additional, amount to 19 1-4 per cent. upon all slate imported in vessels not of the United States. When to these are added freight, commission, insurance, and the other heavy charges on such a bulky article, it would seem that a sufficient *protecting* duty was already imposed to encourage this species of domestic manufacture. The committee are inclined to think it would be impolitic to increase the import to a *prohibitory* amount.

The committee cannot forbear to express a sentiment of pleasure on this discovery of an inexhaustible quantity of an incombustible material for covering buildings. The increasing scarcity of timber, and the prevailing custom of constructing fire proof houses, added to the more excellent, it may be said unequalled, quality and abundance of the slate of New York, may be expected in, a short time to accomplish the wishes of the petitioners, and give the home made slate a complete ascendancy in the market. While therefore they rejoice at the detection of this new resource of their country and of its proportionably increased independence, they forbear to recommend any augmentation of impost upon its introduction from abroad.

On the whole, it is the opinion of the committee, that any additional duty upon imported slate, would at this time be inexpedient.

From the ÆGIS *of Nov.* 14.

"*OLD MASSACHUSETTS' hundred hills*
"*Awake, and chaunt the matin lay—*
"*A realm's acclaim the welkin fills.*
To hail the dawn of FREEDOM'*s day!*

THE ELECTION.

"*There is more joy over one sinner that repenteth; than over ninety-nine just, that need no repentance.*" With cordial congratulations on the glorious result of the late important election, we salute our republican friends in every part of the union: The return of Massachusetts to the principles of republicanism, forms an era in her history, on which patriotism will delight to dwell, with a holy rapture, and which faction has already began to lament, with all the agony of disappointed ambition. The issue of the late election will be quoted as the most illustrious triumph of Republican energy over "*powers and principalities*" wealth, influence and hypocrisy. By their own confession, the minions of false federalism concentrated all their forces, on this interesting occasion. It was not a skirmish between detached bodies. The whole force of either party was brought into the field. The defeat was total—the victory complete. In vain, did mercantile interest lavish the 'ærial acid' of corruption. In vain, did clerical hypocrisy pass round the cup of her abominations. In vain, did official influence interpose her various weapons. The *sleeping Sampsons of New England* were roused. The mighty fabric of delusion was overthrown, and the mighty coalition of agents, office-seekers, 'nobles' and clergymen, who had reared it viewed in its fall the prostration of their fondest hopes.

But, to insult the fallen is not the part of a republican. We would leave the vanquished to their own reflections—Every class of them will find useful matter for meditation. The interested may see the fallacy of highly-raised expectation. The ambitious may learn humility, the sanguine, patience;—and the pious, while they adore the just dispensation of Providence, which has counteracted the schemes of delusion and established the cause of truth, may be taught the hard lesson of resignation. Yet though we wish not the exultation of an insulting triumph, we may be permitted with glad and grateful hearts to 'join the thousands and the tens of thousands,' of republican patriots, who throng the altar of their country's freedom.

That the victory we have obtained is complete, and the advantages resulting from it solid and substantial, will not be contested. Although returns have not been received from all the towns in the state, yet the whole force of federalism has been canvassed; and unless in the remaining towns, a more wonderful change has been experienced, against the republican cause, than has been seen in its favor, in the rest of the state, the remainder of the detail will but encrease the republican majority. That every nerve was exerted by the opposition, at this time, they themselves have acknowledged; and it is not the least, among the causes of congratulation that they have been defeated, by the operation of a measure, which they had projected to render the suffrages of republicans unavailing, and to ensure to themselves a successful issue. They have been defeated on their own ground. They have fallen into the pit, which they have dug, to entrap their opponents. In the confidence of security, in the boastful certainty of superior numbers, they calculated on a general ticket as a sure scheme to "let the whole strength of Massachusetts in array against Virginia." They have been disappointed. Their disorganising pamphlets, the mad motion of Ely, and all their other measures to create dissention between the states, have terminated in their own disgrace, and served merely to open the eyes of their deluded followers. They have managed with madness—they have sealed the death warrant of their political influence. By the rashness of the garrison, we have carried the very citadel of federalism. Yet, it is no time for republicans to remit their exertions. The victory is final, if properly improved. But, if it merely produces a lazy confidence, an indolent security, if like Hanibal in Italy, we are put off our guard by the effects of conquest, like him we shall have to regret, that success has been our ruin.

We continue to republish the returns of April, together with those of the present election, that our readers may judge of the rapid increase of just politics.—It will be truly said of the citizens of this state.

"*The charm dissolves apace:*
"*And as the morning steals upon the night,*
"*Melting the darkness, so their rising senses*
"*Begin to chase the ignorant fumes that mantle*
"*Their clearer reason.*"

REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS.
Chosen.

Suffolk; *Josiah Quincy* vice William Eustis. Plymouth; JOSEPH BARKER vice *Nahum Mitchell*. North Essex; *Jeremiah Nelson* vice *Mr. Cutler*. South-Hampshire; *Wm. Ely* vice *Thomas Dwight*. Berkshire, BARNABAS BIDWELL vice SIMON LARNED. Lincoln, &c. district; ORCARD COOK vice *Samuel Thatcher*.

RE-ELECTED—Middlesex; JOSEPH BRADLEY VARNUM. Bristol; PHANUEL BISHOP. York; RICHARD CUTTS. South-Essex JACOB CROWNINSHIELD. Norfolk, EBENEZER SEAVER. Cumberland; *Jeremiah Wadsworth*. North Hampshire; *Samuel Taggart*. North Worcester; *William Stedman*.*

With respect to the election of Mr. Hastings, in Worcester South district, we are yet in doubt. If, however, oral accounts are correct from New-Braintree, Western, Uxbridge, and Douglass, and if the vote for representative comport with those for electors, it is probable he is rechosen by a majority not exceeding ten votes. It is impossible to determine whether the scattering votes will affect the choice. We did not last week recollect the federal town of Southboro', as belonging to this district. Otherwise Mr. Bangs would have had a majority, as we expected.

We have yet to hear from Barnstable and Kennebeck districts. In the first of these districts, Mr. Green, a republican, is in all probability elected in the place of Mr. Williams, a federalist—in the last, Mr. Chandler, republican, in the room of Mr. Bruce. It is, therefore almost morally certain, that instead of *Ten federalists and Seven republicans*, Massachusetts will send to the Ninth Congress TEN friends to peace, order, economy, and freedom, and SEVEN advocates for the dissolution of the Union.

* *those in capitals are republican; those in Italic, federal.*

PARIS, Sept. 11.

An agreement is at least concluded highly advantageous, to the Holy See. It is said, that France has not only guaranteed the temporal authority of the Pope, and the integrity of the present Papal territory, but promised indemnities for the loss of the Comtat Venaissin in France, and for the legacies of Ravenna, Bologna, &c. in Italy. In return his holiness will pass six months in France, and during that period, perform the ceremony of the emperor's coronation and lay the final hand to annihilate that schism, which, notwithstanding the concordat, continues to trouble the Gallican church. The pope will be accompanied by 12 cardinals, and immediately after the emperor's coronation, a council of the Roman Catholic church will be convoked, at which, not only the French prelates will assist, but a certain number will be ordered from the Sees of Italy and Germany. Some say that this council will assemble at Paris, others at Lyons; we are, however, certain that this last city is the place chosen by Pius VII to regulate the affairs of the Roman Catholic church.

Le Gazette de France.

They write from Marseilles, that Blanchard and his wife intended to ascend into the air in a carriage drawn by three balloons.

The following are copies of letters passed between the chief judge Regnier and madame Moreau.

The chief judge and minister of the police to Mr. Victor Moreau.

PARIS, June 21.

"In allowing you, Sir, the liberty to retire to the United States of America, as you have requested, it is the intention of his majesty the emperor, that you are not to return to France without having first obtained an express permission for that purpose.

"M. Henry who will deliver you this letter has instructions to bring me back an answer from you conformable to the intantions of his majesty.

Signed,

'REGNIER.'

Barcelona, July 7.

"Sir,

"My husband being too much indisposed to be capable of writing, desires me to inform your Excellency, that Mr. Henry has delivered your letter to him. I must add, that it was myself only, who requested that his Majesty would allow us to quit our country, and that my husband did nothing more than to submit to the determination which had been taken respecting him; but he was far from expecting that the duration of his exile was to be indefinite.

"As our return to France is made to depend upon the Emperor's pleasure alone, I am in hopes that it will be much sooner than I had reason to expect, &c."

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23.

The President has nominated JAMES BOWDOIN, of Massachusetts, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Madrid; and we understand that the Senate have confirmed the nomination.

Correct information from the state of OHIO advises that *Major M'Arthur*, the republican candidate for representative to Congress, is elected by a vast majority, exceeding five to one, over Mr. Langham.

Messrs. Massie, Goforth, and Prichard, unequivocal republicans, are chosen Electors by a vote almost unanimous.

Misrepresentation has recently taken the liberty of questioning the republican character of the politics of Ohio. To dissipate all doubt on this point, we state that but one member in thirty of the representatives is federal.

A letter, dated Tellico, October 25th, states that the day preceding, the Convention held at that place with the Cherokees had broken up; and that the Commissioners could only obtain a small tract of land on the side of Georgia, that which is commonly called Woffords Settlement—Little doubt, however, is represented, to be entertained of all the land asked for being obtained in the spring.

Died—At New-Orleans, Captain Aaron Gregg.

Massachusett's Election.

The Boston Centinel gives the following as the votes of 386 towns, out of 460, for the electoral ticket.

Republican	24 793
Federal	21 415
Majority	3 378

And declares Mr. Hastings elected a representative.

The Democrat states the ascertained republican majority to be above 4000.

The House of Assembly of New-Jersey have rejected, 25 to 14, the amendment proposed by Massachusetts to the Federal Constitution.

The Amherst paper gives the votes of fifty six towns in New Hampshire for the ticket of Electors; of which 3,628 are for the Federal ticket, 3,290 for the Republican.

Congressional Register.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21.

A memorial and petition from the trustees of New Jersey College, praying the relinquishment of duties on books lately imported for the use of that institution, to the amount of 415 dollars 62 cents, referred to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. *Speaker* laid before the house a letter and Report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in obedience to the act of Congress establishing the Treasury department, the same was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The engrossed resolution authorising the President to appoint an agent, who shall be instructed to collect all the material information respecting the actual condition, occupancy and title of the Lead Mines in Louisiana, was upon its third reading.

Mr. *Lucas* entertained a doubt as to the propriety of this measure, indeed the Gentleman from New York (Dr. Mitchill,) seemed to admit that it was superfluous. For he had said that the President under proper authority had already appointed agents to explore generally the territory of Louisiana, that they had been some time engaged in that service at the Missouri, Arkansas, Red river and about Detroit, and indeed Major Lewis had been some time at St. Louis, a post in the neighbourhood of these very Lead Mines, and from his known enterprize and minute enquiries, there was good reason for believing that the subject, which was the object of the proposed Resolution, would be narrated in his general report of discoveries.—But in addition to this expectation, the document accompanying the President's Message shed considerable light, the information as to the condition of the Lead Mines, their number, names and value were explained, and as he had heard no Gentlemen suggest a doubt as to the accuracy of the narrative, he was inclined to give it full credit from the general character of the Gentleman who made the communication and the particular knowledge he must necessarily have acquired by a long residence in the country. From this view of the subject he was compelled to acknowledge that he had altered his idea of the Resolution and could not now vote in its favor.

Dr. *Mitchill* had hoped that the Gentleman from Pennsylvania after the explanation of yesterday would consent to the Resolution, he would now add but a few explanatory words. The object of the Resolution was simply to appoint an agent to enquire into the occupancy and titles of the present holders and claimants; this required a civilion, versed in the municipal laws of the nations who had heretofore held that territory, not a natural Historian or Mineralogist, one who was acquainted with the art of mining or smelting and testing ores.—Neither did the Doctor believe it would be necessary to send the agent to the mines themselves, but to the place were the deeds and conveyances, constituting the title papers of the proprietors or pretended Claimants are recorded or preserved;—whether these were at New Orleans or what other place, he did not know.——As to the expence it was not likely to exceed 1000 or 2000 dollars even if the agent was sent from this City, but he imagined if the business could be as well conducted by the appointment of an agent in Louisiana the President would instruct the Governor how to act; it might be seen too from the words of the Resolution that it was a mere temporary employment, not likely to be of longer duration than 3 or 4 months, for the report is instructed to be made before the next meeting of Congress.

The Doctor concluded, that if Mr. L. would reconcile himself to vote for the present motion upon this explanation, and he should hereafter desire a more extensive examination into the actual circumstances of the newly acquired territory, he might rely upon his earnest co-operation.

Mr. *Lucas* observed in reply, that Louisiana had been held alternately by three or four nations: each of which in sequence had granted titles to more or less of the lands in question.—An examination into those titles would at this time excite a high degree of sensibility among the inhabitants, who, he thought, ought in their youthful state to be treated by Congress with tenderness and delicacy. The titles were various—Some derived from the governors of the country, some from commanders of posts—Many of the latter he believed might be considered by the agent illegal; especially as he had learned that the commander of St. Louis, in N. Louisiana, held paramount authority over the subordinate posts, and that without his approbation the lands so granted would not be allowed; yet these persons who held under such title, and by occupancy and improvement consider themselves the *bona fide* proprietors of the lands. He feared that the enquiry intended by the resolution might create great dissatisfaction, while a postponement for the present could do no possible evil.

Mr. *Newton* said, if Mr. L. had made a correct statement of the condition in which the titles in that country really stood, and he had no reason to doubt it, it would operate as the strongest reason on his mind to pass the resolution: Though it would be perceived that the agency to be given on the present occasion extended no farther than to the lead mines. The gentleman, Mr. L. had yesterday mistaken his friend's, Dr. Mitchill, object, supposing a general agency was intended to be raised—He had mistaken him again to-day, by thinking the agent was to go into the territory of Louisiana to decide upon the titles, he might have an opportunity of examining—This was not the case—He was merely to enquire into the actual condition of the lead mines, the occupancy and title, for the information of Congress. We are not going to send a board of commissioners, or a judiciary establishment, for the purpose of hearing and determining upon the claims set up, but to procure for ourselves that information which will enable the government to decide, without their instrumentality. If the gentleman, Mr. L. views the subject in this point of light, he will find it freed from his objection.

The question was now put, and the resolution passed, 74 members voting in its favour—It was thereupon ordered to be transmitted to the Senate for concurrence.

The cession act of N. Carolina was ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Lattimore* presented some depositions from the N[illegible], relative to their town lands—Referred to a committee on that subject.

On motion of

Mr. *M. Clay*, the house went into a committee of the whole on the Alexandria Marine and Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. VARNUM in the chair.

Some alteration in the phraseology being contended for, the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again.

A message from the Senate, informing they had concurred in the resolution for a joint committee of enrollment, and they had appointed Mr. A. Moore on their part.

A petition from the inhabitants on Monongahala, praying the establishment of a road through that country—Referred to the committee on roads, for connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Ohio.

Mr. *Rhea* (of Tennessee) moved a resolution for the establishment of an office for exhibiting and recording deeds and papers relating to grants of land in Louisiana; whether made by France, Spain or Great-Britain, to be entered in the original language, with an American translation of the same. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *J. Randolph* reported from the committee of ways and means, who were instructed on the 19th instant to enquire into the expediency of exempting books and philosophical apparatus, imported for seminaries of learning, from the payment of impost. That by the existing laws, philosophical apparatus, imported for such purpose, was free of duty—But that books so imported ought not to be exempted from impost. Referred to a committee of the whole for to-morrow.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

Mr. Lewis presented a memorial from the Washington building company, referring to a former memorial praying to be incorporated for the purpose of improving and ornamenting the metropolis of the union, and to insure buildings from fire; referred to a committee of three who may report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. M. Clay presented a petition from sundry citizens of Gergetown, stating that the channel of the Potomac was considerably obstructed below Mason's island by a mud bank recently formed which did not allow more than thirteen & fourteen feet water; a few years back vessels of eighteen feet draft passed the same safely; and praying to be allowed to raise a tax not exceeding one per cent on the real estate of the inhabitants, to be applied in erecting a causeway from the island to the Virginia shore which they conceive would effectually cure the evil, they intended to obtain the consent of the owner of the island and the proprietors of the Virginia shore, who are the only persons that can possibly be injured by the work contemplated to be erected. Referred to the last mentioned committee.

Dr. Mitchill called the attention of the house for a few moments while he explained a circumstance particularly interesting to the sailors of the United States. The 8th section of the act regulating the merchant service, &c. contained a regulation that vessels of 150 tons or upwards whose crews consist of ten men, should be obliged to carry a medicine chest. But the most dangerous part of our commerce to the health of seamen, was that to the West-Indies, and it is well known the vessels engaged in that trade are under 150 tons, of course the care of the health of such seamen was entirely under the discretion of the merchant and captains, and however distressing it might be yet the fact was so, that we lost one tenth of our sailors, nay he believed one eighth in that particular trade.

It was calculated that one sixth of our seamen are in an incipient state of a disease liable to break out on the passage when they enter on board, of course all vessels ought to make a cautionary provision against the probable consequences. The danger of Voyages to the West Indies and other places, was so great as to preclude the Youth of the middle states generally from engaging in a Maritime life, and the deficiency was generally made up of foreign seamen, two fifths of the crews from those Ports, indeed he believed three fifths, were composed of English, Irish, and Scotch, some of whom were naturalized, but others of them contrive to obtain protections without this probationary step, and perhaps it is owing in some degree to this circumstance that we are involved in every War they wage in these everlasting disputes with Britain. While he would take effectual care of the health of the seamen at sea, he would throw it out for consideration whether the medicine chest ought to be at the expence of the merchant or seamen: it will be recollected that Seamen pay 20 cents a voyage hospital money to form a fund for their assistance in sickness on shore—he did not understand why they should not contribute to their own safety at sea: the Captain generally performing the part of the Physician in the latter case, as the hospital Physicians did in that