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WASHINGTON.

The Board of Commissioners for deciding on the cases of claims arising under the 1st article of the Treaty of Ghent, assembled and organized itself, at its rooms on the Capitol Hill, on Monday last. The Board is composed, on the part of the United States, of Mr. CHILVES, Commissioner, and Mr. SHAWELL, Arbitrator; on the part of Great Britain, of Mr. JACKSON, Commissioner, and Mr. M-TAVISH, Arbitrator.

Mr. JAMES BAKER, the acting Consul General of Great Britain, was chosen Secretary to the Board, and Mr. CHARLES MANLY, of Raleigh, North Carolina, was chosen Clerk.

Mr. HAY, it will be recollected, is the Agent appointed to arrange the claims, &c.

On Tuesday, after transacting all the business which could at this time be acted upon, the Board adjourned to meet again on the 20th day of October next.

We understand that no decision on the average value to be allowed for each slave has been made; and that, of course, the definitive list of claims has not yet been submitted to the Board.

Elections in Tennessee.—The State of Tennessee is entitled to nine Representatives in Congress, under the present apportionment. We have heard from the elections in five of the districts, which have terminated in favor of JOHN BLAIR, JOHN COOKER, JAMES STANDIFER, SAMUEL HOUNSTON, and JAMES T. SANDFORD.

A course of Lectures on Mercantile Law is proposed to be delivered at Boston by SAMUEL FISHER, Esq. The information thus proposed to be communicated we should suppose would be very useful in a mercantile community. We have often thought, that, in every condition and occupation of life, a general idea of the nature of law in general, and of the particular principles and obligations of the local law, ought to form a part of the system of education. Such a compend as would afford this desirable information has been attempted by Mr. FISHER, a Teacher at Wheel-

The National Library.—We are not in the habit of occupying ourselves or our readers with many details of foreign affairs, or of taking any very warm part, either in a way of praise or censure, on what passes on the other side of the ocean. Not that we are indifferent about the tendencies of events in any part of the world, but our chief concern is with our own country, and we have so much to say, and to do, within ourselves, that we are not desirous of diverting the minds of our fellow citizens to distant objects, in which they have small interest, and to measures of policy, in which there is found so little to approve or imitate. But, it sometimes happens that our European news reminds us so strongly of desirable objects within our own reach, that we are led to dwell with more than common interest upon them. We were put into this train of thought by reading the proceedings of the British Parliament, relative to the donation made by the King, to the nation, of his late father's magnificent library. This collection of books was one of the private objects that occupied the attention of the late King almost half a century, and is said to be now worth £200,000 sterling, nearly equal to \$900,000. The discussion in Parliament related to the use and disposal of this invaluable national property. It is proposed to add it to the Libraries already in the British Museum, which now contains 150,000 volumes, and the King's Library contains 65,000, of which there are about 12,000 duplicates. To provide better and safer rooms for this deposit, suitable for the access of the public at proper seasons, the Parliament has voted £40,000, nearly \$180,000.

In the course of debate, and to shew the interest felt by the public mind in these National Institutions, Mr. Banks stated that 2,000 persons visited the Library in the British Museum in one day.

A similar Library in Paris, is said to contain 450,000 volumes. Such facts need no comment.

Among the things that please us most in our Capitol, is the noble room destined to contain the Library of Congress. It is in the most delightful part of the building, commanding a fascinating view of the most populous part of our city, and of the whole length of the Avenue that connects it with the other Public Offices, and the President's House. We wish we could promise ourselves to see the day, when it should be more than half filled with books of acknowledged excellence, in

Intolerance.—We gave to our readers, two days ago, a sample of the sort of nonsense which is poured forth by men who pretend to discourse on politics, not only without understanding the first principles of law, but without having clear conceptions of the nature of moral obligation. The subjoined article is a match for it. We do not think we have ever in our lives seen a more stupid perversion of the plainest precepts of the sacred scriptures, or a more thorough exhibition of contempt for the principles which lie at the foundation of our government. The age of the writer may, in some degree, account for these anti-republican doctrines, he having come into the world at an era when prejudices were carefully instilled into the mind, which the sober observation and reflection of a long life is not sufficient to wear away. But it is not a sufficient defence for such sentiments, much less for the open promulgation of them. It is at the approaching election in Maryland that the question is to be decided, whether she will engraft on her constitution the enlightened principles of that of the United States, or retrograde from the step already taken, which has done her so much honor, into the benighted paths of ignorance and superstition.

FROM THE MARYLAND HERALD.
To the Christian Voters residing in Washington County, State of Maryland.

Highly respected Fellow Citizens:
"Venienti occurrere morbo."
Oppose the threatened disorder.

I am as decidedly opposed now to the confirmation, by the next General Assembly, as I was during the late session of the present one, to the passage of the act, which has been published for your serious consideration, bearing on its front, the insidious title "An act to extend to all the citizens of Maryland the same civil rights and religious privileges, that are enjoyed under the constitution of the United States."

Messrs. T. Kennedy, Kellar, and Drury, who zealously supported said act at the last session, have lately presented themselves to your view in public prints, as candidates for your votes at the approaching election, with sanguine expectation, (no doubt,) of success. It was not, believe me fellow citizens, my intention to have again appeared before you as a candidate for a seat in General Assembly, having arrived at the advanced age of three score years and ten; but, as to retreat at so very important a crisis, might be considered by you as desertion, should you be disposed to elect me as one of your delegates to the next General Assembly, I will most unquestionably

TEN DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 26.—The fast sailing ship Howard, Captain Holdredge, arrived at this port last evening, in 34 days from Havre. By this arrival, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received regular files of Paris and Havre papers to the 18th of July inclusive; and we have again devoted our columns almost exclusively to translations therefrom. Clouds and darkness yet hang over the affairs of Spain. The Journal du Commerce well remarks, "The history of the civilized world scarce presents such an example of confusion and shocking anarchy. The wars of principles alone produced such results. Spain is precisely in the same situation as France found herself during the days of the League. We restore now to Spain what she gave to us."

The defection of Morillo, from the Constitutional cause, is amply confirmed, and that instead of remaining neutral between the two powers, (the Cortes and Regency,) it is now added that he has gone over to the French with 3000 of his troops. We were, therefore, correct in our supposition of yesterday, that the conduct of this officer was not known at Cadiz, at the date of our latest Cadiz papers. We have given, among our translations, the letter of Morillo to Quiroga at length. It is said that, on the 3d, he published a new and very energetic proclamation against the Cortes, and another against the conduct of Quiroga. Quiroga has promised rewards to all the soldiers who should follow him, and has published a decree containing twelve articles against those who have abandoned the Constitutional cause, which strikes terror into those under Mina, Velasco, and Torrijos.

In Catalonia, the Constitutionalists still evince a disposition to oppose the French inch by inch. It will be seen, by the despatch from Marshal Moncey, that, in marching to invest Barcelona on the 9th, the Fourth Corps had a sharp action at Molins del Rey and at Martorel, with the troops of Milans and Lloberas, who were disposed to raise the blockade of Barcelona. The Spaniards took shelter under the walls of Barcelona, which place was to be completely invested on the following day.

The defection of Morillo produced a sensible effect on the French funds, by causing them to rise. It is stated, however, that they had subsequently declined, in consequence of the rumor that Ballasteros and Lopez Banos had re-taken Seville.

In addition to the despatch which we have given below from Marshal Moncey, our translator has furnished us with another long one, of an antecedent date, (July 4,) but which we deem it unnecessary to publish at length. It commences by giving a pompous account of two sorties which

had given information of the events which took place in this town on the 26th inst., and in permitting those who accompanied him to misconstrue my acts, by representing my conduct as that of a traitor to his country. You know full well, as you have witnessed it, that my declaration not to acknowledge the Regency, which, in contempt of the royal authority, was established on the 11th of this month at Seville, proceeds from the same principles which compelled me to accept the command of this army. Determined to make every species of sacrifice, in order to repulse the invaders, and to defend the political constitution of the monarchy, I could not acknowledge an act which has outraged the whole army.

You have likewise witnessed the opinion which has generally been expressed by those whom I have re-united for the purpose of proceeding more cautiously in this most delicate affair. As for you, giving way to the principles which have guided them, but always doubting the authenticity of the journal which has been the organ by which they have been made acquainted with the fact, and of the private information which substantiated it, you have only conditionally acknowledged the Regency. Resolved upon placing your person in security, you asked me for funds for this purpose, which I willingly granted you with pleasure, although not without great embarrassment, as money is very scarce with me; my present resources only amounting to 75,000 reals. This circumstance not permitting me to advance you more than 4,000, I promised you at a later hour a large sum from my own personal property.

What is it you now demand? Will you be guilty of the baseness not to keep the promise you voluntarily made at the moment of my departure, and without my requiring it of you? Can you be capable of blemishing your honor, and will you wound mine by listening to the lying assertions of those who insidiously spread doubts as to my integrity? I have quite a different idea of delicacy; on it I am determined to hold fast, being persuaded that you will take that part which solely remains open for you, as soon as you shall have discerned the embarrassment attendant upon your present course. He who with good faith, in the Isle of Leon, first sounded the tocsin of liberty, never can cease aiming at other views as the sole object of all his efforts, than the good of his country! You, above all, who were born in this beautiful Galicia, you certainly are disposed to sacrifice your opinions and your life to deliver it from the ills by which it is threatened.

It appears that the French have already invaded the Asturias, and that on the 24th of this month they were at Oviedo. Considerable forces are assembling at Leon, and Galicia has cause to fear an approaching invasion.

In this state of things, I was firmly disposed to resist all attempts at invasion, if the French had not consented to the propositions I made to Gen. Bouth, to suspend hostilities, and to agree upon an armistice, during which they were to leave all Galicia free, and to the government of the established authorities, in expectation of that happy day when the King and the nation should adopt that form of government which would prove most efficient and proper. But how shall I resist the invasion, if you busy yourself with dividing the opinions of the army which I am to employ for that purpose? Reflect upon the evils into which the imprudence of those who surround you are precipitating you; consider that they have never for one moment, had your glory, nor the public good for their aim; they are disposed to plunge a dagger in the breast of that country, which you so much cherish. My friendship for you, and my gratitude for that which you have at all times testified towards me, will not allow me to restrict myself to mere advice, but to offer to you all that lies in my power for ensuring the safety of your person.

Believe me, Quiroga, your efforts will only tend to produce commotions among the people, and will force