

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 authorized 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 Mantal, 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 Dominiques. 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 a-lone 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 fourteen and under twenty-six?
19. How many of twenty-six and under forty-five?
20. How many of forty-five and upwards?
21. How many female slaves under fourteen?
22. How many of fourteen and under twenty-six?
23. How many of twenty-six and under forty-five?
24. How many of forty-five and upwards?
25. How many free colored males under fourteen?
26. How many of fourteen

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 26?
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 duelling; 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 an 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 of the jury find the Prisoner NOT GUILTY."

Would it not be well for the Legislature to repeal the statute against Duelling? 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 :

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,	985	55
Crawford,	211	26
Lawrence,	624	5
Jennings,	272	6
Harrison,	820	339
Perry,	251	5
Jackson,	382	75
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	540	6
Scott,	226	8
Washington,	868	94
Monroe,	320	
Posey,	559	2
Warlick	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 Manvill	85
Thomas Taylor	75
Aaron Vannorman	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, Choc-taws 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?

Q.

FROM THE COUNCIL BLUFFS.
Extract of a letter from Council Bluffs, June 24th 1820.

I am glad that the fact authorizes me to state, that the troops at this post are restored to perfect health. There are not, in both corps, thirty men on the sick report, nor is there a single case of serious indisposition.

This position is, no doubt, as healthy as any part of the known world. The diseases with which the men were afflicted last winter may be attributed to several causes. My own opinion is, however, that the most prominent ones were, unavoidable fatigues and exposures in ascending the river during the summer and autumn—heavy labor in constructing barracks, and being quartered in green damp rooms, together with the intense cold of last winter. No sooner did the spring open, and the earliest vegetable unfold its bud, than the bowed down patient shook off his loathsome visitor, stood erect, and was able to speed his course with the rapidity of the noble stream that fertilizes this garden of the western world.

The great and universal rise of the Missouri has driven us from our winter position. Almost the whole of the bottom lands are inundated. The flood is greater than is recollected by the oldest Indian, nor do I believe that their traditions will carry them back to one of equal magnitude. The Platte is also in flood, and we tremble for Boon's lick settlements and all the lower country.

We are engaged in removing the materials of our cantonment to the summit of the Bluff, where we are encamped, and where we shall put them up. It is quite probable we might occupy our old site for many years, with safety; but it is, nevertheless, possible, that it may be flooded the next season; hence, the propriety of effectually guarding against such a recurrence.

Our earliest planted gardens and a field of sixty acres of corn are deluged; our prospects are not, however, much blighted, as our latest planted gardens, 200 acres of corn, 100 in beans, and 30 of potatoes, exhibit the most promising appearance. We shall, no doubt, gather 10,000 bushels of corn, 6 to 8,000 of potatoes, as many turnips, and a large quantity of beans and other vegetables.

Capt. Magee, with a small command, is about setting out to mark a road from this position to the Falls of St. Anthony, & licut. Fields, with a working party, is about to open the road which has been laid out to Char- etton.

FROM ALGIERS.

Mr. Shaler, American Consul at Algiers has addressed the following circular to Mr. Appleton, Consul General of the United States at Leghorn.

Algiers, March 14.—I have