

THE NEW SPEAKERS

From the correspondence between Mr. [redacted] and Mr. Vaughan, on the subject of the North East boundary of the United States, it appears that the constables and foremen of the province of New Brunswick have been in the habit, under the pretence of settling debts, of coming thirty miles from the line on the American side, with traps, and taking and carrying away any species of property they could find. The parish of Kent, or Fredericton, is some sold at auction. Aggravated examples of the kind, are mentioned in a report transmitted by the Governor of New Brunswick to the Department of State. Another report gives an account of the arrest and subsequent imprisonment of Mr. [redacted] by the British authorities. He was taken from his bed at night by 40 soldiers, and sent up the Madawaska river in a canoe, in which river he lived on the Canadian side. Thus far the complaint by Mr. Vaughan's reply it appears that the territory in which these proceedings occurred is still in dispute between the United States and Great Britain, and consequently the United States may be pretext for an interference with the exercise of the jurisdiction of the United States, acting under British authority with regard to the circumstances attending the arrest of [redacted], he had, on the 12th of July last, not only interrupted the passage of the mail from New Brunswick to Canada by the long established route through that settlement, but had raised the American flag. He also resided within the disputed territory.

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A LIST OF LETTERS.

H. MORRISON, P. M.

Richmond.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1828.

"This narrow isthmus twixt two boundless seas,
The past, the future, two eternities."

The Richmond Library.—Monday next, the 7th inst. is the day appointed by law for the election of a Board of Directors for the Library, for the ensuing year. We hope the shareholders will attend at the house of E. Lacey, esq. at 2 o'clock P. M. & vote so much attention to the subject as to elect Directors.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The Report we now have before us contains a plain statement of the operations of the Navy, and all the branches of the service connected with his Department. Nothing, which was within the compass of Executive authority and power, has been omitted, to fulfil the obligations of duty and the expectations of the country. Our little fleets, in different and distant seas, have been actively and usefully employed in affording necessary protection to our varied trade, & piracy has been extirpated in the West Indies. The expenses of the Navy, for the present year, are estimated at \$3043,677—and some improvements in the manner of making the appropriations are recommended. The force now in commission consists of 1 ship of the line, 6 frigates, 12 sloops, and 4 schooners.

humanity, justice and policy. So early as 1799, a law was passed, reserving twenty cents per month out of the wages of officers and seamen for these purposes; but the Fund has yet been inefficient, and it is thought Congress ought immediately authorize the application of the Fund, which was absorbed by the last war, to its appropriate object. An Hospital at Norfolk, and an Assylum at Philadelphia, are progressing satisfactorily. "And when it is perfectly understood by all who are acquainted with the character of the seamen, that his foresight is seldom directed to any other object than a place of refuge, when disease and misfortune overtake him, surely that place of refuge ought not to be wanting."

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE
TREASURY.

Four years experience have tested the wisdom of the Tariff and the beneficial effects of many of its enactments, while its defects have been exhibited in unequivocal bearing. Since its passage, commercial distress has swept over the face of Europe, not only involving individuals but dismaying the governments themselves; but, comparatively, our own country has escaped the mischief; and this is attributed, in a great measure, to the establishment of manufactures; which have preserved a market for the agriculturists, uninfluenced by the ruinous fluctuations of foreign trade. The internal trade of the country has been immensely augmented, and, as manufactures increase, must grow to a yet more extensive magnitude.

tude. The exchanges of manufactured articles, and agricultural products will enliven all our coasts, rivers, canals and roads, with an internal commerce, unexampled in the history of any other nation, and it is to the extension of these that canals and rail roads must owe their greatest utility. The population of the country, and its capital, have attained that state which may justify the establishment of manufactures; and when these are established, an amelioration and improvement of the moral and intellectual character of the nation is foretold upon the basis of past and full experience. The expediency of increasing the duties upon woolen goods and foreign wool, fine cotton goods, bar iron, and hemp, is, therefore suggested. Our own country produces all the raw materials requisite for these manufactures, and our people have proved themselves adequate to the successful prosecution of the finest manufactures. Should sufficient inducements be held out primarily, to counteract the restrictive provisions of other countries, the immense physical capabilities of our extended nation, and the activity and ingenuity of her citizens, would soon enable her, not only to supply her own demands in all these and many other articles, but to furnish a large amount for exportation. Considered in any national view, the successful establishment of manufactures assumes an aspect of immense import; but one argument is advanced, which as it is somewhat new, we have extracted, and which will be found on our 1st. page.

But the Secretary does not confine his views to the extension of manufactures—he also urges some improvements in our commercial regulations. An extension of the warehousing system is recommended as promising materially to benefit the navigating interests, and augment the carrying trade of the country. A reduction of

The total value of importations into the United States during the year ending on the 20 Sept. last, is estimated at 81 millions of dollars—and the exportations at 82 millions. During six years, ending with 1826, the value of woollen and cotton goods imported from Great Britain exceeds 100 millions of dollars; and the value of iron, and articles manufactured from iron, 17 millions. Our commerce has increased since the passage of the Tariff of 1824. Total value of importations for the years 1822, 1823 and 1824, two hundred and forty one millions of dollars; total for 1825, 1826 and 1827, two hundred and sixty-two millions. Total value of exportations for the three former years, 292 millions; total value for the three latter years, 257 millions. Articles of domestic manufacture exported in 1827, estimated at upwards of seven millions.

Mr. Randolph has resigned his station of Chairman to the Committee of Ways and Means, in the House of Representatives and A. Smith, of Va. appointed a member of the Committee in his place.

Arming the Militia.—Under the Act of Congress for arming the Militia of the United States, there were procured for this purpose, during the year ending on the 30th Sept. last, 9,960 muskets, 3,520 rifles, 2 artillery carriages, and sundry equipments. The money expended on this account was \$196,797. The number of arms apportioned to the several States for the year 1826, was 15,000—of these 502 were for Indiana.

United States Pensioners.—The number of Pensioners on the rolls of the different States and Territories, on the 4th day of September last, was 12,500 revolutionary, 3,805 invalid, and 19 half-pay pensioners—total, 16,324. Of those there were 1,000 in Indiana, 139 revolutionary, and 68 invalid pensioners—total, 207. During the year ending on the same day, the deaths of 44 revolutionary and 48 invalid pensioners came to the knowledge of the Agents. Two hundred and fifty-eight revolutionary and 48 invalid pensioners have been added to the rolls during the year. The total amount of money transmitted to the different agencies, for the payment of pensioners, during the year, was \$967,382.

Public Lead Mines.—The Lead made at these mines, during the year ending the 30th Sept. last, amounted to 6,092,560 pounds; one-tenth of which accrues to the government for rent. The aggregate increase of the business, since last year, is about three fold. The whole amount of lead made at the mines within the 5 last years is nearly ten millions of pounds; and it is anticipated that the annual production will soon reach ten millions a year. This will yield to the Government a quantity, it is believed, equal to the demands of the military and naval service. The production within the last year, at the Fever River Mines, was five times greater than that of the year preceding; while the product of the Missouri Mines decreased one-third.

✂ We delayed the publication of the day's paper on account of receiving eastern mail last evening. Should the mails continue to arrive at the time they now do, we shall, after next week, publish on Wednesday evenings.

No accounts have been received from our Legislature since our last.

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