

There any of those who died suffocated at the time to have died of a contagious distemper? Were their bedding and clothes destroyed? If so, when, and in what manner? Were any of the persons immediately employed about the ship afterwards taken ill? If so, of what disease?

At what precise time after leaving port did such deaths happen? In how many days after being first infected did the sick die? What were the most obvious appearances of the disease?

Did you touch at the river of Rhodes, the Morea, and any and what part of the coast of Africa, within or without the Mediterranean? and if so, at what time, and in what direction? and had you any and what communication with the shores at their respective places? Did any person on board communicate during the voyage in any manner whatever with any ship or vessel coming from any of those places? If so, when and in what manner? And what do you know of the state of health of the persons on board from ship to vessel?

Do you know whether any person there ever employed in loading your vessel or in bringing any articles into it, or having any communication on board thereof, was taken ill during such employment or residence? or, whether, by the absence of such person or persons in the course of such employment, any suspicion was entertained of their having been taken ill? If so, of what disease?

Do you know whether or not your cargo, or any part thereof, had been long in warehouse before being taken on board? If so, for how long? Have you any knowledge of its being taken on board, or of its being conveyed from there, or showed on board by persons afflicted with the plague?

Do your crew and passengers consist entirely of the same individuals who were on board at the time of your departure from the port or ports of loading? If any alterations in that respect have taken place, specify the same, their causes, and the time or times of such alterations.

What pilots or other persons from the shores of the Kingdom of Great-Britain, or from the islands of Sicily, Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, have been on or near your board, ship or vessel, since the time of your communication with the ship's company or any of the passengers during the voyage homewards, and until the time of her being put under quarantine by the proper authorities?

(To be continued.)

## WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, July 13, 1861.

### OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the President of the United States.

Wm. C. C. CLAIBORNE, Governor of the Mississippi Territory.

JOEL LEWIS, Marshal for Delaware District.

The FUGITIVE SLAVES has been celebrated through the Union, as far as information has reached us, with more than usual demonstrations of joy. On no anniversary of this day, since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, have there been exhibited more unanimity and harmony. From this and other expressions of public opinion, it is most evident that the annihilation of party spirit is rapidly on the decline. In general, the traits and sentiments given at the various entertainments are very uniform. In this consideration we shall decline inserting many of the statements in detail, but to make enough for the necessity, we proceed selecting the most interesting parts.

We understand that Mr. Peck, of Philadelphia, has lately returned from a trip on the North River, where he purchased the most material parts of the bones of the Mammoth, an animal commonly called the Mastodon, as well as the right leg of a mammoth. Within the space of two or three months he expects to have it in his power to put together a complete skeleton for the Museum.

We have published in our columns, as room allowed, a copious extract from Mr. GALLATIN'S Sketch of the Finances of the United States, on "the Effects of the Public Debt, and Resources applicable to its Discharge." We have also published the publication was made to give a greater diffusion to sentiments which had been delivered in 1796, may in fairness be thought to have the sentiments of the writer, as from his frequent performances and speeches in Congress no material alteration appears to have taken place in his mind.

It is our opinion that the general trait of reflection, and the leading principles of public men cannot be too much known. True principles, avowed in the calmness of the closet, seem to be entitled to particular regard, and while their publicity is considered, it imparts an amount of confidence in, and respect for, public agents which virtue and talents have an exclusive right to claim. It is, we think, very important rules whereby to judge of a man, when they evidence a departure from his liberality and leading convictions.

- It may not be so prudent in a condensed shape, the desired ideas of the writer, as enforced in these extracts.
1. Mr. Gallatin is inimical to a funded debt, as a matter of choice, being of opinion that it neither increases the wealth or the happiness of a nation.
  2. He is, notwithstanding in favour of discharging with the strictest good faith our existing obligations.
  3. He is in favour of extinguishing the debt with as much rapidity as is consistent with the resources of the country, and with a regard to the existing mass of the circulating medium.
  4. He is in favour, in times of peace, to making loans.
  5. He is inimical to a large national debt, because the taxes which it requires impair the respectability of a nation in the eyes of foreign powers by lessening its means of defence, and shake the affections of the people for the government by the inevitable burthens they impose.
  6. He is inimical to war with any nation, and is of opinion that no war with any nation is likely to occur for a long time.
  7. He is in favor of rendering the western lands the efficient means of accelerating the discharge of the public debt; for which end he has devised a plan, laid down in his work, and afterwards substantially adopted by Congress, the benefits of which are now reaping in the productive disposition of our lands.
  8. He is in favour of a plan which exhibits a happy accommodation between interests which make the ultimate value of western lands immense, and those which consider their present value as insignificant—insuring, by a gradual and guarded disposition, a happy accommodation between the interests, which will to the United States by enabling her to extinguish the funded debt; than would be accomplished by a

disposition, protracted until the debt had been in the market, and until a large fund had been expended in the payment of accruing interest.

It is a little extraordinary, and may here be mentioned, that in some recent confessions published by Mr. Gallatin, he has been condemned with alacrity for opposing, in his character of Secretary of the Treasury, certain information, received by him, of the productive files of western lands recently made, with the alleged view of withholding from the past administration that tribute of praise due to their wisdom and good qualities, owed to their industry to him. The reader will observe its outlines sketched in our extracts, and these outlines, improved, were afterwards confided into a law drawn up by Mr. Gallatin, and by his exertions passed.

Mr. Gallatin expressly declares, in weighing the relative claims of different sources of revenue. "That the duties upon wine, and other articles, which have been best adapted to our situation," considering this source of taxation more productive, more easy and less expensive of collection than other taxes, and more equal in its effect upon the people.

9. He is, in general, an enemy to excise, as oppressive in their collection, and not likely in the present infatigable of our manufacturers, to be productive.

10. He is of opinion that when the import is carried as far as prudence dictates, lands must be referred to, and be made to contribute by direct taxation.

Such are the leading features of a performance, which may be designated the most systematic work that has been written in this country on finance. The principles laid down, and the practice recommended, are all of a high order, and seem such as have been pursued by our general and state governments with successful effect; such as are congenial to the nature of our system of government; such as are in accordance with the principles which even fortified by the prejudices of habit. They betray neither a levelling spirit of innovation, nor a daring spirit of innovation. They soberly recommend economy and frugality, and all such principles of good republican virtue, rigidly enforced, doubt cannot be entertained of the continuance and permanency of our liberty and prosperity.

At the late session of the Legislature of New Hampshire, thirty acts were passed, of which fifteen were for incorporating *Social Libraries* in various towns.

The United States Ship *Ganges* has been sold at Philadelphia, for \$21,000 dollars. The purchasers were Messrs. Willing and Company.

A Mine of Silver and Lead has recently been discovered in the district of Maine, which promises a fortune of very considerable wealth to the proprietors. We are already engaged in preparing the metal.

The Light House on the Gumet at the mouth of Plymouth Harbour (Mass.) has been consumed by fire.

The prospect of the election of General Whiting, the Republican Candidate for the 7th Congress in the Western district of New York, and that of Rice and Gerry, Esq. for the Third Eastern district, there is scarcely any doubt. *(Boston Chronicle.)*

### CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Philadelphia, 7th July, 1861.

The United States Ship George Washington will leave the Delaware about the 25th inst. and touch at New-York; from thence she will proceed to Gibraltar, and take up her course with her usual destination.

R. E. HOBART, Secretary.

Mr. Lillon, lately the British minister in the United States, arrived in England May 13.

George Prentiss, Esq. is appointed Governor of St. Lucia, and George Nugent Esq. of Jamaica.

Most of the vessels which sailed from England on the 4th Dec. on a forced expedition under the command of Sir Hans Elopian, arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on the 12th. Some of the vessels were destined to the Red Sea, others to the Mauritius.

Extract of a letter from the Master of an American vessel at Barcelona, dated May 4, sent overland to Bordeaux, and forwarded from thence.

"The other day an American ship, capt. Wilson, arrived from London. About his

arrival from the streets, before a British frigate, who told him there were about 2000 troops on board, and that the British frigate was not to be had unless five of them, and, pointing to one of theeward, said, that is one of them, who is dining after you." The general Englishman then bowed to the British frigate, and will be under cover of the gun of Mont'rich castle.

"After this you can judge whether any man would attempt to put to sea, and risk perpetual slavery. There are 22 American guns here, all afraid to start—cannot get to arm, nor men to fight. We expect our government will lead out some of our ships of war, and the British will demand. It is a great trifling to have any expense. I would tell my vessel would any one buy her."

LONDON, May 14.

We yesterday stated that reports had reached this country of the intention of the French government to incorporate the Basque Republic with France. A letter from an officer on board Admiral Dickson's frigate, on board of the French frigate, of rank in town, states their having received information that the measure was resolved on by the French government, and an attempt would be made to carry it into execution about the 15th. The writer also gives some particulars of this project, but we cannot vouch for the accuracy, as we know not the channel through which the information comes.

May 16-19.

The King has been obliged to appoint George Prevost, Esq. brigadier general of his majesty's forces, to be governor of the island of St. Lucia, in America; and George Nugent, Esq. major-general of his majesty's forces, to be governor of the island of Jamaica, in America, in the room of Alexander Earl of Balcarras.

From the defection of the French papers, that our troops at Batavia had been "significantly" pulled, it appears that an attack has been finally planned on the place. We believe it has, and that our forces have not taken the town of Batavia, but two small islands which command the mouth of the river, and which are in the hands of the British. It is a large force under Admiral Raper can go and complete the conquest. This intelligence comes from Holland, where it is credited.

May 18.

We yesterday received Paris papers to the 15th inst., which have no great claim on our attention. As it may have been thought that we had not yet received the French Republic. It forms six Submarine Departments, of which Gen. Jourdan remains provincial, under the title of the subprefect. This one more influence in the room of the former, which the French in 1793, disclaimed all intention of making conquest, and of what was equally vain, the subsequent profusion of arms, which they meant only to extend the republic to what they called its natural limits, the Rhine, the Jura, the Alps, and the Pyrenees. The army of the Grisons, which it was proposed to remain in this country, which it was named, and in Switzerland, had suddenly received a contrary destination: It has set out altogether on its march for France, and has been ordered to repair to the coasts of the ocean, in order to increase the strength of the army destined to act against Portugal, and to magnify the appearance of a serious plan of invading our island, a plan so absurd in the relative situation of France and England, that we may be assured as certain that it will not be attempted, as that, should the madness of our enemies prompt them to such an enterprise, it must fail. There can be little doubt that the British will be able to repulse the invasions of Bonaparte, but we will not doubt if it is, as the Directory did in 1798.

The MOVEMENTS, contains a report with respect to the commerce of France, during the eighth year of the Republic. It may attract the attention of political economists. The exports are estimated at about eleven millions sterling, and the imports at nearly fourteen millions—affording proof of the diminution of the national wealth, and of the decrease of industry.

MINDO.

The following is an extract of an official letter, dated Camp before Alexandria, April 7, 1861.

Sir Sidney Smith commands the expedition to the Peninsula; he has with him the bank company of the British Queen's regiment, and I believe all the Turks that have been landed, with his brigade of sailors. In the event of his

## A GREAT BARGAIN.

I will sell or lease for ten years, a valuable Farm, in the county of Calpelper, and near Virginia. The soil is fertile, and the land is extremely fertile, and yields abundantly in the production of corn, wheat, and tobacco, there are about 120 acres of arable land, 100 of which are cleared, and 20 acres are in timothy, about 10 acres of the tract are cleared and well cultivated. This tract is distant from Frederickburg about 18 miles, and 55 miles from Alexandria and the City of Washington. There are three valuable water-mills in the vicinity, one within the distance of a mile, where the Frederickburg prices are given for all kinds of grain.

I will also sell the Reversion of 250 acres of land adjoining the above, on which are erected a number of valuable buildings, among them a large dwelling house of 6000 feet by 40, with rooms on a floor, with fireplaces, and every necessary out building—a valuable place and orchard.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as any persons desiring of purchasing or leasing, should wish to view the premises, or know more terms apply to Robert Brown Voss, Esq. who lives adjoining the premises, or to the subscribers.

I will also Sell or Rent,

Two other very brick houses in Alexandria, completely furnished, on King and Columbia streets, with family valuable property, and a large farm, possession whereof may be had immediately. The situation for the Farm and grocery business is equally near Alexandria.

For terms apply to Henry Thomas Moore, Alexandria, or to the subscriber.

## WANTED.

City of Washington, July 13, 1861.

N. B. I wish to hire by the month, or until the 15th day of November, ten or twelve laborers, for whom liberal wages will be made. Apply to N. Voss, on F Street, or to W. F. Voss, at the Navy-Yard. zard

## MAILS.

FOR Orange Court House, Virginia, Charteredville, Virginia, and for all other offices, will be sent by the following: for the Southern part of Kentucky; the Indiana and Mississippi territories, and Tennessee will be sent by the Northern route, until the 18th day of November next.

MAILS for Montgomery C. H. in Maryland, Frederick Town and other offices in Maryland, westward of Frederick Town; for Chambersburg, Penn and all other offices in Pennsylvania west of Chambersburg, and for the Northern Territory and Kentucky, will be closed every Friday at 5 P. M.

THOMAS MUNROE, P. M. Post-Office, Washington City, June 30, 1861. 66