NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER

CONTAINING

POLITICAL, HISTORICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL, SCIENTIFICAL,

| STATISTICAL, ECONOMICAL, AND BIOGRAPHICAL |

DOCUMENTS, ESSAYS AND FACTS

TOGETHER WITH


H. NILES, EDITOR.

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

FROM MARCH, 1825, TO SEPTEMBER, 1825—VOL. XXVIII.

OR, VOLUME IV.—THIRD SERIES.

Baltimore:

PUBLISHED IN THE NAME OF THE EDITOR BY WILLIAM ODEEN NILES,

AT THE FRANKLIN PRESS,

WATER-STREET, EAST OF SOUTH-STREET.
and their goods, though the steam boat conveys about 500 persons westward every week. The destination of the people is chiefly Ohio and Michigan.

CANT—cant—cant. A late number of the Edinburgh Review has an article on the United States, from which the following may be extracted:

"No one can admire the simple wisdom and manly firmness of the Americans more than we do, or more despise the pitiful propensity which exists among government runners, to vent their small spite at their character; but, on the subject of slavery, the conduct of America is, and has been, one of those dreadful paradoxes which are inseparable from the most illustrious and the most depraved nations. It is a well known fact to us, and we shall look forward, with unqualified pleasure, to such a land of freedom, and such a magnificent spectacle of human happiness.

But is it that the editors of this celebrated work, who certainly possess splendid talents and make high pretensions to liberality and justice, so repeatedly misrepresent the truth and us, when speaking of slaves and slavery in this country? It does not seem possible that they are ignorant of the history of what they write about, and disregarded, or that they do not know that it was the once gracious king and liberty-loving parliament that imposed it upon us, and rejected our humble petitions that the horrid traffic in human flesh might cease. They must know it was Virginia that first raised her voice against the blackening our land with slaves, and that the perseverance of Holland in the trade was one of the main causes of our "rebellion" against the "Lord's anointed," George the third. And is it his subjects that are to abuse us for possessing that evil which their own accused avarice inflicted? There is a degree of mean-ness in this, that it is impossible to speak of without indignation and contempt. It is bad enough to bear with the misfortunes which the "mother country" entailed on this—but no other than deliberate knaves or incorrigible blockheads will blame this republic for it. The nation acted against slavery at the first moment that it could—and was the first to make the trade piracy. If the Reviewers really have any honorable feeling in respect to this matter, if they refer to slavery in America for any other purpose than to make an offset against the "simple wisdom and manly firmness" that they are compelled to admire, let them join with us in deprecating the authors of this giant unacht, which, they charitably say, "will one day entail, and ought to entail," a bloody servile war upon us." But, if to deprecate the memory of George the 3rd, and the acts of his parliaments, be treason, we will excuse them, if they will only find out some practicable means by which we can get rid of their curse. It is easy to talk about slavery, and say that it ought to be abolished. It cannot be abolished, unless in cruelty to the slaves themselves and without hazarding the safety of the white population, if means are not provided either for the transport of those liberated, or for removing them in their own bloodstain to other parts of the world. In all the slave-holding states, the freed negroes are the worst part of the population—the most miserable and the shortest lived. They have not been taught to think, and are incapable of providing for themselves; and even the best of them, some who are sober, discreet, temperate and industrious—that would do honor to society if they were admitted into it, remain in the degraded and excluded class, on account of their color. The prejudice against it is not to be overcome by the people of the United States. Many there who feel willing to sit down at the same table with their persecutors, and the regulate them, in many respects, as rational and respectable Americans; let not their countenances reflect on such them; yet what reflecting white man will take a black wife, or give up his daughter for the wife of a black man? Let the reviewers send us a parcel of their fellow subjects, that are willing to throw themselves out of the circle of the white population, for the purpose of ameliorating and exaliting the condition and character of the black! It is admitted, and we feel great pleasure in believing the fact, that, on account of the small amount of slaves that there were in the new society to be republicated by the extensive mixture of the whites with the Indians and blacks, and of one class with another in every possible way, that the color may be exterminated in a few generations, and the whole population of these states have equal access to places of honor and profit—but with us, this process cannot be hoped for, nor re- mains for us to bear with the evil as well as we can, and stand prepared to meet events which all fearably believe must come to pass. But when they shall come—England will have to meet, at least, as much moral responsibility on account of them, as the United States. And when the review is referring this blackened subject, we hope that they will be honest, and tell their British readers that it was they themselves and their fathers, (not colonists), who placed us in the condition which we so much reprehend.

BOSTON. At a late session of the common council of the city of Boston, the report of a committee, on the subject of procuring portraits of sordid revolutionary patriots, was taken up, and an order passed authorizing the mayor to procure the portraits, as soon as may be, of Samuel Adams, John Adams, James Bowdoin, Benj. Franklin, John Hancock, James Otis, Josiah Quincy and Joseph Warren.

PHILADELPHIA. From Krumhaar's Price Current we have the following items, as to the exports of Philadelphia, in April 1824 and 1825:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>April 1824</th>
<th>April 1825</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specie</td>
<td>$424,700</td>
<td>$655,570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic articles</td>
<td>374,578</td>
<td>344,113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign do.</td>
<td>566,716</td>
<td>889,607</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The specie, except about $21,000, all went for Canton. Of the balance of the exports of the month, say 8,088,593, 8,000,000 were ordered for Alva-rado, 137,000 for Hamburg, 108,000 for Great Britain, 62,000 for St. Thomas', 57,000 for Hayti—all else under $60,000. [These items belong to the exports of April '25.]

GUATEMALA. Extract of a letter from an American in Guayaquil to a gentleman in Salem, Mass. dated December 26, 1824—"I have been here about twenty days. The city is situated on a river of the same name, about 50 miles from the sea, and is, by far, the best port on the coast. A frigate of the largest class may come up to the city. The country abounds in ship timber, and many vessels are built here. The climate is perpetual summer, and rains are here common, although, fifty leagues south, at Payta, in Peru, a shower was never known to fall. The latitude of Guayaquil is 2 10 south, and its longitude about 79 45 west. Being so near the equator, it is, of course, always hot; but its rich soil, so unlike the barren coast of Peru, produces all kinds of fruits in great abundance. Although we are so near the equator, we sometimes see the winter garments of New—

*It is possible that, by migrations to Hayti and Africa, the progress of the black population may be checked—and thousands of slaves would be liberated if means were provided and the way opened, for their comfortable subsistence in some other country. *The writer is mistaken here. Rain, it is true, is considered as a prodigy in Payta, and in other parts of South America, but it has been known to rain there. About a hundred years ago, a small quantity fell, and many of the buildings were ruined by it, being built of mud.—Ed. Saten Gaz.*