

Extract from the Circular Letter of the Hon. WILLIAM HENDRICKS, Senator in Congress, dated, at Washington, May 13, 1826.

PANAMA MISSION.

The question of sending ministers to the Congress of South American Republics assembled at Panama, has been a faithful source of discussion, and of discord, during the greater part of the present session. Our Government had been respectfully invited to send ministers, with the express understanding, that these ministers would not be expected to share in any deliberations which might "in the least compromise the present neutrality of the United States." That invitation had been accepted by the President, in the spirit in which it had been given. I voted for this mission in every shape and form in which it was presented to the Senate, viewing as I still do, this proposition, to be nothing more than a continuance of that kindred and friendly policy, towards our republican brethren of the South, which originated in the House of Representatives about seven years ago, and which finally triumphed by an almost unanimous vote, on the question of recognizing their independence of Spain. In 1820 and '21, various propositions were submitted to the House of Representatives, favourable to the cause of the patriots, and their success in the struggle in which they were then engaged. In favor of those propositions at that day, I cheerfully recorded my name; and in 1822, when the question of recognizing their independence was presented by President Monroe, had also an opportunity of giving a similar vote. The same arguments which were then used against those measures, have been used on the present occasion. A fear of the displeasure of Spain, and the Holy Alliance of Europe, was the sound of the opposition to the South American cause at that day. It is so still. In 1822, the Spanish Cortes expressly declared, that they would "regard at any epoch, as a violation of treaties, the recognition, either partial or absolute, of the independence of the Spanish Provinces." Our Government at that time was not intimidated, but pursued its own course. This course has resulted in much political prosperity to the republics of the South. We have not been, as was predicted, involved in war, on account of our policy then adopted. There is in my opinion, no danger of any such at the present time.

The Congress of Panama presented an occasion which should not have been passed by unheeded. The agents of England, and in all probability of other European nations, will be at that Congress. It is a theatre worthy of their notice; and shall we fold our arms in indifference, and talk about jeopardizing our peaceful relations with Spain? Is a growing incalculable commerce, with more than twenty millions of people on our own borders, unworthy our attention? Are the productions of so large a country of the torrid zone, unimportant in the great estimate of our foreign commerce?

The revenue drawn from South America, and Mexico, have sustained the Spanish monarchy for ages, under the most oppressive and despotic system of Government. In 1809, that revenue in Mexico alone, amounted to twenty millions. The three fourths of their exports have been, and will no doubt again be the products of their mines; and that country whose merchandize is the precious metals may be said to command the resources of the World. Let the mines of the south be closed against Europe, and in what condition would be their circulating medium? Where would be the paper system of England? Take away our own supplies of the precious metals of the south, and where would be our own paper system? The natural direction of the commerce of those countries is that of the gulf stream; our own harbours and commercial cities. It would naturally come to the mouth of the Mississippi, & meet & mingle with our commerce there. The agricultural productions of the west would find their best markets in the south. But neglecting this important interest it may take a different direction. The commerce of these Republics will in all probability, in a very short time be worth more to us than that of all the world besides. Nor can we look with indifference on their political condition. We cannot it is true make common cause with them against Spain. This is not our policy. But there is such a thing as social and fraternal feeling among nations, as well as individuals. It is easier and more agreeable for nations governed by the same description of laws, and the same form of Government, to keep up friendly and commercial relations, than for nations differing in these respects; and especially as in the present case, where they have passed through the same struggles and conflicts for their liberties. And if there be any political society for us, it must be with the Republics of the south. The Republics of ancient times have long since passed away; they have been overthrown by their own dissensions, or deluged by the wars which have so long agitated Eu-

rope. There is now no Grecian republic, no Roman commonwealth, to republican States General of Holland, no national assembly of France. We can associate with republics in no other quarter of the Globe. The present however is an important era in the political history of the world. A greater number of nations are now governed by the elective and representative principles than at any former period of which history gives us any information.

These friendly feelings however towards the patriots of the south ought not to induce us to change our national policy. This policy is peace, commerce and friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none. There are many causes of war, which might exist between them and other nations with which I would not interfere.

I would not go to war in the belligerent struggles between Spain & her former Colonies. I would not, though the Holy Alliance should march combined Europe against the Republics of the South, unless that combination assumed the attitude of a war against Republican principles. But in that event I would join the coalition of the S. American States, I would assume the attitude of a belligerent in the great cause of republics. The civil as well as the military Departments of the Government should be summoned to the occasion. I would put in requisition our 74's, and every thing else which could float upon the water, and would estimate the fleets and armies of the Holy Alliance as inimical to the liberties of the world. Such a cause would be worthy of a great effort. It would demand that effort though it should be the last. It would be our own cause as well as that of South America; for a coalition of emperors and kings against the liberties of the world, would never sheath its sword at the Isthmus of Darien or the confines of Mexico. It would justify view this Government as the pernicious example which had excited rebellion in the provinces of Spain, & be satisfied only, when it had prostrated the liberties of these United States.

LIST OF ACTS,

Passed at the First Session of the Nineteenth Congress.—PUBLIC.

An act making appropriation for compensation to the members and officers, and for the contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress.

An act making appropriations for the payment of the Revolutionary and other Pensioners of the United States.

An act altering the time of holding the District Court in the Northern District of New York.

An act to revive and continue in force an act, entitled "an act fixing the compensations of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, of the Clerks employed in their offices, and of the Librarian."

An act to annul "an act concerning wreckers and wrecked property, passed by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida."

An act to authorize the Legislature of the State of Ohio to sell the lands heretofore appropriated for the use of schools in that State.

An act making appropriations for the purchase of books, and defraying certain expenses for the use of the Library of Congress.

An act concerning the transportation of the mail between Vincennes and St. Louis.

An act for the survey of a route for a Canal between the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico.

An act to extend the limits of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia.

An act making appropriations for the support of the navy of the U. S. for 1826.

An act making appropriation for the support of Government for 1826.

An act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the U. States, for 1826, and for other purposes.

An act to authorize the Legislature of the state of Mississippi to appropriate the amount of the three per cent. fund arising from the sales of public lands.

An act making appropriations for the Indian Department for the year 1826.

An act making appropriations for the military service of the U. S. for 1826.

An act to confirm the supplementary report of the commissioners of the western districts of Louisiana.

An act to provide for the employment of an additional naval force.

An act to extend the land districts in the Territory of Arkansas.

An act for altering the time for holding one term of the district court for the western district of Pennsylvania.

An act to authorize the state of Penn. to lay out and make a canal through the U. S. public ground, near the city of Pittsburgh.

An act to equalize the duties on vessels of the Republic of Colombia, and their cargoes.

An act appropriating a sum of money for the repair of the post road between Jackson and Columbus, in the State of Mississippi.

An act giving the right of pre-emption, in the purchase of lands, to certain settlers

in the State of Alabama, Mississippi, and Territory of Florida.

An act to confirm the Reports of the Commissioners for ascertaining claims and titles to lands in West Florida, and for other purposes.

An act supplementary to the several acts for ascertaining titles and claims to lands in the St. Helena and Jackson Court House Land Districts.

An act to provide for the apprehension and delivery of deserters from French ships, in the ports of the U. States.

An act for altering the time of holding the session of the Supreme Court of the U. States for the districts of Georgia and South Carolina.

An act to exempt the Professors, Stewards, and Students of the different Seminaries of learning, from Military duty.

An act to authorize the President of the U. States to run and mark the line dividing the Territory of Florida from the state of Georgia.

An act to extend the lines of certain land districts in the state of Missouri.

An act making appropriations for carrying into effect the appointment of a mission at the congress of Panama.

An act making further provision for the extinguishment of the debt to the U. S. by the purchasers of public lands.

An act to alter the time of holding the circuit courts of the U. S. for the districts of New York, and the April term of the circuit court for the district of Connecticut.

An act authorizing the payment of interest due to the state of Maryland.

An act to authorize a subscription for stock on the part of the United States, in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company.

An act making further appropriation for compensation and mileage to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

An act to amend the several acts for the establishment of a Territorial Government in Florida.

An act further to amend the charter of the town of Alexandria.

An act for the sale of a house and lot in New Orleans, and a store-house at the quarantine ground in Louisiana.

An act to confirm certain claims to lands in the district of Opelousas in Lou.

An act to alter the line between the land districts in the territory of Michigan.

An act to extend the time allowed for the redemption of land sold for district taxes in certain cases.

An act for the subscription of Stock in the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

An act supplementary to "an act for the gradual increase of the Navy of the U. States."

An act making further appropriation for ten Sloops of War, and re-appropriating certain balances carried to the surplus fund.

An act for authorizing the building of Light Houses and Light Vessels, erecting Beacon Lights, placing Buoys, removing obstructions in the river Savannah, and for other purposes.

An act to authorize the sale and conveyance of the House belonging to the United States at the Hague.

An act regulating the accountability for clothing and equipage issued to the army of the United States, and for the better organization of the Quartermaster's Department.

An act Relative to the issuing of executions in the district and circuit courts of the United States, in certain cases:

An act altering the times for holding the courts of the U. S. in the western district of Virginia.

An act concerning the seat of justice in Gallatin county, in the state of Illinois.

An act to enable the president to hold treaties with certain Indian tribes.

An act allowing fees to the district of Missouri.

An act to extend the time of locating Virginia Military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office.

An act supplementary to "an act providing for the disposition of three several tracts of land in Tuscorawas county, in the state of Ohio, and for other purposes," passed 26th May, 1824.

An act to alter the time of holding the district courts in the district of North Carolina.

An act supplementary to the act entitled "an act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington, and to repeal all acts heretofore passed for that purpose," passed the 15th May, 1820.

An act altering the time of holding the courts in the district of Columbia.

An act to fix the time of holding the circuit and district court of the U. States in the district of Ohio.

An act to aid certain Indians, in the Creek nation, in their removal to the west of the Mississippi.

An act to allow the transportation of goods, wares, and merchandize, to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore, via Lancaster and York, or by mail routes.

An act to enable the President of the U. States to hold a treaty with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nation of Indians.

An act to regulate the summoning of Grand Jurors in the district courts.

An act declaring valid and legalizing certain sales of land in the state of Mis-

An act appropriating a sum of money for the repair of the Post Road from the Chatahooclie to Line creek, in the state of Alabama.

An act to perpetuate the evidence relating to the sales of dwelling houses, lots and land, for the non-payment of direct taxes due the United States.

An act to allow compensation to such witnesses, on the part of the U. States, as may be imprisoned, to compel their attendance in court, on account of inability to give security in a recognizance.

An act authorizing the payment of interest due to the state of Delaware.

An act authorizing the importation of statues of George Washington and Alexander Hamilton, free of duty.

An act Improving certain Harbours, and the navigation of certain Rivers and Creeks, and for authorizing certain surveys to be made of certain Bays, Sounds, and Rivers therein mentioned.

An act to provide for erecting a Penitentiary in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

An act to extend the width of the Washington Canal.

An act making appropriations to defray the expense of negotiating & carrying into effect certain Indian treaties.

An act to amend the charter of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia.

An act to authorize the Secretary of the War Department to purchase a site for an arsenal at St. Louis, in the state of Missouri, and to provide for the erection of an arsenal on the same.

An act to authorize the Judge of the District Court for the western district of Virginia, to hold the district court for the western district of Pennsylvania, for the trial of certain cases.

An act to amend an act entitled "an act to incorporate a company for making a turnpike road in the county of Alexandria," passed 13th July, 1813.

An act to authorize the payment of interest due to the city of Baltimore.

An act concerning the United States Arsenal in Georgia.

An act appropriating lands for the support of schools in certain townships and fractional townships not before provided for.

An act authorizing certain soldiers in the late war to surrender the bounty lands drawn by them, and to locate others, in lieu thereof.

An act making appropriations to carry into effect the treaty concluded between the United States and the Creek nation, ratified the 22d April, 1826.

An act to fix the time and places of holding the district courts of the United States in the district of Alabama.

An act allowing appeals and writs of error from the decisions in the district court in the Northern District of New York, in certain cases.

An act authorizing the payment of interest due to the state of New York.

An act to compensate the Registers and Receivers of the Land Offices, for extra services rendered under the provisions of the 2nd of March, 1821.

An act to compensate Receivers of Public moneys for transporting and depositing the same.

An act making appropriations for the public buildings in Washington, and for other purposes.—[Total, 89.]

CINCINNATI, June 16.

Miami Canal.—Two sections of the Miami Canal, near Middletown, have been completed, examined and approved by the Engineers, and received by the Acting Commissioner. These sections were contracted for less than a year ago, and have already been completed, for the sum of four hundred dollars less than the estimated cost. This fact augurs well for the speedy and economical construction of the whole line.

Three sections of the canal, adjoining the northern boundary of this city, were advertised for contract on the 5th inst. We understand that the number of applicants for those three sections amounted to 47, forty of them covering the whole ground; and that they were taken at prices considerably lower than any sections of a similar kind on this canal. The work is going on vigorously, though at present there is rather a scarcity of laborers. We are informed that several hundred industrious men would find immediate employment.—*Nat. Republican.*

Senate of the U. S. As many persons are curious to know when Mr. Randolph's senatorial term expires, we will inform them that it will terminate on the 3d March, 1827.

The following will show when the terms, for which all the senators in the present congress were appointed, will expire.

In 1827.—Messrs Holmes, Mills, Robbins, Edwards, of Con. Van Buren, Melvaine, Findlay, Clayton, Smith, Randolph, Eaton, Ruggles, Noble, Reed, Benton, Seymour.

In 1829.—Messrs. Chandler, Bell, Lloyd, Knight, Dickerson, Tazewell Van Dyke, dec. Branch, Hayne, Cobb, Johnson, of Ky. White, Johnson of Lou. Williams, Thomas, King.

In 1831.—Messrs. Woodbury, Willey, Chase, Sanford, Marks, Chambers, Berrien, Brown, Harrison, Hendricks, Kane, Pickens, Barton, Macon, Harper, Boulogny.

Norfolk Herald.

Flour, Pork, &c. are now transported from the state of Ohio to the city of New York via lake Erie, the canal and the Hudson, in about 12 days!

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

It will appear by the following "circular," from the Postmaster General, that some of the numerous complaints, made by our brethren of the Type, of the unusual delay and TOTAL LOSS of Newspapers have at length reached this department, and we now anxiously look for a speedy redress. We hope that some of our Western Postmasters will give this a close reading.—*Vil. Reg.*

CIRCULAR TO POSTMASTERS.

Post Office Department,
27th May, 1826.

"Sir—Complaints have been lately made of the delay and sometimes loss of Newspapers sent by mail. These may be attributed in some cases, to the careless manner in which papers are prepared for the mail, but, from others, they are believed to arise from the inattention or design of Postmasters. It is feared that some of them are so forgetful of their duty, as to consult the convenience of contractors, on horse routes, by retaining a part of the packets when the mail is so large that the usual number of bags cannot contain it. Others, it is said, being more culpable retain NEWS-PAPERS TO READ THEM. A moment's reflection must convince EVERY POST MASTER, guilty of either of these charges, that he trifles with the obligation imposed by his oath of office, and should be held responsible for such gross violation of duty.

"Publishers of Newspapers and their Subscribers, as well as Post Masters, are requested to report to the Department, all irregularities in the reception of papers forwarded in the mail, and an assurance is given, that where the irregularity shall be proved to have been produced by the negligence or design of any contractor, Post Master, or clerk, the MOST EFFECTUAL STEPS SHALL BE TAKEN TO PREVENT ITS RECURRENT.

"It is often of as much importance to the public, always as essential to the reputation of the mail, that Newspapers should be as SPEEDILY and SAFELY TRANSMITTED AS LETTERS; and an individual who is inattentive to the former, is unworthy of being trusted with the latter. He is a stranger to that high incentive of duty, which arises from an ardent desire to elevate the character of the Department, by giving the utmost efficacy to its operations.

In the Post Office law, it is provided, that "if any person employed in any Department of the Post Office shall improperly detain, delay, EMBEZZLE OR DESTROY, any NEWSPAPERS, or shall permit any other person to do the like, or shall open, or permit any other person to open, any other mail, or packet of Newspapers, or shall EMBEZZLE OR DESTROY the same, not being directed to such person, or not being authorized to receive or open the same," such offender shall, on conviction thereof, pay a sum not exceeding twenty dollars for every such offence."

"At all offices where Newspapers are mailed, Post Masters should see they are properly put up and directed. None should be forwarded in the mail, except such as are secured by a substantial envelope, and have a legible superscription.

"If this injunction were strictly observed, the number of failures would be greatly reduced.

"Under no circumstances, should any part of the mail be left on a route short of its destination. This may always be avoided, by Post Masters at the important offices, keeping one or more extra mail bags.

"I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN McLEAN."

DOCTOR PINCHARD

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Lawrenceburgh and Dearborn county, Indiana, and to those of Boone county, Ky and Hamilton county, Ohio. Residence Lawrenceburgh, at Mr. Hunt's Hotel. Office on High street below the Market house.
Lawrenceburgh, May 11, 1826. 19-1f

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber living in Hardinsburgh, on Tuesday, the 26th of April last, a bay mare, about three years old, tolerable large of her age, thin in flesh, a few white hairs on her neck. Any person returning said mare to me, or give information that I get her again, shall be handsomely rewarded.

GEORGE BUSEY.

June 10, 1826.

MILLINERY BUSINESS.

MRS. J. PIATT,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Lawrenceburgh, and its vicinity, that she has commenced the Millinery business, in a room on High-st., opposite Buell's Store, where Leghorn and Straw Bonnets and Flats will, at any time, be cut, made up and trimmed in the newest and most fashionable style. She will also whiten Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, if desired. From her experience and knowledge of the business, (acquired in the best shops,) she hopes to merit the patronage of all those who wish their work done with neatness and despatch.

June 10 22-3w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber will please observe, that if they do not make payment on or before the first day of August next, suit will be commenced without discrimination. Newspaper advertisements of this kind are sometimes considered a modest way of doing, and but little attention paid thereto; but I can assure those interested, that the conditions will be promptly attended to in this case.

THOMAS PORTER.

Lawrenceburgh, May 9th, 1826.