

yet there were, of Columbia's sons, those who felt her wrongs and fain would right them. The marine gave an instance of the renovated spirit of "76," and the god of Ocean by unequal fight, saw for the first time, the Cross of St. George in the talons of our EAGLE.—From a period so auspicious we date a series of success that will long live in history, and blaze in the escutcheon of individual valor and merit. The waters of the west gave with rich prizes, a proud triumph to the American arms; and the battle of "Beauty and Booty" won the veteran JACKSON favors that Talavera's heroes could never gain.—But it is here the spirit of that war was known—here indeed were its oppressions felt—a frontier country, this land echoed the savage yell, and the prairies of the Wabash spread a crimsoned sepulchre to the martyrs of Enterprise and Freedom! Spirit of their shades—and those too, who fell by the perils of the war, to gain its glories—Descend, and with our guardian Liberty, receive the rich libations of a country's loud applause, and thro' the remotest regions of the Universe proclaim, that—FOREVER, in the annals of Nations, AMERICA shall be enrolled INDEPENDENT—and with her name—immortal—shall be associated LIBERTY and its blessings.

Toasts.

1. The day we celebrate.
2. The United States—May they duly appreciate the government that secures to them their civil and religious liberty. [6 cheers.]
3. The President of the U. States. [3 cheers.]
4. The Heads of Department—always accompanied by wisdom and prudence, may honor be their companion and happiness the reward of their virtues. [3 cheers.]
5. The founders of the American Constitution—Its deceased repose in an ark of gratitude.
6. The Militia of our country—Well organized and patriotic, the shield and defence of our liberties. [3 cheers.]
7. The Navy of the U. States—Tho' small she has achieved immortal honors: may she be cherished by all, and grow with the abilities of the nation. [3 cheers.]
8. The Army of the U. States—May the glory of their past exploits, stimulate them to resist all future oppression. [3 cheers.]
9. Unity of sentiment—The main pillar in the edifice of our Independence. [3 cheers.]
10. The sister states of the West—Though young, may their influence in the national cabinet, be commensurate with their zeal for the public good. [6 cheers.]
11. Spanish America—May her efforts for Liberty soon find reward. [3 cheers.]
12. The state of Indiana—A bright star in the Western Hemisphere. [6 cheers.]
13. The state of New York—Poisoned by party spirit; may she henceforth be swayed by measures and not by men. [3 cheers.]
14. The state of Connecticut—Politically regenerated. [3 cheers.]
15. The tree of Liberty—America its native soil; may it spread its branches "till all nations shall regale beneath its shade." [6 cheers.]
16. Our Agricultural Societies—May they meet the reward of their laudable exertions. [3 cheers.]
17. Domestic Manufactures—The surest means of a nation's wealth. [3 cheers.]
18. The memory of Gen. George Washington. (drank standing, and in silence.)
19. Our former Presidents—Their virtues are not obscured by retirement. [4 cheers.]
20. The spirit of the times—Rolling West, may it, (united with humanity and justice) shed the benign influence of civilization on the regions of Osage and Yellow Stone. [6 cheers.]
21. The Major Generals of the army of the United States. [3 cheers.]
22. The Fair of America. [9 cheers.]

From Niles's Register.

The German papers are quoted by those of Paris and London as asserting, that there is to be another meeting of the allied sovereigns in the course of the present year, to be held at Carlsbad, in Bohemia; and the result expected is great changes in the North.

THE BONAPARTES.

Napoleon, is as usual on the rock of St. Helena—"sulky," as the English say, because he will not lick the hand that smites him, or suffer himself to be exposed to impertinent curiosity. Joseph remains quiet in the United States improving and extending his estate. Louis has received permission of the Austrian government to repair to Toplitz and Egra, in Bohemia, to use the waters of those places. Jerome is at the court of his father in law. Mad. Murat is at Vienna, and Mad. Bacciochi had obtained liberty to reside at Baden.

MARIA LOUISA.

It is reported that the emperor of Austria, while at Rome, solicited of the pope to annul the marriage of his daughter, Maria Louisa and Napoleon, that she might be at liberty to wed with the king of Prussia.

NETHERLANDS.

A Dutch paper mentions, that about 5,200 000lbs. of wool is annually obtained in Holland; and that of this quantity, about 2,300 000lbs. is manufactured in that country.

SWEDEN.

It seems to be an accepted fact in England that "Alexander the deliverer" is resolved to depose the present king of Swe-

den—late marshal Bernadotte. It is said he offered him a Russian government on the confines of Asia, with a revenue of 250,000 sterling per annum, which Charles-Jean refused to accept of. We have yet to hear what effect this project of Alexander will have upon the rest of the "legitimates."

BARBARY POWERS.

The plague rages extensively on the coast of Barbary.—400 persons per day are supposed to die off at Fez; many at Teutan, Rabat, &c.

HAYTI.

A Haytian vessel, the first that ever entered the Baltic, arrived in the sound the latter end of April last.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A letter from an American, dated at Lima, March 9, informs us that Lord Cochrane encourages desertions from neutral vessels—that four men belonging to the Flying Fish, of Boston, having stolen one of her boats, had entered in his ship,—on application being made to him for their restoration, his lordship even refused the captain of the Flying Fish the honor of appearing before him, and would not give up either. This is taking high ground.

Accounts to the 3rd of May have been received from Buenos Ayres—we learn that a treaty or armistice had been concluded on the 16th April, between the government of Buenos Ayres and the agent appointed by the people of Santa Fee and general Artigas, the preliminaries to be settled on the 10th May, which it was supposed would lead to a general peace between the provinces lately at variance. The new constitution was printing and would be published in a few days. The acting director had resigned, and it was supposed would be appointed a senator under the new constitution. Artigas and his friends are to have a share in the government. It was expected that a declaration of war against Portugal would soon be made at Buenos Ayres. A truce with the Mounteneros had been effected, and they were prepared to assist against the expected expedition from Spain. San Martin was soon to be in the capital of Chili, to invigorate the preparations against Peru. The vessels that went from Valparaiso to Callao had been allowed to enter the port. The British frigate Andromache sailed from thence on the 14th of February. The United States frigate Macedonian left Valparaiso for Coquimbo, on the 3d of April.

McGregor has arrived at Port au Prince, where he expected to receive further reinforcements and embark on a new expedition! It is understood that his men captured at Porto Bello, had not been put to death, but were retained as prisoners of war.

Capt. Symmes! The magistrates of Copenhagen, it is said, "have received a letter from the North American visionary capt. Symmes, who will take a journey into the interior of the earth, if he can obtain assistance." A similar letter has been received in many of the cities of Germany.

Cotton—It is stated that 208,900 bales of cotton were exported from Bombay in the year 1818; of which 158,900 went to England.

Emigration. From considerable observation of the arrival of vessels from foreign ports, we are of opinion, that the present rate of emigration to the United States is not less than four hundred persons per day. The greater part are English, reaching us via French ports, &c. the rest are chiefly Irish and German.

Ontario. A letter from a traveller, dated Sackett's Harbor, June 6th, states that the United States vessels on lake Ontario which were in service during the late war, are fast going to decay. The New Orleans, on the stocks, is enclosed in a building 230 feet in length, by 90 broad, and 90 feet high, and is stated to be in a good state of preservation.

Sales of public lands. A Charleston paper says—A letter from a gentleman in Mobile, gives the annexed items of intelligence relative to the value of landed property, population, &c. in some of our new Southern territories.

At Cahaba, in May, lots sold from 500 to 5000; upland, average per acre, 15 to \$35

At Tombigbee, in April, river land per acre, 20 to \$40— from the river, 15 to 25—choice river tracts, 80 to 90. Rise within one year, per centum, 500 to 1000 dollars.

Alabama, increase of population last year 35,000—supposed increase in 1819, 40,000 dollars.

Probable revenue from the Alabama territory, from lands, 1819, from 3 to 4,000,000 dollars.

THE WESTERN EXPEDITION.

The St. Louis Gazette of the 26th of May, states that the steam-boat Johnson passed that place on the 19th ult. with troops &c. for the Yellow Stone.

A gentleman at Fort Osage, on the Missouri, in a letter to us under date of the 17th May, on the subject of this interesting and great enterprise, observes, that "Col. Johnson is expected to be at St. Louis, with his Steam boats, by the 15th of this month. If he succeeds in his enterprise, (of which I have no doubts,) he will have done more for the benefit of the western country, indeed I may say for the whole Union than any other man (except Jackson) ever did. He will have opened a safe and easy communication to China; which will give such a spur to commercial enterprise that ten years will not pass away before we shall have the

rich productions of that country transported from Canton to the Columbia, up that river to the mountains and down the Missouri and Mississippi, all the way (mountains and all) by the potent power of Steam. These are not idle dreams, rely upon it: to me it seems much less difficult than it was universally considered, when I came here, to navigate the Missouri with sail boats." [N. Int.]

The following article from the Natchez newspapers, affords us the first information of an expedition fitting out on our borders against the territory of Spain which joins our western boundary. It appears, from it, that a number of citizens, "above the dull pursuits of civil life," have already taken their departure from the state of Mississippi on a land speculation, not exactly in the Washita, but a degree or two south and west. These proceedings are so directly in the teeth of the positive provisions of our laws that we are bound to presume that those who engage in them have made up their minds to forfeit the distinction of citizens of the United States for one which has more attractions for them. The moment they pass our borders, with arms in their hands, to be employed against a government or people with whom the United States are at peace, they denationalize themselves.

[N. Int.]

Province of Texas.—It may be remembered that, some few years ago, an expedition was fitted out, chiefly in the Mississippi territory, for the purpose of joining the Insurgents in the Province of Texas, and which eventuated in the full and entire discomfiture of both Mexicans and Allies.—This disastrous end of their struggles seemed for a long time to have stifled even the whisperings of hope; but we now understand the flame of discord is rekindling, and that the whole province will soon be in a blaze.

The agents of the revolutionists have again succeeded in stirring up the minds of some of our Mississippi brethren, who, "nothing loth," are again trooping to the tented field. It is said, and we believe with truth, that in this place a plan of operations has been secretly devised by a party of our citizens, who are said to be strong in funds, and who have digested and matured their plans with skill and security. Many small parties have silently left the city, and many more, it is said, are preparing as silently to follow them. Their ostensible object is to settle in Texas, and cultivate the soil; if even that was really the case, we know too well the temperament and suspicions of the Royalists to suppose they would for a moment lend their countenance and protection to a set of people as jealous of the rights and privileges of freemen as the Americans have ever been. A people who at no distant day would rise up, and, at one blow, sweep their governors from the land.

But we will venture to assert that this is solely a pretext; that their object is of an hostile nature, and that a line of communication has long been kept up between the Insurgents in that province and the individuals who have engaged in the enterprise within the limit of our state. Although a project of this kind has been for several years a favorite theme of conversation, yet it is supposed the cession of the Floridas has roused them into action. After their defeat by a detachment of troops from the Vice Roy of Mexico, they had hoped, by some turn of policy between the United States and the Kingdom of Spain to have become incorporated with the United States. This hope being lost by the turn which our negotiations have taken, they will once more have recourse to arms, and throw off their allegiance. It is confidently asserted that there is not now upwards of three hundred troops in the province, belonging to the Royal armies; and, one blow effectually struck, Texas is free. Of the propriety of our citizens conspiring against the Spanish authorities, we do not pretend to speak; and for ourselves, as individuals, we care little—but for the people of Texas, struggling for their liberties, we feel a deep and undivided interest, and are as deeply solicitous that they may succeed, by what means we care but little. Their sufferings have been great, and of long duration; and the day of retribution to the oppressor, and of freedom to the oppressed, must and will arrive.

In a short time it is hoped that the result of this enterprise may be laid before the public. We shall be solicitous to glean every thing that possibly be collected relating to their movements. An attempt was made by the civil authorities to apprehend the leader of the expedition, in this city, but failed. The cause has many friends, even among those who never became adherents.—Ind. Press.

Natchez, June 30.

TEXAS AGAIN.

Nothing satisfactory has yet reached us from the expedition against Texas, but we understand that it is progressing towards the Sabine, which is to be the resting place, until matters are ripe for a general revolt in the province. Their plan we understand is to drive out the small number of Royalists which yet remains there, and immediately organize a form of government similar to our own. When this is accomplished, their endeavors are to be directed in such a manner as to invite a rapid and immediate emigration from the United States. Land it is said will be given and facilities afforded to

such as are desirous of becoming citizens of the newly created Republic of Texas, by holding out such inducements they are led to suppose that in a short time the American weight of population will preponderate, or in other words they will be able to make the government purely American, as well in character as in administration.

This sounds well; but whilst we present to the public all the fond hopes of the revolutionists, common honesty compels us to acknowledge that there are many bars to the enterprise. Texas is undoubtedly a rich and fertile tract of country, wide in extent and ample in resources; but from the desultory and savage warfare which has desolated the land, that vast extent presents almost literally a vast and noiseless desert. The inhabitants have been either murdered or driven farther in the interior to seek a precarious shelter from the barbarity of the Spaniards; the same hand that desolated the field and moistened it with the blood of the native, at the same moment dried up every channel of resource, and time and labor can alone replenish them.—What may be the present resources of the party, we know not, but it is very certain that the moment they rendezvous upon the Sabine, the Spaniards will drive every horse, mule, and every head of cattle over the Rio Grande, and unless they have been provident enough to lay in sufficient store to supply them until something effective be done, want, misery, and fatigue must attend them, whithersoever they turn. This we conceive to be an honest exposition of the predicament in which they now stand. In making this statement we do not wish to discourage adventurers from the pursuit (for in, truth, we wish that success may attend it) but at the same time, as the enterprise has excited much general interest, we do not wish to delude by throwing a gloss upon their prospects and operations which they ought not to bear. Our object is simply to inform. And here we cannot avoid noticing some harsh and unadvised remarks which have appeared in the Orleans Gazette upon this subject. The editor has thought fit to stigmatize the enterprise as merely fitted out for the purpose of making a predatory inroad upon the province of Texas, and appears disposed to reprobate the measure in the most unqualified terms. Should that gentleman entertain any legitimate predilections, we are happy to differ from him; we have some little knowledge of Spanish clemency and Spanish humanity, and we are willing that any one who chooses may experience their full effects. But we do not blame a suffering people for struggling against their oppressors, even until death; and we cannot, and will not impugn the motives of those who step forth gallantly to aid them. We will at any rate see and hear before we venture to judge, and take the liberty of advising the same course to the Editor of the Orleans Gazette.—ib.

NATCHEZ, JULY 30.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the expedition against the Province of Texas, to the editor of the Port-Gibson Correspondent—dated

"Camp Freeman, Texas, 10 miles west of Sabine, June 23d 1819."

We have at length got into our new country, and having an opportunity, today, by express to Natchitoches, I take pleasure in writing to you.

"We got on to Alexandria, very well with hard rowing from the mouth of Red river, it being high and rapid. Our force is augmenting daily. The object is laudible, and is entirely popular, from your state to this place, as well as in every other part from which we have heard. Very many are preparing to join us from different parts of Red river, &c. The citizens in this part of Texas, are pleased to have an opportunity of assisting in throwing off the Spanish Monarchy. In fine, every thing at present seems to smile on us. I am just returned from riding all night on business for the army. We leave here this afternoon in pursuit of a party of traders, supposed to be Royalists, going to St. Antonio, with Goods. The troops are busy cleaning their guns for a warm chase. We shall probably overtake them to-morrow night.

"Gen. Long arrived here on the 21st, and on the day we raised the flag of Republicanism. Men are arriving daily, as well as citizens enrolling themselves as militia. Some republican Spaniards of note, and of considerable wealth, have afforded us great assistance. You shall hear from us again shortly."

The following is the first notice we have seen of an expedition against Texas, and we are yet in ignorance of its origin or object. Alexandria and Natchitoches are towns on the Red river in Louisiana; and the place of Rendezvous is probably near Nacogdoches, in the Spanish province of Texas.

Col.

The Steam Boat New Port, arrived here on Saturday from Rapids. The captain reports that some time before his departure 4 barges were seen to pass, of 18 oars each—they appeared desirous of avoiding observation, and did not stop at the town. It is supposed they were bound for Natchitoches with reinforcements for the expedition against Texas. At Alexandria this expedition was much talked of, and many proposed joining in the enterprise. The first place of rendezvous is said to be fixed at 30 miles beyond Sabine.—Louisiana Gaz.