

75—that Morillo, and all the Spanish troops in the country, shall quit it immediately; and the patriot armies be left in possession—but that America shall remain an integral part of the Spanish monarchy. Such, then, are the overtures of Spain, which the commissioners affirm they are directed to propose; for the truth of which, I cannot vouch. Be they what they may, provided they are not authorised to acknowledge the independence of South America, (which I do not believe they dream of) their mission is useless; for I presume to assure you, that the distinguished Bolivar and his enlightened associates, never will accede to any thing that should fall short of the recognition of the independence of peninsular dominion.

Two commissioners have been dispatched by the Cabildo of Caracas, to the head quarters of Bolivar, whose names are, Don Francis Linares and Don Francis Iturge, both Spaniards—but the latter formerly a particular friend of Bolivar; they are authorised to address him, "His excellency Simon Bolivar, Captain general of the patriot armies." Another commissioner has been sent to General Paez. By letters received here from La Guayra and Caracas we learn that general Bolivar was at Manta, about 110 leagues south east of Caracas, on the 3d of June; this is upon the authority of a letter from Dr. Diaz, the editor of the Caracas Gazette, a bitter enemy of Bolivar; that St. Carlos has been evacuated by the Spaniards under commandant Dominguez. St. Carlos is about 86 leagues from Caracas, and south-westward of Mantecal.

"By the arrival of the Spanish schooner Fizga, on the 7th inst. from Porto Cabello, it is verbally reported by passengers in her, that not only St. Carlos, but that Calabozo has been abandoned by General Morales. This is the news brought by the Spaniards; which, if false, we owe it to them alone, who have been our informants. The truth will be known, for the veil of mystery and obscurity will speedily be rent, and we shall behold every thing in its true light.

"Morillo returned to Valencia a few days ago, from Caracas. Valencia we are positively informed, is not fortified; and that advanced posts of Bolivar's army, have entered the vallies of Aragua, and have been discovered not far from Valencia."

#### U. STATES' BANK STOCK.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

We republished, some days since, a caution from the National Intelligencer respecting the fluctuations in the price of this stock, and meant to have accompanied it with some remarks, in confirmation of the advice there given. Owing to the vast amount of unemployed capital in our principal cities, a system of speculation (we might call it gambling) in the stocks is growing up, which, though carried on with somewhat less craft, and mystery, and slang, than upon the Stock Exchange in London, bids fair to rival the doings of that great mart, in the sudden fluctuations to which it exposes the public stocks. It is from the effects of this system that we have lately seen U. S. Bank Stock one day at 106, and in three or four days after at 103, without the occurrence of any thing in the intermediate time which could at all vary the intrinsic value of the stock. This is brought about in the following manner: Contracts are made for stock at a stipulated price, payable and deliverable at some distant day. It may so happen, as we understand was recently the case, that many of these contracts of large amounts become due about the same time; the

sellers must make good their contracts whatever be the price of stock, and their competition therefore alone would tend to raise the price. But it is also the interest of the buyers that the price should be enhanced—for, all above the rate at which they stipulated to receive the stock, is so much clear gain to them; by a little judicious management, therefore, they can give a little lift to the stock, and thus, between buyers and sellers, it is suddenly run up to an unreasonable height; until the contracts are completed when it as suddenly falls back.

As to the real value of the U. S. Bank Stock, we have no doubt that under its present management, and with a due regard to economy, the losses sustained by that institution will soon be made up, though we have no belief that such is actually the case. As to its dividends, they must of necessity for some years be small. Its capital is too unwieldy, and the demand for money, in the present state of things, too limited, to enable the bank to use its funds profitably; and when it is well ascertained that banks with smaller capitals, and with business at least in proportion to that of the U. S. Bank will find difficulty in dividing from their earnings 6 per cent. on their capital, it can hardly be expected that the United States, Bank, with its vast capital, and necessarily greater expenditure, should afford an equal dividend.

We have made some few remarks with the view of preventing, as far as our opinion may be entitled to, consideration any persons from being misled as to the causes of the fluctuations in this particular stock.

#### Fourth Census of the U. States.

Interrogatories, to be put by the Assistants of the Marshals, in taking the fourth Census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

1. Who was, on the first Monday in August, 1820, the head (master, mistress, steward, overseer, or other principal person, as the case may be,) of this family?

2. What number of free white males were there, on that day, in the family, under ten years of age?

3. What number of ten and under sixteen?

4. What number between sixteen and eighteen?

5. What number (including the head) of sixteen and under twenty-six?

6. What number (including the head) of twenty-six and under forty-five?

7. What number (including the head) of forty-five and upwards?

8. How many free white females, under ten years of age?

9. How many of ten and under sixteen?

10. How many (including the head) of sixteen and under twenty-six?

11. How many (including the head) of twenty-six and under forty-five?

12. How many (including the head) of forty-five and upwards?

13. How many foreigners not naturalized?

14. How many persons engaged in agriculture?

15. How many persons engaged in commerce?

16. How many persons engaged in manufactures?

17. How many male slaves under fourteen?

18. How many of twenty-six and under forty-five?

19. How many of forty-five and upwards?

20. How many female slaves under fourteen?

21. How many of fourteen and under twenty-six?

22. How many of twenty-six and under forty-five?

23. How many of forty-five and upwards?

24. How many free colored males under fourteen?

25. How many of fourteen and upwards?

26. How many of twenty-six and under forty-five?

and under twenty-six?

27. How many of twenty-six and under forty-five?

28. How Many of forty-five and upwards?

29. How many free colored females, under fourteen?

30. How many of fourteen and under twenty-six?

31. How many of twenty-six and under forty-five?

32. How many of forty-five and upwards?

33. How many other persons, except Indians not taxed?

34. Was there any person here without settled place of residence? (and if so) what was his or her name?

35. Was there any person belonging to the family, occasionally absent from it? (and if so) of which sex, and what age, color, and condition?

Questions to be addressed to persons concerned in Manufacturing Establishments, by Marshals and their assistants, in taking the account of Manufactures.

Name of the county, parish, township, town, or city, where the manufacture exists.

Raw materials employed.

1. The kind?

2. The quantity annually consumed?

3. The cost of annual consumption?

Number of persons employed.

4. Men?

5. Women?

6. Boys and girls?

Machinery.

7. Whole quantity and kind of machinery?

8. Quantity of machinery in operation?

Expenditures.

9. Amount of capital invested?

10. Amount paid annually for wages?

11. Amount of contingent expenses?

Production.

12. The nature and names of articles manufactured?

13. Market value of the articles which are annually manufactured?

14. General remarks, concerning the establishment, as to its actual and past condition, the demand for, and sale of its manufactures.

#### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

At the June Term of the superior court of this Territory, R. C. Oden, E. Morton & George W. Scott were indicted for dueling; the former as principal and the latter as seconds.

On the trial of E. Morton, as a second, the indictment laid the offence in the county of Arkansas, at the Post of Arkansas. The defendant plead—"Not Guilty." The evidence proved the charge of being second in the duel fully from the confessions of the defendant; that the duel was fought on the 10th March, on an island in the Arkansas river, about one and a half miles above the village of Arkansas. The defendants counsel took the exception to the indictment, that there was a variance between the proof & the charge as laid in the indictment to have been done at the Post of Arkansas. The Counsel for the United States urged that the words "At the Post of Arkansas," as laid in the indictment, were so charged in said indictment to lay a venue, and not as a part of the description of the offence, as in Burglary the place and the time make parts of the offence. The court ruled that "the place was immaterial, so that the offence as charged was proved to have been done within the county."

The island was not denied to have been in the county, so

that the charge was completely proven. The jury retired—were in consultation some time—and returned into court with a verdict of "We the jury find the Prisoner NOT GUILTY."

Would it not be well for the Legislature to repeal the statute against Dueling? It seems that a conviction under the Statute cannot be had under any circumstances, be they what they may. Officers are sworn to have the laws executed—but, if they are so repugnant to the feelings of society, as that the people would seek to evade them, they ought to be repealed.

A. By Stander.

#### MADISON 8

SEPTEMBER 7, 1820.

Official return of the election of representative to congress.

Counties.	Hendricks.	Nelson.
Martin.	137	1
Switzerland.	604	3
Vigo.	495	30
Orange.	719	7
Dubois.	74	1
Dearborn.	1177	19
Daviess.	375	8
Knox.	302	477
Jefferson.	935	55
Crawford.	211	26
Lawrence.	624	5
Jennings.	272	6
Harrison.	820	339
Perry.	251	5
Jackson.	382	72
Owen.	88	
Ripley.	224	
Vanderburg.	174	5
Pike.	188	
Gibson.	461	3
Franklin.	1364	16
Spencer.	185	
Clarke.	907	267
Floyd.	248	72

In addition to the above we have been furnished with the following results, which though not official may be relied on as substantially correct.

Wayne & Ran.	2157	17
Fayette	310	6
Scott	226	8
Washington	868	94
Monroe	320	
Posey	539	2
Warren	197	

16,224 1546  
Majority for Hendricks 14,678

The county of Sullivan has not yet been heard from. It will probably give 300 votes.

#### CENSUS OF MADISON.

The following is a correct statement of the number of persons, and their ages, in the town of Madison; taken agreeably to an act of congress, requiring the fourth census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of United States to be made.

The act requires, that the enumeration shall be made by an actual enquiry at every dwelling house, or of the head of every family, and not otherwise.

No. of white males under 26 years 349

White males over 26 years 156

Total No. of white males 505

White females under 26 years 327

do do over do 104

Total No. of females 431

Total number of whites 932

Number of blacks 48

Total number of souls 984

Number of dwelling houses 133

The following is a statement of the votes taken in this county on the 2d instant, for Associate Judge.

Thomas Douglas	313
Jos. Strickland	266
Henry Ristine	263
Robert Simington	189
David McClure	144
Jacob Rhoads	127
Nicholas Manville	85
Thomas Taylor	75
Aaron Vanorman	19
Josiah Dragan	6

#### COMMUNICATED.

Mortality among the Indians.

It is reported by a traveller that so terrible a mortality prevails among the Delawares, that all, who are able, have decamped and are moving off in terror to the West. Time will show the fact—but who can avoid

pitying these untutored and suffering children of the forest? True they are uncultivated; but they are men. True they have been guilty of atrocious murders; but have we never provoked them? The successes of Christianity and Civilization among the Cherokees, Choctaws and others, to say nothing of the northern Indians, demonstrates that they are reclaimable. If the citizens of the United States claim the superiority over them, ought they not to evince it by superior clemency and benevolence?</p