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LOUISIANA. The last mail brought two letters from gentlemen of the first respectability, in refutation of accounts copied into the newspapers from other papers, of the destruction of the cotton crop by the inundation. They say that the prospect of the crop was never finer than it is now.

The writer of one of these letters remarks, that he wishes the error corrected, because "every one who reads your paper must be convinced that you are a lover of truth." I hope and believe that I am, but it is not always possible to discern it in the mass of matter subjected to the view of an editor. In reference to what was said on the authority of the commander of a steam boat, that the districts of Concordia and Ouachita were under water, the gentleman says—

"The greater part of the parish of Ouachita is far above the level of the water, at its highest state. The only part subject to inundation is some tracts on the Mississippi bank, and between it and the high lands of the Ouachita river and its branches. The western side is almost entirely composed of pine hills, from one to three hundred feet above the water. The hills yield from 1000 to 1500 pounds of cotton, in the seed, to the acre, and a great part of them are as valuable as bottom lands, being nearly level, [on their top], and are not subject to be wasted by the rains. Our crops never had more flattering prospect. I have lived here twenty years, and feel anxious that no error should be entertained of the nation of our country."

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PASSENGERS. The official returns from the customs houses, for the fourth quarter of 1821, and the three first quarters of 1822, give us the following aggregates, as laid before congress on the 9th Jan., 1823:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males</th>
<th></th>
<th>Females</th>
<th></th>
<th>Not stated</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5,241</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,139</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,103</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8,485

This statement, however, gives no idea of the force of migration of foreigners. For instance, on the ninth page of the table, opened accidentally, under the head of Boston, March 31st, 1822, there is a total of forty-eight passengers, but, in the column where born, twenty of them are put down as "United States"—and, at Philadelphia, in the next page, the passengers are thirteen—five of whom are reported born in the United States, and so on. I am convinced that the direct migration of foreigners to the United States does not now amount to 100 persons a year. Yet the tables presented are, no doubt, very defective, and there is no reference made to those who arrive via Canada, inland. If the whole of the foreigners who reach us amounted to 16,000 per annum, it would be a less number than we lose by the erratic habits of our seamen and others, and the return of foreigners "home." The increase of our population rests on the domestic source, just as the wealth and the strength of the nation must inevitably do. In every way, to advance in power or responsibility, we must look to ourselves.

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EXAMINABILITY. The Vermont Republican says—by the hon. Elias Keyes and John Mattocks, representatives to the U. S. Congress from this state, are elected members of the legislature of Vermont.

MONET. The London Morning Chronicle, of a late date, says—

"At present money is so abundant in the city that applications are made, in vain, for mercantile acceptances, to be discounted at three per cent; and yet the capitalist finds even this low interest a much better income than he could gain by the employment of his property either in agriculture or in manufactures."

LAW—a stage coach. A case was lately tried in England, before Baron Garway, to recover damages against the proprietors of a stage coach, which was overturned by the carelessness of the driver. A young lady, one of the passengers, who had been educated, at a great expense, to act the part of the governess of a school, was a passenger. She was beautiful and accomplished. Her jaw bone was broken, several of her teeth knocked out, and she was injured in her lower limbs, so that she was disqualified to teach French or dancing. The jury gave a verdict in her favor of £275.

THE ROYAL BURGHS OF SCOTLAND. There are between 60 and 70 "royal burghs" in Scotland, which return fifteen representatives to parliament, the whole kingdom having barely 45, or one more than the rugged county of Cornwall, in England, on account of its numerous boroughs. Cornwall has a great population of about 300,000 persons; Scotland, 1,800,000. Of these "royal burghs" 21 have less than 25 resident voters, beginning with one such voter, and going up 5, 6, 7, &c. to 25, and the smallest of the persons who compose the "town councils" to elect 15 members of parliament is only 1102. Edinburgh has only 35 voters. Of the whole, 187 are non residents, and 620 only hold property in these burghs. The various burghs are supposed to contain a million of people; so there is one voter in every 909 souls. Such is Scottish and British representation. We have some excellent types of it in Maryland and Virginia, as it regards the relative population and wealth of counties and districts.

HAYTI. It is strongly recommended by many, that the United States should officially acknowledge a fact which really exists, the independence of Hayti. Much may be said on both sides of the question; and, though the general opinion is against the proceeding, some notice of this neighboring nation of people of color, cannot be uninte"racting or profitable; for Hayti, very important just now, promises to have effects in the state of society in this part of the world, of great moment to the people of the United States and of the West Indies.

One writer, who assumes the possession of most respectable information, regards the population as amounting to a million. This must, I think, be a large exaggeration. The whole number of persons on the island, at the time of its greatest cultivation and commercial prosperity, (when it employed 100,000 tons of shipping in the trade with France only, and exported, from the French part, about 170,000,000lbs. of sugar and 80,000,000lbs. coffee, with large quantities of cotton, indigo, &c.), did not exceed 375,000 souls. At that time, to supply the waste of human life, 30,000 fresh negroes were annually imported from Africa, in about one hundred vessels; and the other trade with foreign places employed about 60,000 tons of shipping more. But, when the revolution broke out, the whites, (say 11,000), and the mulattoes, (20,000) were massacred or forced to fly, or killed in the troubles that followed, and so there remained only about 300,000 blacks. We have seen it repeatedly
stated, that this class of persons has not increased since that period; on the contrary, I believe it has been said, by authority in Haiti, that its number had declined; and if, when we call to recollection the many destructive insurrections and wars to which the island was subject until a late date, and the exterminating principles that were adopted by the contending chiefs, with the great destruction of life through the wantonness of tyranny in the late "king Henry," and his unfailing severity toward his ad- mirals, or, perhaps, correctly speaking, the effects of the war which they carried on, that a full pardon, with 20 acres of land from all servitude, were offered to each one who would surrender himself. They preferred their own independent way of living——they checked the approach of the whites, and defeated party after party, soon after force, attempting to subdue them. Various embassies were sent to them, but they refused to treat. By this means the whites did not exceed 240,000, for their suppression, and hundreds of lives had been lost. At this time, a great chief, named Gouraud, he collected them together, built a town on the top of the mountains, and two whole regiments were sent to reduce him: severe battles took place, and the whites were defeated at 1 regiment, and much property was captured. But they renewed the contest—they secretly passed into the settlements, fired the cane fields and out-houses, carried off slaves, and killed many of the whites. This desultory war was dreadful to the planters and the troops. Great efforts were made to end it: the churchwardens were required to furnish bloodhounds and packs of hounds, to hunt and destroy the negroes; and, in 1737, two hundred of the Mosquito Indians were induced to leave their country and assist in the destruction of the number of the Maroons, and they were of much service; yet, in 1738, the British were reduced to the necessity of making a treaty with them, assigning them land and securing it to their posterity, and the Maroons, on their part, agreed not to harbor runaway slaves, etc.
proposed to be introduced again; the entire strength of the colony was out forth, and the revenue had amounted to 500,000. It was suggested that a treaty had best be made with them—it was, by many, opposed, as derogatory to the honor of the British throne. Forty Spanish hunters and one hundred blood hounds had arrived from Cuba—and some of the Maroons became dearers of peace. At length, another treaty was thought of, in December 1794, in which it was stipulated that they should not be compelled to leave the island. The legislature of Jamaica, as usual, vetoed the treaty, and declared it not binding—and the end was, that they were forcibly sent off to Nova Scotia, in June 1796, at the cost of the colony. Now, this does not strike us as an act of great statesmanship. In 1794—four years before they made the last treaty, their whole number was estimated at only 1400; and it may be easily calculated, that, if the British had respected the obligations of the treaty made with them as a free people, they would have preserved their independence until this day: and it remains for history to show, that they were as justly entitled to it, and the possession of the whole island also, if they could obtain it by arms, as the British forces in arms, had su[prised] it. It is for this reason that the British cannot be reduced unless the people submit of their own free will, or are subdued by the treachery of invaders on whom they may rely. But neither of these is pro bable. Things exist which are too numerous and powerful, too well informed, to make a general submission, or suffer a deportation, like that of the Maroons. The people are united in their patriotism, and the spirit is kept up by blacks, until the "Ethiopian changes his skin" or "chaos comes again," and the island shall be one no more. The whole is in the hands of those who ought to look after it. To shut our own eyes against the light, will not lessen the light to others, preserve our- selves from their observation, or defeat their de sign.

But to these essential facts must be added a consideration of the real condition of Hayti. The people have a regular and enlightened government of the republican form—more liberal, perhaps, in its operation than any now existing in Europe, those of Great Britain and Spain only excepted. Colleges have been established, and common schools are multiplied. The superior branches of science and the most useful of the arts, are protected and encour aged. The public offices are filled by native citizens of talents and character—they have their judges and courts, and other establishments, like ourselves, and the business of the government is conducted with as much accuracy and promptitude as in those of other nations. They have a legislative assembly, and a full provision of orators and statesmen, and they rather abound with military skill. They have regular armies and magazines, well supplied with all the needed implements of war, and a powerful regular army. The press is firmer than in France, Russia, Austria or Prussia, and it is well conducted; and, in general, what may be called the present generation, that is, persons between 30 and 30 years of age, are as well informed and as highly educated, as those of the greater part of Europe. The president, Boyer, is an able general and a profound statesman. If we regard the various difficulties that his predecessor, Pétion, and himself have had to encounter, the peculiarities of the population, the wars of which they have been the scenes, the change of the condition of the adjacent islands, we must grant to them uncommon displays of wisdom and energy, and a sense of moderation and justice that should put the rulers of the old world to shame. They have maintained the laws of nations and respected the rights of others, though they owed so little to those laws or to a respect for those rights by others. It would have been almost naturally supposed, that the Hayti slaves would have risen again, as a body, in the same in which they were regarded as mere working machines, without thought of the right of thinking, must have sunk into all sorts of extravagance, and have made Hayti one of the most warlike nations on earth: but, happily, we may venture to say, for themselves and their neighbors, the massacre of the whites did not produce safety to the blacks—they were divided into parties carrying on a cruel and desolating war, one with another. Personal security, an observance of the laws of nations, and the same hard notified that talent, produced order, and common sense, impelled by the common necessity, raised up and established government. The people who lately handled a hoe, at the will of his master, wielded a sword and commanded thousands of his fellows, citizens and soldiers, and he who received the chisel even of the miserable hovel in which he lived, was called upon to preside over matters of the state! The volcano of the revolution and the terrible crucible of war, softened and purified their minds, and compelled them to reflect and calculate consequences. A spirit of inquiry was imposed by a sense of self-preservation, and consisted negroes have become more and more of their own women, who, unless for the reason of their color, would not be any where rejected on account of that color. The slaves, their rights, and their passions, is observed and respected by them as much as by others, who claim a much higher grade in the scale of human society. The law is the same for them as for others. The fact is, that persons and property are more safe in Hayti than in many nations of white people. The classic ground of Italy is infested by bands of ferocious robbers, or over run with armies of beggars and petty thieves. Hayti has but few of either of these. There is more of neither class, in the city of Naples than in this republic of blacks —more, perhaps, even in the "eternal city." Rome, though the residence of the Pope, the spiritual head of the most numerous church among Christians. Now let us suppose that president Boyer should imitate the example of the pretended sovereign of Hayti, the Emperor of France, and regard Spain as the famous member of the "peace society of Massachussetts," in respect to Poland? If Louis had a right to carry war into Spain, because the people were free, surely Boyer may attack Cuba, Jamaica and Porto Rico, or either of them, because the mass of the people are slaves! To dispute the right of France, in the case just mentioned, would nearly cost a nation its life in civilized Europe, so firmly fixed is the idea that right is established by the consent of the governed—and so the right becomes manifest. Admit that Boyer, with 20,000 men, who might
NILES' REGISTER - SEPTEMBER 27, 1823 - GOOD INK.

readily transport across the narrow sea between him and Jamaica, should land there, and, as the British did, on our southern coast, during the late war, call the slaves to insurrection, and protect them in the murder and robbery of their masters: what would be the "legitimate" consequence! Jamaica, some strong holds excepted, would be conquered in two or three days. No provision could possibly prevent it, and the power of Great Britain could not reduce the slaves to servitude again. Neither could Cuba or Porto Rico resist him. Suppose even that he would only open his ports to his allies, and permit them to deposit their gains in Hayti—who could prevent their success or punish the criminals? The nations would flock round about him, and his power to do mischief would be doubled in a year. What would be the amount that he might add to the catalogue of human miseries, if he should act just as France is doing to Spain—arm the slave against his master, and have his "armies of the future"? But Boyer has restrained the disposition to aggrandize himself or his nation. He captured the Spanish part of the island, it is true—if one ever has a right on that which was formerly his property and just: but he preserved order, he emancipated the few slaves that were in that quarter, but respected the persons and property of the white masters. There were no murders or assassinations, no robberies or plunderers—no soldiers of the faith, with a cross in one hand and a dagger in the other—to demand to plunder; no slaves to patronize and pay them for their henchmen—no purchasers of human scalp. Restrained, in some cases, may pass only for a negative course; but, in regard to Boyer, it is real and positive, and worthy of profound admiration and the highest praise. He is not ignorant of his means—but he prefers peace to war, the ploughshare to the sword, the internal repose of Hayti to her renown in arms. There is no king in Europe with the power that he possessed, would use it with the same moderation and justice. It is impossible that the whites of the West Indies, and others in the neighborhood of Hayti, who have not been beguiled by the false promises and apprehend great changes in its government, for even fugitive slaves from other islands are not harbored here,—but, as it cannot be driven from its foundations, let us hope that, with its ad-
vance in population, power and improvement, the present good dispositions of the people and their rulers may. And that they may, the Haytiens should be treated with all the respect that is due to their actual condition, as a free and independent people: but in the way of their acknowledgment there is a host of difficulties. It is admitted, and it is certainly true, that our present trade with Hayti is of greater importance to us than our trade with France, herself. It employs much more of our tonnage, and is, every way, more beneficial to us. But shall we, by ac-
knowledging the independence of the island, invol-
volve ourselves in a war with France? Can it real-
ly benefit Hayti?—will it not surely injure ourselves? The reason of things is against the proposition.

and we regard it as irreproachable. But again, are we yet prepared to send and receive either to and from Hayti? Could the prejudices of some, and the, perhaps, just fears of others, be quieted? We think not. The time has not yet come for a surrender of our feelings about color, nor is it fitting at any time, that the public safety should be endangered. Hayti is, and will, be independent—perhaps we cannot wish to hurry them on. Our condition is unfortu-
nate—for personal security may forbid the doing of that which is right in itself, because it may be injurious in its operation, though innocent in its agent. We are on the horn of a dilemma, and how to get off, at some future period—we leave to that period to determine as well as it can. We will not act for or against the existing fact, because of the extreme delicacy of its nature; but maintain good faith with all, and strictly observe all the rights of persons and things.

Goos Inx.: The following notice, copied from the Richmond "Enquirer," and addressed to the "Pilgrims of justice" in Virginia, involves a matter of great importance to the public; and, that every one may press us himself of ink that is durable, a republic, from the 17th vol. of the "Register," the following receipt, which was furn-
ished to me by the late Joseph Jones, esq. who was remarkable for his attention to matters of this nature, and withal a good chemist, and exceedingly fond of useful experiments. The character of the ink, made according to his directions, is this—it is very strong and durable; yet flows freely from the pen; it is uncommonly black, but dries very quickly. (X) repeat, once more, it is to be important, in the highest degree, that receipts, (which are to endure for ages), be written with strong durable ink; and it is much to be regretted that my former mild and friendly admonitions to clerks, on this subject, have had little, or no effect; the end seems, indeed, to be progressive and gaining ground; as there has been lately brought to me several records from different sections of the state, no observer, as scarcely to be legible, even to those whose eye sight remains unim-
paired! If clerks, who make use of pale ink, nor receipts, were impressed, and deprived of their clerkships, for misdemeanor or error, a few exam-
ple might have a salutary effect, and be beneficial to the community at large. Wm. Plumley.

President of the court of appeals.

Somerville, Sept. 1, 1822.

FROM THE REGISTER, VOL. 17, PAGE 64.

Improved composition of black writing ink. Takes in gallon of soft water, and boil it in 1 1/2 chips of logwood, for about 1 hour, then take the decoction from the fire, and pour it off the chips; while boiling hot, on a pound of albumin Alippeo galla, reduced to a fine powder, and two ounces of pomegranate rhus, put into a proper ves-
set. After having stirred them well together, with a wood spatula, for some time, place them in the sunshine, in summer, or within the warmth of the fire, if in winter, for three or four days, stirring the mixture frequently, so as to keep it in a state of motion. At the end of that time add 1/2 lb. of green vitriol, powder-
ed, and let the mixture remain four or five days at a time. Then add five ounces gum Arabic, dissolved in a quart of boil-
ing water, and after giving the ink some time to

*Occasional complaints are made against the government of Hayti, and sometimes, no doubt, with justice. But truth is not always discerned or stated; the courts of Hayti may abound as much with "glorious uncertainty," or their acts be as much mistaken, and it is not often the case that any serious fault is found with the administration of the island.