

Further extracts from Mr. MADISON'S  
Speech, delivered in the House of Re-  
presentatives in the year 1794.  
(Continued.)

He dwelt particularly on the dependence  
of British manufacturers on the market of  
the United States. He referred to a paper  
in Anderson's history of commerce,  
which states the amount of British manu-  
factures at 51,310,000 sterling, and  
the number of souls employed in, and  
supported by them, at 5,250,000. Sup-  
porting the U. S. to consume two and a half  
millions of British manufactures, which  
is a moderate estimate, the loss of their  
market would deprive of subsistence 250,  
000 souls. Add 50,000 who depend for  
employment on our raw materials, there are  
300,000 souls, who live by our custom.  
Let them be driven to poverty & des-  
pair by acts of their own government, and  
what would be the consequence? Most  
probably an acquisition of so many useful  
citizens to the U. S. which form the natu-  
ral asylum against the distresses of Europe.  
But whether they should remain in dis-  
content and wretchedness in their own  
country, or seek their fortunes in another,  
the evil would be felt by the British gov-  
ernment as equally great, and be avoided  
with equal caution.

It might be regarded, he observed, as a  
general rule, that where one nation con-  
sumed the necessaries of life produced by  
another, the consuming nation was depen-  
dent on the producing one. On the other  
hand, where the consumption consisted  
of superfluities, the producing na-  
tion was dependent on the consuming one.  
The U. S. were in the fortunate situation  
of enjoying both these advantages over  
Great Britain. They supply a part of her de-  
mands with the necessaries of life. They  
consume superfluities which give bread  
to her people in another part. Great Brit-  
ain therefore is under a double depen-  
dence on the commerce of the U. States.  
She depends on them for what she her-  
self consumes; she depends on them for  
what they consume.

In proportion as a nation manufactures  
luxuries, must be its disadvantages in con-  
tests of every sort with its customers. The  
reason is obvious. What is luxury to the  
consumer is a necessary to the manu-  
facturer. By changing a fashion, or dis-  
appointing a fancy only, bread may be  
taken from the mouths of thousands,  
whose industry is devoted to the gratifi-  
cations of artificial wants.

He mentioned the case of a petition  
from a great body of buckle makers pre-  
sented a few years ago to the prince of  
Wales, complaining of the use of strings  
instead of buckles in the shoes, and sup-  
plicating his royal highness as giving the  
law to fashions, to save them from want  
and misery, by discontinuing the new one.  
It was not, he observed, the prince who  
petitioned the manufacturers to continue to  
make the buckles, but the manufacturers  
who petitioned their customer to buy them.

The relation was similar between the  
American customers and the British  
manufacturers. And if a law were to  
pass for putting a stop to the use of their  
superfluities, or a stop were otherwise to  
be put to it, it would quickly be seen  
from which the distress and supplications  
would flow.

Suppose Great Britain received from us  
alone the whole of the necessaries she  
consumes; and that our markets alone  
took off the luxuries with which she paid  
them. Here the dependence would be  
complex; and we might impose what-  
ever terms we please on the exchange.  
This to be sure is not absolutely the case;  
but in proportion as it is the case, her  
dependence is on us.

The West Indies however are an  
example of complete dependence. They  
cannot subsist without our food. They  
cannot flourish without our lumber, and  
the produce of their rum. On the other hand  
we depend on them for not a single ne-  
cessary, and can supply ourselves with  
their luxuries from other sources. Sugar  
is the only article about which there was  
ever a question, and he was authorised  
to say that there was not at the most,  
one sixth of our consumption supplied  
from the British Islands.

In time of war or famine the depen-  
dence of the West Indies is felt in all its  
energy. It is sometimes such as to ap-  
peal to our humanity as well as our in-  
terest for relief. At this moment, the  
governor of Jamaica is making pro-  
clamations of their distresses. If ever there-  
fore there was a case where one country  
could dictate to another the regulations  
of trade between them, it is the case of  
the U. S. and the British West Indies.  
And yet the gentleman from South Car-  
olina (Mr. Smith) had considered it as  
a favor, that we were allowed to send our  
provisions to British bottoms, and to these  
only to the West Indies. The favor  
reduced to plain language in the mouth  
of their planters, would run thus: We  
will agree to buy your provisions rather  
than starve; and let you have our rum,  
whenever you can sell us where else you

cannot. It is their interest to possess a con-  
veyance for it, this may be as little af-  
fected as possible by the contingencies and  
wars of other nations, and particularly of  
Great Britain, a nation which is so fre-  
quently at war, and which has so dispropor-  
tionate a share in our carrying trade.  
(To be Continued.)

From English Papers.  
LONDON, June 1.  
SPAIN, PORTUGAL, &c.  
The mails from Gibraltar to the 25th ult.  
have arrived. The contents of the Spanish pa-  
pers are important upon two points: the in-  
ipient dissatisfaction of the two courts of Spain  
and Lisbon—and the conduct of the Spanish  
Admiralty towards the American ships. Upon  
the first point, the Madrid Gazette contains a  
long official article, in which it inveighs against  
the unnatural conduct of Portugal, in encourag-  
ing the settlement of Heretics on the coast of  
Spain.

That unhappy extreme of the world, where  
the Catholic Faith has hitherto flourished pure  
and unalloyed. The English have now got foot-  
ing in South America. Henceforward the hap-  
piness of the Natives is gone. They must be-  
come pitiable under their new masters. Will  
Brazil remain a Portuguese colony, when Chili  
and Paraguay shall be under Spain? Will the  
treble and torturing Regency of Portugal com-  
mand respect to a nation who tramples on  
its neighbors in proportion to their weakness?  
No—Brazil will soon follow the fate of La  
Plata, and like other unfortunate nations, Por-  
tugal will become wife when she has reached  
the death of her folly. The national predomi-  
nance of England must be subdued or there will  
be no fate for nations. England, impeded by  
land, is a poor weak ally to Portugal, and she  
cannot see the tops of mountains which look down  
upon the Bay of Lisbon, and from which England  
at once sees and infests the world.

The letters and papers brought by the Prince  
of Wales's packet capt. Todd, in 12 days from  
Lisbon, have been delivered at the post office. It  
appears by their concurrent testimony, that the  
preparations on every part of the Spanish fron-  
tier have excited a very lively alarm in the Court  
of Lisbon; and that even means are already  
being taken to have a ready made extra-  
ordinary demand on that of London, according  
to have conceived great doubts as to the assist-  
ance given by the latter to the English Squadron in  
the Bay of Biscay. The Lisbon papers speak  
very indignantly of the conduct of the govern-  
ment of Spain. Over the demands, with a  
great reason, what Spain can leave to the  
arm of Portugal? Is it for the interest of France  
that Spain should be the ally of Portugal?  
It would rise to an equality, or a parity, with  
an equality with the French Empire? Or is it  
not rather the interest of France that she  
should be a vassal of Portugal, and exhaust  
her strength not only to render a portion of  
her territory to the stronger and richer neighbor?  
—The Prince of Peace will do well to con-  
sider this. The present season is very critical  
for the French Republic. It is in a moment  
when a single day would not repair.

The Admiral Duckworth is to be suc-  
ceeded, we hear, in his command in the Medi-  
terranean, by Admiral MALDEN.

ANECDOTE.  
Specimen of the marvellous.—The following  
anecdote of the magnanimity, conduct of an  
Irish Soldier, was related by General (then Mr.)  
Doyne, in the House of Commons, on his  
introduction of a Bill to improve the Establish-  
ment in Ireland for worn out Soldiers on a plan  
similar to Chelsea Hospital.

When Lord RAYBOLD was in South Carolina,  
he had to pass a night, of great importance  
through a country filled with the enemy. A  
Corporal of the 17th Dragoons, of known  
courage and intelligence, was selected to escort it.  
They did not proceed far, when they were  
surrounded by the Enemy's killed, and the Corporal  
wounded in his side, he snatched the Dragoon  
from the dying man, and ran on, till, from the  
loss of blood, he fell—when, fearing the dis-  
patch would be taken by the Enemy, he thrust  
it into the ground, and hid upon it.

He was found the next day by a British Pa-  
trole, with a benignant smile, of conscious virtue  
on his countenance, with life sufficient to point  
to the fatal repository of his secret. In reaching  
the wound was found the cause of his death,  
for the surgeon declared it was not in itself  
mortal, but rendered so by the irritation of the  
paper.

Thus fell the Patriot Soldier;  
"Cut off from Glory's race,  
"Which never mortal was more fond to  
run."  
"Unheard he fell!"

In rank a Corporal, he was in mind a Hero—  
his name OLAVEY—his country IRELAND—  
Down was his county—his Religion Catho-  
lic.

BOSTON, August 3.  
The British House of Commons consists of  
522 Members for England and Wales, 45 from  
Scotland, and 100 from Ireland.—Total 657  
The present Ministers calculate on having 437  
of these on their side; leaving 220 against  
them.

FROM HALIFAX.  
American Gentlemen, recently from Halifax,  
state, that the affair between the Leopard and  
Chesapeake is differently represented there,  
from what it has been in the United States.  
Admiral Berkeley has alleged in writing, that  
"His orders were not issued until every ap-  
plication to release the gunners and delinquents  
had been made by his Britannic Majesty's Min-  
ister, Consul, and officers, and had been refused  
by the government of the United States." He  
added, "that though the Captain of the Ameri-  
can frigate positively asserted, that our delin-  
quents composed a part of the crew, the officer  
emitted them slyly as such, and was one of  
his Lieutenants. The men were afterwards  
actually found on board the frigate." One of  
the killed on board the Chesapeake was said  
to be a warrant officer of the British ship Chi-  
chester, who had been lawfully from his duty.  
[The declaration of Commodore Berkeley, as  
stated above, we understand, has been official-  
ly received by the British Consul residing in this  
town.]

FROM MALTA, to June 8, 1857.  
We have conversed with a gentleman who  
left Malta the 8th June.—He confirms the ac-  
count that the English had been defeated in  
Egypt; and that a frigate and two sloops had  
been brought to Malta, with the bodies  
of two of the General's killed in the action.  
One of which he understood to have been that  
of Major-General Fothergill, the General's flag  
of the corps which was in Egypt, was also  
brought to Malta.

INTERNAL CONCERNS.  
In the event of a peace in Europe, or of a  
war with England, in either of which cases, the  
export of grain and provisions would be great-  
ly diminished; the farmers should turn their  
attention to enquire, in what way they can find  
another market or vent for their productions.  
The immense quantity of grain, contained in  
Britain, is making "malt liquor," may be con-  
sidered from the quality of beer, from abroad.

for General Frazer and Mauchere, and other  
officers of the British Army. The British loss was  
estimated at 2500 killed and wounded—more  
than half of the troops which landed. It  
is supposed the British were defeated by the Al-  
banians, mentioned in Gen. Frazer's letter, an-  
nouncing the capture of Alexandria, and which  
were stated to be on the march to relieve that  
city. An account of the death (by disease) of  
Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Louis, Bart was al-  
so received at Malta. This leaves the British  
Squadron in the Archipelago without an Admi-  
ral—Duckworth and Sir Sidney Smith having  
previously sailed for England, Louis was one  
of the best officers in the service. He was with  
Nelson at the battle of the Nile; and had been  
involved with several orders of knighthood.

NEW-YORK, August 6.  
Captain Abel, from Kingston, (Jam.) in-  
forms, that the British frigate Mediator had just  
arrived from La Vera Cruz, with one million  
dollars; and that the frigate Diana, Maitling,  
had arrived at Jamaica from England, and pro-  
ceeded for Vera Cruz, with the son of Sir Fran-  
cis Baring, on board.

It would seem that the Commissioners appoint-  
ed to superintend fortifying the port of New-  
York, have not thought proper to adopt any  
of the numerous plans that have been pre-  
ferred for their consideration; but are going on  
upon the old original plan of their own, and have  
actually commenced building and sinking blocks  
from Perkins' point on Governor's Island, to  
the edge of the channel. On this point we un-  
derstand is to be erected a strong fort which  
will mount 50 heavy guns and upwards.

August 7.  
Major Israel Smith, of Cayuga county, one of  
the persons indicted for treason by the Rich-  
mond grand jury, has been taken on a warrant  
from Judge Talmadge, and has arrived in Al-  
bany, in custody of the deputy marshal, on his  
way to Richmond. We are informed, and we  
mention the circumstance as honorable to Ma-  
jor Smith, that immediately on being informed  
that a bill had been found against him, he wrote  
to the President, and Mr. Hay, the attorney,  
informing them of his place of residence, and  
that he should personally attend the court at  
Richmond, on the day to which it stood ad-  
journed.

The common council have appointed a com-  
mittee to devise and report ways and means for  
the defence of the harbor. It is presumed a  
bill will be proposed.

In Common Council, 4th August, 1857.  
Resolved, That the committee appointed to  
consider with Col. Williams on behalf of the  
ward, on the subject of fortifying at the Nar-  
rows, be and are hereby directed to request his  
opinion whether the Narrows be the most eligi-  
ble place for a fortification; and that he report  
in addition to those already determined on by  
the United States for the protection of the city  
and harbor of New York, and in his judg-  
ment other positions are preferable, and request  
that he will report the same to this board with  
the delay as possible.

NORFOLK, August 3.  
Capt. Stewart, of the schooner Bellona, from  
Antigua, informs us, that just as he was about  
departing from that island intelligence of the  
affair of the Leopard and Chesapeake was re-  
ceived. The people of the island appeared much  
concerned upon the subject. Flour rose imme-  
diately one dollar and one half per barrel.

To the Editor of the Public Ledger.  
I have observed several publications in the  
Herald, and other printed matters, which in-  
jure my character, and I have deemed it only  
necessary to say, that I have seen them without  
confiding in them, and as a course of enquiry  
will thereby convene for the purpose of investi-  
gating the affair of the Chesapeake and Leopard,  
and through that channel the public may expect  
a correct knowledge of fact; therefore any pub-  
lication on my part would be useless and im-  
proper. Something more substantial than the  
mere declarations of the parties concerned, will  
be required.

Respectfully, I am, sir, your's, &c.  
JAMES BARRON.  
Near Hampton, August 3, 1857.

Sale by Auction.  
On WEDNESDAY,  
The 12th instant, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at  
the Coffee House wharf on Fell's Point, on  
terms which will then be made known,  
The handsome and fast sailing  
Brig DOLLY,  
Formerly belonging to govern-  
ment, mounting 14 double  
fortified sixes, her burthen 172 tons, was built in  
Philadelphia about 4 or 5 years since, her  
timbers are oak wood and mahogany, and is  
copied to the bends and has every accom-  
modation for a vessel of war, but may be sent  
out as a merchantman at a very small expence,  
being well found with all materials for that  
purpose. She is now at anchor a small dis-  
tance from the above wharf, and an inventory  
may be seen at the Coffee Houses in Town  
and Point, at Bryden's and Evans' Tavern's,  
and at the vendue office at the corner of Se-  
cond and Frederick streets.  
THOMAS CHASE, Auc'r.  
August 6

Sale by Auction,  
THIS DAY,  
The 10th inst. at 10 o'clock, at the auction room  
at the head of Gaystreet dock, will commence  
the sale of  
An extensive variety of Dry  
Goods,  
After which at 12 o'clock,  
39 hds. Muscovado Sugar, part of which  
is choice St. Croix,  
22 casks of clayed do.  
100 bags Green Coffee, without reserve,  
25 hds. of Molasses,  
32 chests of Hyson Tea, of excellent quali-  
ty,  
18 pipes of Brandy,  
8 ditto Holland Gin,  
25 boxes Soap,  
Teneriffe, Malaga and Port Wine, &c.  
R. LEMMON & CO. Auc'r's.  
Notice.  
THE subscriber, being about desisting his  
present business, will sell his STOCK, now  
on hand, on a reasonable credit, and rent the  
STORE to the purchaser of the Goods. The  
stock is a very good one for the Grocers Busi-  
ness. For further information apply at No. 7,  
Second street.  
JOHN D. ROSE  
August 8, 1857.

YESTERDAY,  
A boy of about 12 years of age was run over  
by a carriage in the crowd that had assembled to  
witness the march of a military corps to church  
to hear divine service. The boy's head was  
wounded in a shocking manner, and his life is  
considered in danger.

FOR THE AMERICAN.  
There appeared in the American on the 7th  
instant, some remarks under the title  
"Of Matters worthy of Consideration,"  
and signed "An Old Friend of '76."  
It is easy to discern throughout the pro-  
duction the language of Thomas Paine:  
And it is equally clear that Mr. Paine  
on this occasion, has not exhibited that  
depth of reflection and perspicacity which  
usually characterise the writings of that  
enlightened politician. He states that  
the phrase "within our waters" ought to  
be defined; and concludes, that "Con-  
gress ought and undoubtedly will" deter-  
mine what the extent of our waters is.  
In my opinion the phrase is already de-  
fined with as much precision as the nature  
of the case will admit. It is well known,  
that all the bays, rivers and other streams  
which are within the bounds of the land  
included in our territory, are "our wa-  
ters," and any act done on the "islands  
"within our waters;" so far there never  
has been and never can be any dispute.  
The only case where a difference of opin-  
ion can exist, as with regard to the juris-  
diction of a nation over the waters of the  
great seas without the land. This is a  
point which Congress has no right to  
settle, and certainly will not settle, by  
its own separate authority; because it is  
a case in which all nations are concerned,  
and in which all nations must agree in  
order to make any determination on the  
subject valid. If it were a matter to be  
decided at the discretion of the legislature

of each nation, there would be no equali-  
ty in this particular between nations; for  
one nation would usurp dominion over a  
greater portion of water than another  
nation, and as it is likely the most pow-  
erful would claim the greatest share, G.  
Britain might usurp half the Atlantic  
ocean. A law of nations can only decide  
the question of jurisdiction; the phrase  
"within our waters" wants no definition,  
for it is already defined by the limits of  
the land.

In his second "matter worthy of pub-  
lic consideration," Mr. Paine has been  
equally unfortunate, and confused. He  
says it is necessary "to determine what  
part of the public defence belongs to Con-  
gress, and what part to the states individu-  
ally." And he makes this distinction:  
"Ships and gun boats, belong consist-  
ently to the United States assembly. In  
Congress, because they can be moved  
to the protection of any of the States as  
circumstances may require."  
"Fortifications and batteries, belong  
to the States individually, because they  
CANNOT be moved, and are particularly  
for the benefit of the place where they  
are erected."

Had Mr. Paine turned to the Constitu-  
tion of the United States, he would there  
have found the business already settled.  
That instrument says, Art. 1, Sec. 8,  
"The Congress shall have power to pro-  
vide for the common defence and general  
welfare of the United States. To exer-  
cise exclusive legislation in all cases what-  
soever over territory purchased by the  
consent of the legislature of the state in  
which the same shall be, for the erection  
of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards,  
and other needful buildings." I think  
this sufficient to satisfy any man that Mr.  
Paine is in error; and he ought to have  
reflected whilst he was making his whim-  
sical distinction between ships and gun-  
boats on the one hand and fortifications  
and batteries on the other, that in provid-  
ing for the "common defence and gen-  
eral welfare," although fortifications and  
batteries are "particularly for the benefit  
of the place where they are erected,"  
they are generally advantageous to the na-  
tion at large; because the destruction of  
New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore,  
would be severely felt throughout the re-  
public. If a man's teeth are knocked out  
it is very apt to injure his digestion.

I agree that individual states may aid  
the general government with money for  
other means, to facilitate fortifications, and  
to render them more efficient for defence.  
But I hold it to be a virtual infraction of  
the constitution of the United States for  
any particular state to erect on its own  
authority, and to claim control over, any  
military works whatsoever. Such an as-  
sumption of power would be the first  
step towards a dissolution of the Union;  
for if one state fortified itself another  
state might fortify itself too; and  
finally those bulwarks which were intend-  
ed to keep out foreign foes, might in a  
critical moment be used for the purpose  
of usurping supremacy over neighbouring  
states, and the American Union at last  
turn out nothing but a Grecian league.

INTERNAL CONCERNS.  
In the event of a peace in Europe, or of a  
war with England, in either of which cases, the  
export of grain and provisions would be great-  
ly diminished; the farmers should turn their  
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The immense quantity of grain, contained in  
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