

\$15,106 40 to be disposed of by you in payment of the public debt, or towards such other objects as in the plenitude of your wisdom, and with a knowledge of the wishes of your constituents, you may direct.

Our state debt is, at this time, in a fair way to be suddenly extinguished. During the last year \$5000 were paid Mr. Rapp, as before mentioned. By the communication herewith laid before you, which I had the honor recently to receive from Mr. Rush, the secretary of the treasury, you will perceive that the state has procured a credit to be entered on the bonds which the United States as assignees of the bank of Vincennes hold on her, for \$5000; leaving a balance due the General Government on those bonds, of \$1873 17-100 with interest from the 21st of December, 1821. These two sums, making \$10,000 deducted from the public debt will only leave the following items, to wit: To the road and canal fund \$2296 96; to balance due the United States \$2341 46, and to the holders of outstanding warrants, about \$2658 54. Of this debt there will not be demanded the ensuing year, more than the sums due the United States and the holders of warrants, amounting to \$5000. The balance may be paid at the pleasure of the state. Thus, you see, that we can pay all the pressing debts owing, and leave \$10,106 40 in the treasury, after paying all the accounts of the financial year.

Another year will place us on a commanding footing, at the present rate of assessments. Individual lands in fifteen counties, heretofore exempt by virtue of the compact, will be liable to taxation during the next season. About fifty thousand polls, added to this immense additional source of revenue will produce something like sixty thousand dollars. Should we continue to grow and expand our means, with the same astonishing rapidity that has characterised us for past years; and our councils continue to be guided by wisdom and fidelity, we shall run a glorious career, indeed outstripping all political calculation. The expenses of the ensuing year will not, in all probability exceed those of this; and should you think fit to exact no more from the people than is necessary for the ordinary purposes of government, you may reduce the taxes at the rate of twenty per cent. If you reduce any tax, it would be congenial to thousands of your fellow-citizens for you to lay a foundation for the abolition of the poll tax. It seems disagreeable to the majority of the people; and as this is their government, let it be administered to their satisfaction.

Finally, I would remark, that you are now about to enter upon the business of the session. That department of the government which you are, must necessarily act conjointly with him who exercises Executive power. If I have any one wish, at this time, that predominates, it is, that these two departments may act in harmonious unison for the good of our mutual and beloved country. Your Executive only asks you for as much of your friendly support and co-operation, as may be essential, to guarantee to our growing republic, those infinite and high destinies, which her commanding situation *nature and nature's God*, hold in reserve for her. When it becomes necessary for you, in the exercise of your delegated powers, to select from among your fellow-citizens, some one for public office allow me to indulge a silent hope, that your predilections for men, may in no respect disturb the measures of the government. Suffer it, and you will make a grave for wholesome legislation. *Calm, free and dispassionate investigations on the merits of all propositions, are apt to ultimate in safe, and enlightened conclusions.*

Thus, may we live, think and act for our country. JAMES B. RAY.

From the *National Intelligencer*.

We are indebted to the politeness of G. W. Custis, esq for the perusal of the following letters from two of the greatest living men. We have availed ourselves of Mr. C's permission to place them before our readers:

La Grange, 7th, 1826.

Your letter of the 25th May has afforded me the highest pleasure, my dear Custis; the more so, when you make me anticipate the happiness to welcome you at La Grange. My whole family share with your brother George and myself in the gratifying expectation and entreat you to redeem your pledge as soon as you can in the spring; sooner if possible. I hope you'll make it a family party.

While I have lately had to mourn for the loss of venerated friends and associates in our American revolutionary struggle, and have, in common with all thinking and feeling minds in both hemispheres, admired coincided with the most striking on the records of history. I have, with melancholy satisfaction, blessed my own private fate, that my visit to them has preceded this half century anniversary day. As to your plan of memoirs of our adopted father, dear Custis, my recollection or documents are much at your service.

I thank you for the pleasant information you give me respecting our Liberia settlement. It is founded on the most philanthropic and disinterested principles, ably conducted, and congenial, I know it is, to the feelings of the people throughout the United States. The greatest difficulty is to find sufficient means of transportation over the Atlantic. It is also very desi-

table that the Africans might be instructed with the means to become useful to themselves and the community by the time they arrive there. What have you done with your plan of one day redeeming self labor in the week, of which you spoke to me before we parted? Present my affectionate regards to our good friend Mr. Gury. I will be happy to hear from him. He ought to accompany you.

Here is a letter I have just received from the illustrious liberator Bolívar. It was brought over by a Peruvian colonel. You will see that your present and our communications had not been yet delivered. But so much of them was known as to produce the kind and liberal letter, of which feelings of modesty ought perhaps, to prevent my sending a copy, was I not encouraged by the thought that this letter belongs to you and the family as much as to myself, and that its principal object is to express the liberator's respect for the memory of our great good, and paternal chief.

Your ideas respecting the cultivation of Florida lands make a due impression upon me. It is probable the next packet will bring me some information from my excellent friend Mr. Graham. He had, I am told, entrusted a French gentleman with despatches for me, which for the sake of delivering them himself are not yet come to hand. Be pleased in case I cannot write by the first packet, to let him know this circumstance.

La Vasseur has returned from Germany, with a very amiable wife. Adieu my dear Custis; believe me, most sincerely, and with paternal attachment, your friend

LAFAYETTE.

General Bolívar to general Lafayette.

GENERAL: I have had the honor of seeing, for the first time, the noble characters traced by that hand which acted so well for the world of Columbus. This I obtained by col. Mercer, who delivered to me your most esteemed letter of the 13th of October of the last year.

By the public papers, I understand, with inexpressible pleasure, that you had had the goodness to honor me with a treasure taken from Mount Vernon—the likeness of Washington, some of his relics, and one of the monuments of his glory, which you were to offer me in the name of the *names* of the great and first born citizen of the new world. So incomparably glorious a combination of things and circumstances renders them valuable to my heart. The family of Washington honors me in a way which I could never, even remotely, expect. Yes, Washington, by the hand of Lafayette, is the crown of all human rewards. He was the illustrious promoter of social reform, and you are the *citizen hero*, the asserter of liberty, which, with one hand, you have defended for America, and with the other for the old world. What mortal can be worthy of the honors with which you and Mount Vernon wish to load me? My confusion is equal to the immensity of my gratitude, which I offer to you, sir, with the respect and veneration which are due to the master of liberty.

I am, sir, with the highest consideration, your respectful admirer,

BOLÍVAR.

BOLÍVAR.—Though the article in the shape of a letter from Peru corresponds with some other letters from which we have seen extracts published, we do not readily yield credence to these detractions from the political character of the Liberator. We have seen too much of what he has done, and has refused to do, to give a willing credence to every suspicion embodied on paper, and "sent abroad on eagles' wings." Allowance must be made for the exaggerations of prejudice or disappointment. If some of our own journals, of the present day, were to get abroad among the Peruvians, or the People of any other country of America, they might be induced to believe that our President is an usurper, and without a majority of Congress at his back, is going to break down all the barriers which separate the jurisdiction of the State and General Governments. So, probably, in other countries, and especially in the case of Bolívar, the evil designs imputed to him may be only the reflection of the prejudices of those who sit in judgment on his conduct. It is not likely that a man who wrote such a letter as that to LAFAYETTE, or such another as that to Mr. Custis, of older memory, will ever tarnish his well earned laurels, by stooping to become the head of a despotic Government. *Nat. Int.*

Extract from a letter from Lima, dated July 31, received by the *Rebecca Sims*, at Philadelphia.

"I am afraid that the war in this country is not at an end. The Peruvians are getting to be discontented with having so large a Colombian force in the country. On the 28th inst. a plot was discovered, just at the moment when it was arriving at maturity, to take the arms from the Colombian army, and drive them from Peru, after killing Bolívar. Forty or fifty Peruvian officers have been arrested on the supposition of their having been concerned in the conspiracy. Among these are three generals, one of whom commanded the army at the great battle and victory of Junin; since which he has been toasted and caressed on all hands. "Viva General Nichochia!" was on the lips of every one. Now what a change! On suspicion, he is arrested; and on suspicion, put into a convent, in double irons, and with a guard. He is a fine fellow, and the people are fond of him, but none dare say a word.

When Bolívar sent for him, he tried to shame him; but he had the wrong man to deal with.—"General, said Bolívar, I am astonished to find a man of your standing connected with so pitiful a

conspiracy as this. Something more noble was expected from you." NICHOCIA answered: "I am now sorry that I did not know of this attempt to revolt. Perhaps I could have done my country some service in it, and relieved them from these Colombians who are taking the bread from our mouths. And now, as I have an opportunity, I tell you that you have scarce a friend in the country, and the quicker you return the better." This was language that such a man as Bolívar could not stand. He flew into a violent rage, and ordered his guard to arrest him. Nichochia looked him sternly in the face, and observed: "If I had my sword, in the presence of your guard, I would draw some of that *black blood* from you, and relieve the world of you."

I am afraid that this circumstance will lead to a serious Revolution. Bolívar has removed from his house three miles from the city, to the palace, where he now is with double guard. I hope that the affair will die away, but I see no prospect of it. Bolívar will not give up his power, and the People are evidently dissatisfied with his keeping it. They say that he wants to be king; and of that kind of cattle they have already had their full proportion. That looks very much like being his object. He has elected himself President of Upper Peru for life, with the privilege of choosing his successor. Does this look like liberty? He told the People it was, and they believed it. They thought that he was too great a man to do wrong, and that whatever he did was right. They now begin to see wherein they were mistaken. The Congress of Peru should have assembled last March, and all the representatives from the different districts should have come to Lima. But Bolívar, fearful perhaps that they might wrest from him the power of *dictator*, given to him at their last session, dissolved them before they entered on business.

I think that the opinion will be different from what it now is in the United States and Europe with regard to Bolívar, and that before the year is out, he will tarnish the great fame he has obtained as a disinterested patriot, and cease to be coupled with WASHINGTON, as the savior of his country.—*Franklin Gaz.*

PENNSYLVANIA POLICY.

The race between the great states of Pennsylvania and New York, for the rich reward of a cheap intercourse through their borders, with the western regions of the Union, has commenced; and although New York is many lengths ahead in the course, yet she may be overtaken, and our commonwealth may secure the prize.

The distance between the capital of Pennsylvania, and the Ohio, is three hundred miles less than from New York, to the same point; and thus under equal circumstances, the cost of transporting the productions of the countries north and west of Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, would be *fifteen per cent less* than the expense attending their conveyance to New-York by her canal.

That we can construct a canal, with a short portage, upon the most efficient scale, and of ample competency has been completely ascertained, why not therefore complete this work?

Two objections are urged against the measure. One the expense which its accomplishment would cost. The other that as the wheat and corn and pork of the west, will by such a canal be brought to market, the value of land in the state and particularly near the capital will be diminished.

As to the amount required to construct the canal, it would be easy to show that the tolls which it would yield, will fully compensate for the investment of capital, and become an abundant source of revenue to the commonwealth—but this is not our purpose.

We only desire to impress upon the public mind the fact, that at this particular period of time, the expenditure of the state upon such a work would be not more than one third of the sum which would have been required five years ago for the same object.

The state can now procure on loan at 4-1/2 per cent any sum of money, and thus the necessary funds could be obtained at an annual interest of *twenty-five per cent less than in 1821*. The work of the canal would be executed, as is shown by rates of the contract made for the part of the canal which has been commenced, for *thirty-eight and two-thirds per cent less than the cost of the New York canal*; and therefore there will be a saving of 66 2-3 per cent.

The second objection has the experience of every country in which canals and turnpike roads have been introduced to oppose it. The lands within fifty miles of London grew in value, as the great public works of that country progressed.—The population of the capital increases with increase of supplies, and thus the demand for the productions of the neighboring country was augmented. No such consequences as those which are anticipated in Pennsylvania occurred in England, when Liverpool and equally distant parts of the Kingdom became connected with London by canals of the best construction.

But there is one consideration, the im-

portance of which upon this question is irresistible. If Pennsylvania will not make her canal, the whole of the productions of the western states will be carried to New York, by her grand canal, and they will reach our market and be brought in competition with the productions of our state, without our having the benefits and gains which their transportation will have afforded to the New York canal. *If the Farmers of Bucks, Northampton, Montgomery and Lancaster, can be driven from the markets by western flour, corn and pork, will our refusal to make our canal prevent the evil?* New York will send us those articles at a *cheaper rate*, because having become enriched by their carriage, it will be enabled to dispose of them at the lowest prices.

It is therefore too late to hesitate. If there were any thing in the objection, and that there is not, it need not now be urged. The question is not, whether a canal should be made, but Pennsylvania will by refusing to complete her work, give up for ever, to her rival sister, all the emoluments of a system which has already made her the most prosperous member of the confederacy.

Democratic Press.

On the subject of the power of the General Government to appropriate money for other objects than those enumerated among the grants of the power to Congress, we wish not to be understood as our opinion that Congress can do any thing which is not fairly incidental to the powers granted. We have no idea of asking for Congress unlimited power, nor even power to do every thing that is not forbidden. Congress cannot, for example, interfere with the exclusive authority of the State over the domestic relations and the distribution of property. These concerns belonged exclusively to the States.

It is obvious, that, upon a *literal* construction of the Constitution, Congress can do little more than levy and collect taxes, raise and support an army and navy, and pay a host of public officers at home and in foreign countries. It is absolutely out of the power of the Government of the United States, under the strict construction contended for by the literal interpreters of the Constitution, to legislate in any manner for the benefit of one-half of the States of the Union. It may tax them; but what benefit is it to them merely to be taxed? Denying to Congress all incidental powers, how are they to appropriate any portion of the taxes, collected equally from all, for the benefit of the States in the interior? Congress, it is admitted may build and maintain a Light-house; but an Observatory, founded on the same principles, it is contended that they cannot erect. Congress may, by the name of a Military Academy, establish a Seminary of learning; but, by the name of an University, they cannot do the same thing. Congress may place buoys and stakes at the mouths of our harbors; but they cannot make our land routes, the channels of internal commerce, practicable. Congress can build walls to keep out the sea; but cannot dig drains to release the fresh water. Congress can deepen harbors and repair islands—nay, even make islands in the deep; but Congress cannot dig a canal to obviate the same dangers and delays in navigation. Congress can carry the mails by water, which is not mentioned in the Constitution, but cannot provide for its effectual and speedy transportation by land. Congress can grant the public means to assist the cultivation of the vine and olive, and to aid asylums for the Deaf and Dumb, and yet Congress cannot do any thing which is not *expressly* provided for by the Constitution! Such are the inconsistencies into which we find ourselves led, when a mere theory is opposed to the universal practice of the Government. *National Intelligencer.*

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But there is one consideration, the im-

portance of which upon this question is and profound lawyers climb ladders and dangle by ropes; the orators and spectators ride wooden hobby-horses; and all classes find their appropriate level, and occupations suited to their respective tastes. The mania has extended to the females of our country, and we soon shall hear of young ladies, on their high ropes, acting all the varieties of lofty and extravagant gambols."—*Nat. *Ægis*.*

A few weeks since we published an article stating the drowning, coming to life again, and afterwards dying of Mr. Samuel Moody of Woodbury. The piece, like all others belonging to the marvellous, went the rounds; but as the story proved to be untrue, which we in due time stated to be thus, we were perfectly willing that the bunting should be fêted upon other prints than ours, and that other Woodburies than the present one in Connecticut would be the reputed place of its nativity. After having been credited to Woodbury Conn. by a suitable proportion of the papers, it was next transferred to Woodbury N. J. and thence travelled on to Woodbury Ky. As it could not travel farther, there being no more Woodburies West to claim the article, it took a turn to the right about face, has reappeared in the "land of steady habits," and the Middlesex Gazette has actually given us a second edition of the same story, only inserting Ky. in lieu of Conn. Thus we work it in making up a dish of the marvellous!—*Litchfield County Post*

A Custom house bond for the very large sum of \$511,000, being for duties on several China cargoes, became due on Saturday, the 25th ult. and was promptly paid by an individual merchant of this city, in a single check. This is said to be the largest bond ever paid in this country.

N. Y. Mer. Adv.

An affair of honour.—A London paper remarks that white Elephants are rare in nature, and so greatly valued in India, that a King of Pegue, hearing that the king of Siam had a pair of these valuable animals, sent a formal embassy desiring his royal brother to sell him one of them, and name any price that he pleased. The Peguan sovereign being refused declared war to chastise the insult. He invaded Siam, and after losing 500 of his men, obtained the elephant and retrieved his wounded honour.

Blarney.—This is the name of a castle, about three miles from Cork. Adjoining to the inhabited mansion, there was formerly a large square tower, with a winding stone staircase to the top; the floors were all gone, but the stone roof was entire; it was the custom here for all strangers who ascended to the top of the tower, to creep on their hands and knees to the corner stone of the highest pinnacle and kiss the same; by virtue of which the parties were everlastingly said to be endowed with extraordinary powers of loquacity and persuasion. Though nobody could have believed that kissing the stone had any such effect, the custom was followed through innocent mirth, and it became a common saying at Cork, of any prating fellow, "he has been at Blarney;" and hence the phrase, "none of your blarney."

Dub in Morning Post.

During the late fire in Utica, two men who were engaged in handing water quarreled, and after a short tussle fell to the ground together, embracing each other with a most fraternal hug. As soon as they were down, every man within convenient distance rushed to the spot, and plied the full water buckets with such zeal and dexterity upon the heads and shoulders of the combatants, that in less than two minutes they were both upon their feet, "as cool as cucumbers," and entirely freed from their pugnacious propensities. "Thus should desert in arms be crowned."

Singular Intermarriage.—A Mr. Harwood had two daughters by his first wife, the eldest of whom was married to a Mr. John Chosick. This Chosick had a daughter by his first wife, whom old Harwood married, and by her had a son. Therefore, John Chosick's second wife could say as follows:

My father is my son, and I'm my mother's mother.

My sister is my daughter—and I'm grandmother to my brother.

Cool Trick.—At the Belvidere (N. J.) Oyer and Termination, one Mr. Adam Cool was convicted of an assault upon Catherine Berry, and fined one dollar and costs. The assault consisted in putting his arm around her neck and kissing her. Now, this was a very *warm* act for Mr. Adam Cool.—*N. Y. Enquirer.*

In the Court of Common Pleas, came on the cause of Elizabeth B. Carter vs George W. Barber, for breach of promise of marriage. This cause excited much attention, and the court room was thronged. Thirteen witnesses were examined, who all, with a single exception, testified to the fair character of the plaintiff. The breach of promise was proved, and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff of \$650.—*Belvidere N. J. Apollo.*

Disaster. On Wednesday night last, the schooner Erie dragged her anchor in a gale off Cleveland, and was beached on a sand bar. The next morning she was discovered on her beam's end; the crew saved themselves by holding on to the rigging. The cargo belonged to merchants in this village, Ravenna, and New Philadelphia. The amount of loss sustained we have not yet been able to learn; it will probably be considerable. *Middlebury Journal Nov. 29.*