick Black, and 120 lbs. Quick Silver.

Curriers' Polishers, And a quantity of silvered stripes for glass cases, Rosin, Turpentine Spirits, Ship Varnish, Chalk, Whiting—and a Patent Stove with copper pipe, guards and pans, complete for a ship of 300 tons.

The whole or any article, will be sold very low, for cash or good paper, by JOHN MELWEE.

Gentlemen having Ores, or the resemblance of Ores on their estates, may have them assayed at a trifling expence. January 5 d2t. W&S,

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE article of partnership between the subscribers, trading under the firm of WALTER & CO. having expired on the 28th day of February last, the same is hereby dissolved by mutual consent: All those indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to John Walter; and those having claims against the concern will please present them to him for payment, who is authorized to settle up the business of said partnership. CORNELIUS FERREE, JOHN WALTER. March 4.

N. B. The LUMBER BUSINESS will be continued by the subscriber, at the head of the Basin, on Light-street extended, being a few minutes walk south of Mr. Calhoun's Tobacco Inspection Warehouse, where he wishes to inform his friends and the public he is at present about moving to, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their favors. JOHN WALTER. March 20. 2046

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PETERSBURG, (Russia) January 6. General Beningsen extols the courage of our gallant soldiers, and mentions that major general Kosen, with the Cuirassier regiment of the Imperial body-guard, and two squadrons of Cargopol dragoons, charged a detachment of the enemy, consisting of 3000 infantry, which were upon the point of cutting off major general Baggovout, and notwithstanding the galling fire of the enemy's artillery, they were cut to pieces to a man. The most enthusiastic joy prevails here in consequence of the late victory of the Russians. They have in Poland abundant supplies of every kind. The only thing wanting is money. A liberal subscription has been set on foot by the Russian nobility, and two millions of rubles have been already raised. The war is universally and cordially approved of. The British merchants here subscribed 15,000. The emperor was much affected by this mark of liberality, and expressed his satisfaction in the most flattering terms.

NEW YORK, March 21.

Continuation of foreign news. The eastern mail of this day enables us to present to our readers several interesting articles, received by the Packet at Boston. The extracts from debates in the British parliament, will be found particularly interesting to the American reader. The following summary is copied from the Boston Gazette.

In our foreign department French and Russian accounts of war operations will be found, of an interesting and contradictory nature. We have endeavored to give a full view of certain disputative points; and the reader will use his intelligence to decide between them. The negotiations between Sweden and France, respecting Swedish Pomerania, (although a partial convention for its evacuation by the French had been agreed to, and in part complied with) remained unsettled; and by the late accounts, January 12, Morier had again taken possession of Anklam, and the country was treated in the most hostile manner. A report had arisen, from a Lintz article of January 9, that Bonaparte had actually employed the mediation of Austria to bring about a separate peace between Prussia and France. This article also stated as the most recent intelligence than ever, were on the eve of being formed between France and Austria, and which it is said, cannot but contribute, in a more powerful manner, to the re-establishment of a Continental Peace.

A commercial treaty was upon the tapis between Great Britain and Russia, by which the produce of the British colonies, notwithstanding all the vengeful efforts of Bonaparte, it was said would have an extensive and ready market. A report, which was not little credited, had been received in London, from Holland, stating that a negotiation was about being opened between Russia and France.

Letters from Holland, received in London February 10, stated, that in consequence of the alarming height to which the inundation in the Hessian territories had reached, the whole of the regular force in that country had been ordered to march immediately. Hessa had been put under martial law; and general Michau was to take the command for its reduction. That object accomplished, it was supposed that the Dutch forces would proceed to Poland, whither every disposable man in France or any of its dependencies was to be hurried.

The Danish press has been put under French control! Several Danish journals having given statements of successes obtained by the Russians in Poland, the French envoy at Copenhagen complained to the Danish government on the occasion; and the king, in consequence, renewed his mandate of the 4th of October, 1799, which declares, that any of his subjects publishing, any statement, remark, or hint, injurious to the interests or wishes of any of the belligerent powers, in any journal within his dominions, such journal shall be suppressed, and the writer punished. The British and Russian ministers had inflamed, in memorials, that all accounts favourable to Russia and her allies, shall receive the same unrestrained publicity in Denmark, as the French bulletins; or the latter as well as the former shall be interdicted. Private letters add, that the editors of papers, though possessed of authentic accounts unfavourable to the French, dared not publish them: though they have published that in the affair of the 26th December, the French were successful. The king of Denmark was said to be dangerously ill.

Our ministers in London had received dispatches from Mr. Armstrong, stating that he had official assurances that American vessels, coming direct from America, or returning from England to the United States, would not be molested by French cruisers, &c.

Several deputations from the Hanse Towns had waited upon Bonaparte, to obtain some remission of the decree of 21st November, respecting the trade with England; he had uniformly treated them with contempt, and declared in great passion, his determination not to give up any point that would harrahs the British trade. The period for the abolition of the Slave Trade was agreed upon in the British house of Lords 6th February. The time limited is 1st January, 1808.

On the evening of the 12th January, a vessel lying in Rappenburg Canal, near Leyden, (Germany) having on board 10,000 lbs. gun powder, blew up; several hundreds of people lost their lives, and chief part of the buildings in the city were thrown down.

Published in the American of yesterday.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 23. Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability in Constantinople (Crete) dated March 4, 1867.

"Yesterday col. Aaron Burr passed here, conducted (as a prisoner of the U. S.) by a guard of ten men." This information is corroborated by a letter received from a gentleman who resides at Fort Stoddard, who writes that Mr. Burr passed through that place about ten days previous to the date of the above letter.

National militia.—We are favored with a copy of the message of the president to congress enclosing a statement of the militia of the United States, according to the latest returns received by the departments of war. Of this statement we intended to give an abstract for the information of our readers; but on examination find it to be extremely imperfect, as scarcely to enable one to form any estimate of the relative strength of the respective States and territories. From two of the States, Maryland and Delaware, no returns have ever been received—From South Carolina, none since 1855—from Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and the district of Columbia, none since 1854—from Vermont, New York, and Tennessee, none since 1853. Where this extraordinary deficiency of data lies we do not certainly know—but presume it will rest with the adjutant general. Let it be the fault of whom it may,

it ought to be correct. Were a detachment of the militia to be called for, by what data could it now be appraised among the several States? Trenton True American.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1867.

A friend put into our hands a few days since "Cobbett's Weekly Political Register" for January 3, 1867. The writings of a man so notorious as Cobbett, will excite at all times, and particularly in America, more than common attention. Under this impression we offer the following extract to our readers—

From Cobbett's Weekly Political Register.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

AMERICAN STATES.—What had been reported to have been said in parliament, upon our dispute with the American States, was noticed in the preceding Number, Volume X. page 207. Since that, some remarks, upon the subject, have appeared in the newspapers, particularly in the paper called the COURIER. —But, before I speak particularly upon the subject of these remarks, it seems necessary to notice an occurrence of considerable importance, which has recently taken place in the country, to which these remarks relate; which occurrence is no less than an accusation of treason, preferred, by one of the Attorneys General of the United States, against Mr. Aaron Burr, who, as the public will recollect, was lately Vice President of that country. From the accounts which have reached this country, it would appear that Burr, who is a man of great ambition and of talents and courage equal thereto, had formed a scheme, which scheme he was actually preparing to put in practice, for separating the Western from the Eastern part of that immense country called the United States, and to erect a kingly government in the Western part, of which he himself intended to be king.

In this project, viewing it with a mere philosophical eye, I see nothing more objectionable, than the novel circumstance of there being a king of the name of Aaron; for, it is impossible for any man to make me believe, that the Western States will remain, or can remain, for ten years, at the utmost, members of the Confederation. Separated from the inhabited part of the Eastern States (or, speaking more properly, perhaps, the Atlantic States) by an almost impassable wilderness of more than four hundred miles across; having their outlet to the sea by a channel no where communicating with the Atlantic States; pursuing the same sort of traffic as the Atlantic States, and driving a trade to the same markets; under these circumstances, the Western States must necessarily be rivals of the Atlantic States, and the two sets of States must feel, with respect to each other, as rivals for gain generally feel. And, to check the effects of this feeling, there is wanting in America that attachment to country, which sometimes operates so powerfully in other parts of the world, and which has its foundation in circumstances of which a native American has no practical idea. —Mr. Burr may fail; but, I am not the man to say, that he will fail; and, if he does some other man will not: at any rate, the separation must take place, and when it does take place, it will afford me if that which is now called the Federal Government should long remain in existence.—The remarks, above alluded to, in the Courier, are as follow: that news having been received from Charleston, that some English goods had been seized, in virtue of the non-importation act, a deputation of American merchants waited, the other day, upon Lord Grenville to know how they should act, who told them, that the restraints, whatever they might be, would not be of long duration; whence the Courier concludes, that our ministers have given up the point. Whereupon, just as if the fact was notorious, the sagacious editor thus gravely proceeds: "We" (for they always speak in the style royal) "do not desire war with America, but we as little desire to see that system of concession to America continued, which has been adopted since the new ministers came into power. What right has America to expect concessions from us? Have we received any peculiar favor at her hands? Concessions must be as injurious to our commerce as to our national character. But, we confess, we are not without our apprehensions; the ministers having shown themselves as incompetent to conduct a negotiation, as to carry on war with vigor and decision." —The modesty of this last remark, coming from a partizan of the Pitts, must strike every one! What opportunities have the ministers had to carry on war with vigor and decision? The Pitts carried it on with vigor and decision, indeed, the year before! Who could the ministers get at to make war upon; except the Tories in Ireland, upon whom, indeed, the Pitts would have made vigorous war long ago? The novelty of this writer's remarks, with regard to concessions, must amuse every one who read the Register of the 20th of December; but, to the truth, which he did me the honor to borrow from me, he has added matter of his own of a directly contrary description. The present ministers have made no concessions to the American States; and none, I hope, they will make. The concessions were all made by the Pitts and the Addingtons, while these latter were under the absolute control of the former. It was they who gave up, in the meanest manner, the point so solemnly settled by the treaty of 1793. That concession not only drew from us about three millions in taxes, as will appear from the accounts laid before parliament, but it encouraged the Americans to demand further and still more dangerous concessions now. Had it not been for those concessions, the concessions now demanded by the enlightened and public-spirited editor of the Courier never would have been dreamed of on either side of the Atlantic.—This wise man talks about injury to our commerce from the concessions, which, in the tone of the ignorant speech attributed to Mr. Perceval, he affects to dread; but, supposing the concessions to take place, they would not at all injure our commerce, which consists of buying and selling goods. It is our fleets that they would injure; our naval power; our means of injuring our enemy; and, of course, our means of defending ourselves; all which might be reduced to nothing, and our commerce be still as flourishing as ever.—As to the practicability, however, of injuring even this commerce by the means of a non-importation act in America, the intelligence which I have received, and which comes down to date as the 21st of December, fully warrants all that I before said upon the subject, and the sum total of which was, that, to carry such an act into execution, and to adhere to it for any length of time, was impossible. It is said, that some English goods here, in virtue of the act, been laid at Charleston, Bay, at Philadelphia and New-York, if my

intelligence be correct, there was no interruption at all to importation; and, so little did any one expect that the act would be enforced, that very few importers had thought it prudent to order any additional supply in consequence of it.

That the act may be partially executed; that a blustering appearance of resolution may be exhibited for some weeks, or for some months, is possible; but, that it should be continued in force, or that it should be, at all, in any part, obeyed, as a law ought to be obeyed, is, I again assert, impossible. It was a hally edict of vanity and ignorance. A sort of trick to try us. And, in the minds of some few persons, amongst whom we may number the President, perhaps, it proceeded from philosophical notions, very good in themselves, but for the heading upon which the Americans are much too far gone in a contempt for every thing not tending to the accumulation of riches.—It was upon the ground of opinions like these, I hope, that Lord Grenville gave the answer subscribed to him; that he told the American merchants, that the restraints could not be of long duration; and not upon the ground of concessions that he had made, or was about to make; for, if he made such concessions as are affected to be apprehended by the speech ascribed to Mr. Perceval, then, indeed, will be worthy of every epithet descriptive of baseness and apostacy in their most odious character and degree.—I do not, however, believe, that he will go so far as to concede a trifling point as to a particular vessel or two, seized upon peculiar circumstances, and where the seizures may even appear to militate against the conceding regulations of the Pitts and Addingtons, I, for my part, should have no objection; but, to give up our right, or, in the least, to relax in the assertion and exercise of our right, to search neutral vessels, and therein to seize the property of our enemies, however covered, and wherever coming from, would sink my Lord Grenville ten million of fathoms below even Pitt himself.—In the possession of this right; not in the mere formal claim and recognition of it, but in the substantial possession of it; in the unrelaxed exercise of it towards all nations, without exception; it is in this that consists our maritime superiority. Without this right that superiority could not exist for two years; and that is a fact well known to our implacable and well-contrived enemy. Concession to the American States must, and would be followed by similar concessions to other powers; and, I must confess, that, if such concessions were made, I should regard the complete overthrow of the present government of this country as certain.—This being my opinion, I feel as anxious, I trust, and a little more so, upon the subject, than the author of the speech ascribed to Mr. Perceval, who, if he were well to examine his heart, would, I am afraid, find little else than a love of place and of self at the bottom of it; but, I cannot say, that I partake much in his apprehensions, especially when I find them founded upon what the ministers have done in the way of conceding to America, alluding to what was no concession at all, but a measure of great advantage to both countries, without creating the possibility of producing in time an injury to either, though the contrary was asserted in a speech of the Master of the Rolls which, under the guise of legal gravity, exhibited more ignorance in statement and more faultiness in reasoning, than any speech that I remember ever to have read.

The days of prophecy are gone. Thomas Paine predicted more than twelve years ago, that in seven years from the period of his writing there would not be a crowned head in Europe; and how has the assertion been verified! Mr. Cobbett as dogmatically asserts, that "the Western States will not remain for ten years members of the Confederation." His reasoning in support of this declaration is vague and unfounded, and is deduced from the history of other countries and other species of governments. It ought to be remembered, that there is one peculiarity in the government of this country, which tends more to equalize benefits than any system that has ever been devised; this is, the distinct operations of the state and general governments—the former being admirably adapted to the regulation of the local concerns of the inhabitants of each state, thereby carrying legislation home to almost every man's door; whilst the national government, consisting of a congregation of talents and information from every quarter of the Union, is ready to provide for the general welfare, and to secure all those advantages which the most energetic monarchy could insure. So sensible are the Western People of the excellency of the federative system, that they are always ready to fly to arms for the public defence whenever they are called upon by the constituted authorities. The discomfiture of Burr is a powerful circumstance in contradiction of Mr. Cobbett. Instead of abetting disunion, the citizens were every where prompt to oppose it—and instead of being deficient in "attachment to country," no greater evidence of their attachment and love of country can be required than the readiness with which the militia have always turned out to oppose Spanish aggression. The "impassable wilderness" of which Mr. Cobbett speaks, affords (though perhaps he is ignorant of the fact) at present good accommodations for travellers, whilst towns are rapidly forming in every part of that extensive section of country. Can it be supposed, that a people who prosper so much under the existing form of government will wish to change it, or to withdraw from its superintending care? Besides, what greater advantages can they have than they at present enjoy? The navigation of the Mississippi is secured to them—they have a free outlet to the ocean—and let them "drive a trade" to what markets they please, what more can they require than the privilege of an honorable competition?

It is curious to observe what a similarity of ideas on this subject exists, on both sides of the Atlantic. Americans I, hear the language of Mr. Cobbett. He avers, that you have not virtue sufficient to carry the non-importation law into effect—that you cannot do without British manufactures—that sooner than relinquish trade with Britain, you would abandon your dearest rights: In one word, that "you are too soft" to go in a contempt for every thing not tending to the accumulation of riches; to stand up for your commercial privileges! Is this so! No! But such, likewise, was the language and arguments of certain men in Congress when the non-importation act was first proposed. Mr. Cobbett,