

this object. It is even reported to have been done without the consent of the War Department. It is further stated that a military road is constructing from Detroit to Ohio. The barracks and road may be proper; if the soldiers are to be employed on them, it is much better than an idle garrison life. In fact, he knew not how the military, in peace, be better employed, than in constructing of such roads as may be useful in war. It was not to the thing itself that he objected. He censured the application of the public money to such objects without ever submitting the question to Congress. It is an evil that cannot be tolerated, unless we are ready to become mere tyrphers. There were not the only abuses. There were many, he feared, particularly in the army.

In making these statements, Mr. C. was actuated by no ill-will to any one. If it had been his misfortune to feel such, he could not be actuated by it in the discharge of his public duties, without forgetting all his principles. He stated them simply because he thought the best interest of the country required that they should be known and corrected. He could not agree with his friend from Kentucky (Mr. McKee) that all efforts at correcting such abuses, are hopeless. He says it has not been done; and concludes therefore that it cannot. Mr. C. thought differently. There has been nothing like a concentrated and steady effort to effect the cure; nor had the times ever been so propitious. When party spirit is high, it is very difficult to undertake reformations of this kind. Factious views are sure to be attributed, and attributed with success to the member who attempts it. Happily for us party spirit has in a great degree disappeared. We have peace not only abroad, but at home. Now then is the moment for this most salutary work. A proper degree of labor and firmness cannot fail of success. Very melancholly indeed would be our situation, if the evil were too inveterate to be cured, but by lopping off the whole strength of the government, as proposed by some. What then are the means which he proposed? In the first place, Mr. C. conceived it to be indispensable that our appropriations should be made in many respects more specific. He rejoiced to see the committee of Ways and Means commence this system in the Ordnance Department, and hoped they would extend it to the Quarter Master's, and to other heads where a general appropriation was now made. But specific appropriations were of no avail, under our present system of transfers. If that power of dispensing with law is to continue, he would be adverse to any estimates, but would put the gross amount of the revenue under the direction of the President, to be used as he thought proper. It is then indispensable that the right of transferring, or rather dispensing with appropriation, be repealed, and prohibited. In the next place the year for the appropriation and for expenditure should coincide. As it now stands, the appropriation is made for the year commencing the 1st of January, and the expenditure, for what is called the fiscal, commencing the 1st of October. The effect is, that we can never, without great labor, compare the appropriation of money to an object, with the expenditure. They both ought, in my opinion to be made for the fiscal year; and, if we will insist that the accounts of expenditures be fully made up and laid before us early every session, it will of itself do much to reform. But to give the measures full success, we must proceed one step farther. The committees appointed at the last session, on expenditures, must go to the respective officers, and descend into the details. This is indispensable, and it ought to be their duty to report the state of the expenditure, fully to this House. He regretted that they had not done so this session. If these steps be pursued, and if the members of this House will turn their displeasure against any officers, from the highest to the lowest, who permits abuses, a great and immediate reform must be the immediate effect. We shall then no longer hear of arrears, and accounts unsettled for years. Abuses will thus be corrected in the infancy, and the purity of our institutions preserved. He could not give into the system that to prevent abuses, the taxes must be abolished. He saw no termination to the system, but in an entire prostration of the power of government. In his opinion our relation to the rest of the world did not admit of that system. We stand alone; all other established governments were entirely dissimilar from ours. We ought to be the strong man armed. We knew not when the whole of our strength might be needed. He was not an alarmist; but in his opinion self defence is the first of political duties. He hoped that peace, moderation and justice would ever be pursued by our councils; and that the fruit would be exemption from war. But we ought to be prepared for the worst. His policy was to draw freely from the people when the public interest requires it; but to see that the public money be truly, wisely, and economically applied. He could not agree with the member from North Carolina, (Mr. Williams) in dispensing with the internal taxes.

Instead of that system, let us maintain and apply as much of our revenue as possible to the discharge of the public debts. He was no friend to a debt, large or small. He wished it to be paid off to the last cent, immediately. He held in England the ultimate effects of a debt accumulating from age to age! A population of the most unparalleled industry, bowed to the dust by the pressure. Let us profit by the example, and, in this moment of peace and prosperity, remove the public burden. Having performed this act of justice to posterity, we then may make reductions in the amount of taxes, both external and internal, and should it be our misfortune to be involved in hostility, we would find ourselves freed from debt, and with perfect method & economy introduced into our money transactions. Thus happily situated, the full energy of the public power might be executed, and danger be met with a greater prospect of success.

REMARKS OF MR. HARRISON, In the House of Representatives on the Compensation Law.

Mr. HARRISON said, that after the avowal he had made, that his object in moving to re-commit the bill to the committee of the whole, with instructions as to filling the blank, was intended to put an end to what he considered an unprofitable discussion, it might appear strange that he should rise himself to make any observations on the general question. But as he was placed, with regard to the vote he intended to give, in a situation which might bring upon him the charge of inconsistency, he would claim the attention of the House for a single minute, whilst he explained the motives which would govern him. I am one of those, said Mr. H. who think that six dollars per diem is not an adequate compensation for members of the national legislature. I entirely agree with gentlemen who have taken that ground, and with the statement made by the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania, as to the decreased value of money compared with the products of agriculture, since the compensation was fixed at six dollars. I am also, said Mr. H. decidedly of opinion, that, in a republican government, the compensation of those who are in the public service should be liberal. A contrary course will find the legislature exclusively with men of wealth, or with those who have no talents, or other qualifications for the important duties of legislation; who come here the mere muck-worms of popularity, as the honorable gentleman from Virginia has termed them, whilst the man of talents, without fortune, will elsewhere seek employment. With these convictions strongly fixed in my mind, I have voted throughout for the re-establishment of the old per diem allowance. My reason for doing so is a very short one. I was governed by motives of respect for the wishes and opinions of the American people; whose voice upon this, as upon every other subject, when it can be fairly and distinctly ascertained, I deem myself bound to obey.

What, say gentlemen, give up your own opinions to a mob? Become a mere machine, to move as the caprices of the people may direct? No, said Mr. H. my opinions I will never surrender; but upon conviction of their being erroneous; but upon this floor I stand as the representative, or the agent of my constituents; bound, I think, by every moral obligation to execute their will. But had I a different opinion, with regard to the right of instruction, yet upon this particular subject, if on no other, I should conform to the wishes of the people in opposition to my own opinion. In fixing their compensation, the members of Congress act as judges in their own cause. This consideration should, I think determine them to take that dignified stand to be contented with what the people are willing to allow them, or resign their seats. The subject of increasing the compensation had never been before the public until the law of the last session was passed. The irritation it occasioned was produced, not so much by the amount as the mode of compensation, and its retrospective operation. The law is, however, entirely unpopular; the people are determined upon its repeal, and they must, they will be gratified, Obey their voice, then; restore the compensation to its original standard; suffer the indignation which has been excited against the present law to cool, and I am persuaded that the justice, the generosity of the people will be manifested by suffering a future Congress to put their per diem allowance upon a liberal footing.

APPOINTMENTS

By the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate.
To be Secretary for the Department of State, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Massachusetts.
To be Secretary for the Department of the Treasury, WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.
To be Secretary for the Department of War, ISAAC SHELBY, late Governor of Kentucky.
Mr. CROWNSHIELD, it is understood, remains at the head of the Navy Department.—Nat. Int.

The Kentucky Liberator.

WINCHESTER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1817.

The late heavy rains having retarded the progress of the mails, we are unable this week to present any thing new or interesting.

We understand nearly all the Tobacco in the ware houses in this quarter was swept away during the late heavy rains, by which it is feared many of our merchants and farmers will have sustained severe losses.

MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS.

General Land Office, 8th March, 1817.

SIR—I reply to your enquires relative to Military Bounty Lands.

That it is expected the surveys will be completed, and the issue of patents commence next summer, probably in August.

That the locations will be made by lottery. That a soldier applying for a patent, (in person or by letter) must produce his warrant or his certificate (from the war department) that the warrant is lodged in this office, and he must say whether he chooses land in Illinois or in Missouri Territory.

That an agent applying for a patent, must produce in addition to the above, a power of attorney authorizing him to receive the patent.

That in cases where the parties have lodged their certificates in this office, they must produce the receipts which were given them by this office.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSIAH MEIGS.
Hon. THOMAS FLETCHER.

The following appointments were made by the President of the U. States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, during the late session:

- Joseph Phillips, late of the army of the United States, to be Secretary of the Illinois Territory.
- Robert Jaques, of New-York, to be Consul at St. Croix.
- John Howard March, of New-Hampshire, to be Consul at Madeira.
- Daniel Strobel, of South Carolina, to be Consul at Bordeaux, in place of William Lee, resigned.
- William Davy, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul at Kingston upon Hull in Great Britain.
- Joseph Ray, of the same state, to be Consul at Pernambuco, in Brazil.
- Jose dos Santos Monteiro, of Maranhao, in Brazil.
- Reuben G. Beasley, of Virginia, to be Consul at Havre de Grace.
- Robert Trimble, of Kentucky, to be Judge of the United States for the district of Kentucky.
- Edward Wret, of Massachusetts, to be Consul at Hamburg.
- Henry Wilson, of Maryland, to be Consul at Nantz.
- Edward Church, of Kentucky, to be Consul at L'Orient.
- John B. Frazier, of Massachusetts, to be Consul for the Island of Curacao.
- John O. Sullivan, of New-York, to be Consul at Morocco, in Morocco.
- Joel Hart, of New-York, to be Consul at Leith.

ADDRESS OF THE VICE PRESIDENT TO THE SENATE, After having taken the Oath of office on the Fourth Day of March.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE: In entering the office of Vice-President, I beg leave to offer a public acknowledgement of the honor conferred upon me by the People of the U. S. by placing me next in their confidence to that illustrious citizen whose patriotism, virtue and eminent public services receive, this day the highest reward that a free people can bestow. I assume the duties assigned me in the Senate with the greatest diffidence, arising from the consciousness of my inexperience in the forms of deliberative assemblies; and when at the same time, I reflect that this chair has hitherto been adorned by men of the first distinction for experience, talents and character, I am oppressed by the magnitude of the responsibility which now devolves upon me.

My heart assures me that I may promise upright intentions, zealous industry and rigid impartiality. If aught beyond these shall merit approbation, it will be justly ascribed to the wisdom and magnanimity of the Members of this dignified body—and upon that wisdom and magnanimity I entirely repose myself for guidance and support.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Louis, to his friend in this State dated St. Louis (M. T.) Dec. 16, 1816.

"Our crops are very abundant this year; but the multitude of emigrants gives a good price to the farmer. Our lead minds have yielded largely.—Mr. Smith, brother to the general has derived upwards of \$20,000 from his mines this year of clear profits, at the rate of 1-5th of what his miners discovered and raised. The fur-traders

have gone out in great numbers—not only the U. Mississippi, Missouri and Illinois are covered with them, but even the Rio grande del Norte, above Santa Fee, is laid under contribution.—A company from this town, have gone there under the passport of the Spanish governor of New Mexico.—And to facilitate our commercial transactions, we have established two banks, chiefly bottomed on metallic capitals. They are styled the "St. Louis bank," and the "bank of Missouri."

"We have had here this fall, the Lt. Gen. Lefebvre Desnoettes. He was struck with the grand features of this country, particularly the length of the rivers. Seeing some vessels from the Lakes he enquired minutely how they got there? and exclaimed—"What a wonderful river, communicating with the sea by the head and the mouth?" He went to the Mamelles; was enchanted; and went back at the break of day, to enjoy the delectable spot, the beautiful spectacle of the rising sun.

Thence he went to Portage des Sioux and breakfasted with Madame S. a French woman. Seeing the house filled with children, he asked how many she had? The lady answered, "Nineteen, now!" And how many did she have? "Twenty-two!"—And where had she lived all that while?—"In Portage des Sioux!" Upon which the General remarked, that her husband was a good companion, and that our country would be peopled at that rate. He has gone to New Orleans; but purposes to return here with many other emigrants. A French emigrant officer, nephew to Le Clerc, Duc de Felre, is now here, practising law.

"The Holy father has sent us from Rome a Bishop, and a cavalcade of Priests, to take care of our souls.—They were descending the Ohio, at the last advices. They intend, also, sending an establishment of Ursuline Nuns, the Virgins being also furnished from Rome; as his Holiness may have understood that we have not enough in St. Louis, to answer our lawful occasions, much less to furnish supernumeraries for the Cloister."

Extract of a letter from Wales, dated Nov. 6, 1816.

"I doubt you are not well informed on your side of the Gulf that separates happiness from misery, or the real state of GREAT BRITAIN. The distress of this country is inconceivable.—There are thousands upon thousands of manufacturers, laborers, &c. out of employ. The farmers are unable to pay the rents, which have, in numerous instances, been reduced 25 per cent. The taxes weigh down every thing to the earth, and nothing can now save the country, it is thought, from a Revolution, but a REFORM of Parliament, which the friends of the country are laboring to bring about, with all their might. This is the 'Glorious' result of the war against the liberties of the French and American people.—On the 22d ult. the Magistrates met in Quarter Sessions at Ush, in Monmouthshire, agree to a petition to the Chancellor of the Exchequer the reduced state of the country, by taxes and rates, and the impossibility of paying those now becoming due; and they resolved earnestly to request some remission of taxation!" Happy consequences of the war for the restoration of the bloody Bourbons—the Pope—the Jesuits, and the Inquisition! Does not England now more than ever deserve to be called the "ENEMY of the world?"

"November 7th.—The corn, (wheat, &c.) harvest is not yet nearly finished, and most of the corn that has been stacked is in a very bad state, having been carted in a very moist state, it is heated so much that scarcely any of it will be fit either for bread or seed, so that there is a prospect of corn being very dear, and our being reduced to the necessity of subsisting on unwholesome bread. An increase of pauperism, already alarming in amount, must be the consequence, and for my part, I must confess, I expect this winter will be the most distressing one ever experienced in this country.—It has already set in, and the country is at this moment covered with snow, under which, in various parts of the principality, there are great quantities of corn, some uncut, and some lying in an unbound state."

LETTER OF MR. ADAMS.

Mr. Niles, the Editor of the Baltimore Weekly Register, lately addressed a respectful letter to the venerable President Adams, requesting his aid in a plan to collect and publish, and thereby preserve, a body of Revolutionary speeches and orations. The following are extracts from Mr. Adams' characteristic reply:

"Of all the speeches made in Congress, from 1774 to 1777, inclusive of both years, not one sentence remains, except a few periods of Doctor Witherspoon, printed in his works.
"In the Vatican there is a picture of the creation by Raphael. A man is represented darting into chaos, and buffeting its heterogeneous elements with his fists, and kicking the Molecules Organiques, its primordial corpuscles into the sublime and beautiful order of the universe.
"My papers are an infinitesimal

miniature of Raphael's chief d'œuvre. But I have neither clerk, secretary or amanuensis, to leap in; and my eyes are too blind and my hands too paralytic, to jump in myself.

"Numa buried his papers, and ordered them to be concealed for five hundred years. At the expiration of that period, the Senate ordered them to be burned, as dangerous to religion. That is, to the religion of the Pontificians, Persians, Egyptians, Indians and Scythians, converted by the Greeks into pretty, elegant and laughable fables.

"It is a serious question, whether I ought to bury my papers or burn them. You would not publish them, if you should, they would ruin the sale of your Register.

"In plain English, and in a few words, Mr. Niles, I consider the true history of the American Revolution, & the establishment of our present Constitution, as lost forever. And nothing but misrepresentations or partial accounts of it will ever be recovered.

"I am, sir, with thanks for your communication, your very humble servant,
JOHN ADAMS.

"Quincy, Jan 3d, 1817."
REMARKS

The venerable Patriarch, our late President Adams, in answer to Mr. Niles, considers the history of our Revolution and constitutions as lost. That nothing but misrepresentations or partial accounts of it ever will be recovered. Mr. Niles remarks, that even a partial account, in the absence of the original, must be acceptable. Mr. Niles intends to collect as many as he can for posterity. This design deserves every encouragement, and we hope at least that the venerable man who sees how great the deficiency must be, will not withdraw his aid, which he can, undoubtedly, afford. It would be a public blessing, if some inquisitive friend, able to profit from the recollections of the venerable sage, could be so high him as to seize from his lips the many valuable hints which would be an important aid to the future historian.—We must delay no longer, and we hope Mr. Niles will begin, whatever may result from his labors.— Essex Reg.

MARRIED.—On Thursday evening last, by Wm. W. Martin, M. D. THOMAS LENDLETON, of Louisville, to Miss ELIZA TAYLOR, daughter of G. G. TAYLOR, Esq. of this place.

BATH COUNTY SCOTLAND TAKEN UP by Samuel Rogers, living on Becking, near Robert Andrieux's mill, a BROWN MARE, six years old next spring, about five feet high, a star in her forehead, the near hind foot white, some small spots, the near hip exposed no brands perceived. Appraised to \$40 before me the 8th February, 1817.
WM. MORGAN, J. p. c.

139†

Notice.
ON Saturday the 12th day of April next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. will be at Public Auction, (unless sooner disposed of) for and during the residue of the present year, 23 acres of excellent Plough Land, situated at or near Strode's Station, being the property of Brooks' Heirs.
By THOMAS SCOTT.
March 29 139-30*

MY HORSE
DUROC,
of a bay colour, 16 1/2 hands high, with a white blaze on his face, a my Farm, 4 1/2 miles from Winchester, and adjoining Captain B. Combs and M. P. Buckner. Particulars will be made known at the time.
ROBERT E. BROOKING,
March 29 139-30†

The Beautiful Horse
BELLAIR,

NOW in high spirits and good condition, will stand the ensuing season at my stable in Clarke county, seven and a half miles north east from Winchester, on the Grassy Lick road, near Judy's Mill on Stoner, and may be let to mares at five dollars the season, payable in good merchantable trade, to be delivered at the stand by the 25th December next, at the market price. Three dollars the single leap and eight to insure, which must be paid if the mare be parturient with before she is known to be with foal. Four dollars cash will discharge the season if paid by its expiration, the first July next. Grain and good pasture on reasonable terms for mares from a distance. Stricter attention will be paid, but without responsibility.
P. EDIGRELL.

BELLAIR is a handsome dark brown full 16 hands high, remarkable for strength of bone and muscular power. As he has stood several seasons in Clarke County, all that is thought necessary to say in regard to his performance, is merely to solicit the attention of the public to his merits.
JAMES GATEWOOD.
March 15. 137-18

TAKEN UP by John Jameson, on Step one creek, Montgomery county, a dark BAY HORSE, about 14 1/2 hands high, both hind legs white up to the pastern joint, a few white hairs in his forehead, 3 years old past—appraised to \$20. Given under my hand this 27th day of December, 1816.
J. YOUNG.

139* Blanks for sale at this office.