

NEWSPAPERS.

The following is an extract from Niles, Weekly Register.

Newspapers are regarded as things that can be dispensed with—as costing money that might be saved. So is the smothering of our children—so, indeed, are nine-tenths of what it costs us to live. Almost any man might lay up money every year if he would live on bread and water, and cloth himself in the cheapest manner he could—but what of that? Who would live like a brute and die like a beggar, for the mere pleasure of *living money*, which he cannot carry hence with him; though, like a dead weight it may hang upon his soul at the last moment of his mortal existence? There are few such—five or ten in a million; and what wretched creatures are they? Most men, sensible that they must die are disposed to *enjoy* a little the fruits of their toils; and nothing is, perhaps, more necessary to the enjoyment of society, or self-satisfaction in retirement, than a well informed and virtuous mind. It gives a zeal to all things in prosperity, and is the best source in adversity. Newspapers, though not always conducted with talents and respectability, are the best possible channels for obtaining an acquaintance with the affairs of the world; and to implant desires in the heart of youth for more solid reading as he goes on to maturity. In truth they are the great engine that moves the moral and political world and are infinitely powerful to establish the character of a people as well as to preserve their liberties; and cannot be so easily dispensed with as some persons believe; unless indeed, we think the trouble of *self-government* is too great, and agree to transfer the power of the state to the few who are ready to use it for their own advantage. But this cannot be the will of the people of the U. States; yet observing, however the too general repugnance to reading that prevails, less with us than in any other country it is the duty of those who feel the pleasure and profit of it, to smooth the way to it, and afford every facility that light and knowledge may be diffused.

"An armed people and an unarmed magistracy," says Dickson, "is the best guarantee of freedom." And while the body of the people read and reason, and reflect—while the press is free and liberally supported, the sword of the magistracy is pointless, except it is directed to execute the *will of the people*. How important, then, is it that that will should result from an enlightened mind!

A bill has passed the House of Delegates of Maryland, taxing the branch of the United States \$15,000 per annum, obliging them to use state stamps as fast as the senate not known. There is a bill depending in the legislature of Massachusetts for a similar purpose.

A bill to tax the mother bank is before the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

REPUBLIC OF LA PLATA.

From Buenos-Ayres Gazette.

All the citizens of the provinces are acquainted with the nature of the cause for which they are contending and men of sense, in examining the grounds upon which it is founded, can have no reason for declaring them dangerous and extravagant innovators. There have been, it is true, in the course of our struggle, some *exotic* productions, whose design was to assail the foundations of many respectable European governments. The sovereigns must have seen with astonishment the doctrines which held up to considerate odium the principles which serve as the basis of their authority; and they must have been alarmed at the success of our arms should give some importance to so many political novelties and extravagancies. But the time has arrived when our conduct itself sufficiently proves that our cause has nothing to do with the rights of monarchs or of any other classes of governments, be they what they may. We have not set our selves up as the reformers of the universe; our grievances have nothing in common with the vague and exaggerated declamations of those who give the *rights of man* an extension without bounds and without measure. What we have to say is founded more on facts than on abstract rights; a few words will comprise every thing Spain was invaded by the French, and the greater part occupied by them, and on the eve of being subjected to a new domination; the few rights which remained free carried on a war of extermination with the aggressors; already the hope of being able to shake off this new yoke was lost. In this state of things the Spaniards concluded that the Americans should re-

main passive in the contest, and that their lot, whether good or bad, should depend upon its result. The Americans, who have never been regarded by the constitution of the monarchy as slaves, resisted with good reason the being thus basely considered as the mere accessories of the European part of the Spanish nation: they were resolved in all events to preserve themselves for their captive king or his legitimate successors. Such were the principles proclaimed on the glorious 25th of May, 1810. But the Spaniards declared war against us; and we Americans did nothing more than defend ourselves! The French were driven out of the Peninsula; Ferdinand the 7th returned to occupy the throne. Then indeed, the question was changed. By no solemn act had the United Provinces of the South denied his authority; the door was still open for our restoration to the ancient authority. Deputies were immediately despatched for the purpose of felicitating H. M. to lay before him our complaints, and to implore an honorable termination of our differences. While our deputies were expected to arrive at Madrid the king had already issued his inexorable decrees of blood, and the expedition of Morillo was traversing the seas for the purpose of carrying a devastating war into these countries. The natural right of self defence, called upon us to take measures for repelling force by force. Spaniards, enflamed with the desire of revenge, were not the proper mediators to receive from us a renewal of our oaths of fidelity. Armies of enemies who had been the parties in the antecedent question were not the proper agents in a treaty of compromise. Our submission would have drawn upon us the reproaches of all succeeding generations of Americans. It is known to the whole world that such means were taken by the Spaniards to extinguish what they chose to call the revolutionary spirit; it is scarcely to allow those who were born in America the privilege of breathing without restraint. Every thing is out of confiding in our loyalty, and the leaving in our hands a sufficient guarantee that we should not be overwhelmed, was evidently nothing but absurd pretences, with which, in safety to ourselves, we could not comply. Our resistance was succeeded by a result most glorious to us; our courage has triumphed over danger. This abundantly proved that the measures adopted by the court of Madrid, for the pacification of America, were the least calculated to effect their object, while we, "withstanding, refrained from making a declaration of our independence, in order that opportunity might be afforded the king to rectify his counsels. When we saw that H. M. persisted in denying us every alternative but that of the most abject submission, and of resigning ourselves as victims to the vengeance of the Spaniards, then it was that the Supreme Congress proclaimed by the memorable act of the 20th of July, 1816, the civil emancipation of these provinces. This illustrious act may be compared to the magnanimous and wise General who places his army in a situation from which there is no retreat, when the advantages which may result from a victory are greater than the evils which may be feared from a total defeat.

De los vencidos la salud es una No tener que esperar saludos una
[Their is one safety to the vanquished not to hope for safety.]
People of America! this is your case. People of Europe, consider the justice which is due to the new world! We speak not of our patient sufferings for three hundred years; we speak of our rights; the question is shall we live or die? Is it just that we should suffer ourselves to be assassinated with impunity?

Extract to the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette, from Washington City.

"Nothing is more pernicious than bad examples, acting on bad inclinations. Scarcely had Congress decided on the right of summary trial and punishment, in the case of Anderson, for an alleged breach of privilege, and for contempt, when the little congress of 'honourables' at Annapolis assumed the same right to themselves!"

"A person residing in Frederick, Maryland, recently forwarded a memorial to several members of the legislature of that state, without paying the postage on the letters which conveyed it. The members had it therefore to pay themselves, out of their compensation, which, you know, is only four dollars a day, but one half of that which a member of congress receives. Mr. James Nabbs, one of the members from Talbot, determined to be revenged for the gross breach of privilege committed in sending him a letter without paying postage, returned the memorial under cover with an old newspaper. This return was made

known to Mr. George Keatinge, the printer of a newspaper in Westminster, who thereupon made some rather harsh and indecorous remarks about Mr. Nabbs. On receipt of his paper at Annapolis, the house of delegates closed their doors, [as well they might on such a proceeding] and resolved to send the Sergeant at Arms, to drag the printer from his desk to the seat of government, and make him answer at the bar of the house for his audacious contempt of their serene highnesses. However, on the subsequent day finding themselves in an awkward and ridiculous posture, and foreseeing that in the coming contest with the printer, they must be disgraced, and he triumph by an appeal to the judiciary, by whom he would have been wrested from the fangs of legislative tyranny, the house wisely rescinded their resolution.

"But you thus see, my friend the contagious nature of bad precedents, and the excesses into which public characters relapse, when party spirit dies away, and a free and vigilant press ceases to perform its functions. With five or six honorable exceptions, the presses of this country have become the mere ministers of servile flattery to the men in power, the supporters of every favorite executive measure, the assailants of the character and rights of South America, contending for her liberties & independence. A few more tyrannical strides of power, such as have occurred in the case of Anderson and Keatinge, will either rouse the dormant spirit of the press, or else that spirit, powerful as it is when exerted in all its energy, will, if it remain much longer asleep, find itself in the condition of Gulliver, when he awoke among the Lilliputians, bound fast to the earth, without the power to rise at all.

From certain indications at the commencement of the session of congress, you would have anticipated a course of proceeding towards South America, which would have satisfied the injunctions of honor and hospitality, and responded to the undoubted feelings of the nation. But the members were then fresh from the people; they might be said to be still respiring the free and unadulterated air of the country; they had not yet breathed the diseased atmosphere of this metropolis, where underhand influence and management prostrate the spirit of patriotism and independence, and mould opinions and measures at will. It is however believed that in a few weeks, the feelings and sentiments of congress on the South American question will be brought to a test, which will widely separate the friends from the enemies of justice and honest neutrality towards the suffering country.

FOR SALE

By JOHN EWING.

At the most Reduced Prices.

A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE:

EMBRACING,

Groceries and Liquors, Queensware, China, Glass & Hardware, Domestic and Foreign DRY GOODS,

Of every description,

SUCH AS

Factory Cotton, Checks and Gingham, Superfine Cloths, Mercuries and Broad Cloths, Cambrics, Canicoes, Dimities, Hosiary, Sols of different kinds, Point and Rose Blankets, Irish Linen, Flannels, &c.

— ALSO —

Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoes, Boots, Silk Umbrellas, Silver framed Spectacles, Silver Tea Wares, fashionable Bonnets and elegant Trimmings, Men's and Women's Saddles and Saddle.

Wool & Fur Hats & Hatters Trimmings, Carpenters, Coopers & Saddlers Tools, Wire Sifters, Violins, Flutes & Pipes, Looking Glasses, Drawing Knives, Knives and Forks, Carvers & Butchers Spades, Augers and Axes; Adzes, Chains, Steelyards, Window Glass, Smoothing, Hatters and Waffle Irons.

Fire ends, rags and common Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, Hand Bel-

lows, Brushes of every description.

Fishing Tackle,

Pocket and Holster Pistols,

Grid Irons, Frying Pans,

Weaver's Reeds, Log Wood,

Pittsburgh Porter in Casks and Bottles,

White lead ground in Oil and dry,

Plough Irons.

A VARIETY OF

PATENT MEDICINES,

SUCH AS

British Oil.

Bachman's Drops, Antibilious Pills, &c. Tin Ware, Castings, iron and Nails, completely assorted, AN EXTENSIVE SUPPLY OF School Books, Slates and Stationary.

With a number of

Select Books,

Historical, Biographical,

Religious and Miscellaneous.

Sufficient to form a very useful country or neighbourhood Library.

Steel Plate, Mill, Cross Cut and Whig Saws,

Spun Cotton & Cotton in the Bale,

Shad & Mackerel,

Gold Watch Seals & Earings.

HE HAS AN EXTENSIVE SELECTION OF

INDIAN GOODS,

And a great variety of SEASONABLE SUBSTANTIAL & FANCY articles not here enumerated, suitable for town and country—As an article of use and substance he will mention a patent

STEEL GRIST MILL,

that would grind sufficient for ten families: it is now temporarily fixed and may be viewed by any persons who want such a convenience in their neighbourhood.—

J. E. is very much disposed to sell Cheap Goods to functional men, but he wishes it to be understood by a number of persons who have been long indebted to him, that if they do not call and pay or give their notes for the amount due without further delay, his own wants will oblige him, to adopt the speediest mode to collect.

Vincennes, Jan. 16, 1818

7—11 FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WOUNDED SOLDIER.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Pension Office, Dec. 28.

THE following evidence will be required in all militia cases and in cases of the regular army, where the discharge and surgeon's certificate have been lost or destroyed or where they have never been originally granted, to enable the Secretary of War to grant pensions, viz.

In cases where the regular discharge and the surgeon's certificate for disability cannot be had, the applicant for pension, whether he has been a soldier of the regular army, or a militiaman in the service of the United States, must produce the sworn certificate of his captain or other officer under whom he served, stating distinctly the time and place of his having been wounded, or otherwise disabled, and that the same wounds and disabilities arose while in the service of the United States, and in the line of his duty, with the affidavit of one or more surgeons or physicians, whether of the army or citizens, accurately describing the wound and stating the degree of disability to which the soldier may be entitled under it; these documents to be sworn to before a Judge of the United State's Court, or some state Judge or Justice of the Peace; & if a state Judge or Justice of the peace then under the seal of the Clerk of the county in which such Judge or Justice may reside, and the name of the paymaster who last paid the soldier as belonging to the service of the United States to be in every instance furnished by the applicant, in order to determine the date of the commencement of his pension.

December 29.

10—2m

Printers of the Laws of the United States are requested to insert the above two months and forward their accounts for payment to the War Department.

STATE OF INDIANA.

KNOX COUNTY.

WHEREAS, Seneca Almy, under sheriff and Gaoler of the said county had this day made oath before me a Justice of the Peace for the said county, that

Joseph White, and

Thos. C. Shields,

who were committed to the goal of the said county the said White under sentence and judgment of the Circuit court of the said county of Knox and said Shields for want of security upon two indictments; did on the night of the 27th inst. unknown to the deponent, forcibly break the said goal and make their escape. These are therefore, in the name of the state to will and require you, to aid and assist the said Seneca Almy in searching for the said Joseph White & Thos. C. Shields, and if the occasion be, to break, in the day time, any house, store house or store house, to search for and seize and take the said Joseph White & Thomas C. Shields and commit their bodies to prison without bail or main-prize, there to remain until from thence discharged by due course of law; and for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant. Given under my hand and seal at Vincennes, this 28th day of February A. D. 1818.

E. STOUT, j. p