

# NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

## WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 27th, 1862.

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### National Intelligencer.

#### COMMUNICATIONS

FROM  
MOROCCO.

ACCOMPANYING

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE,

15th DECEMBER, 1862.

Extract of letters from James Simpson, Esq. Consul of the U. States, for Morocco, resident at Tangier, to the Secretary of State.

(Concluded.)

From No. 49.

Dated at Tangier, 3d September, 1862.

"With this I have the honour of transmitting copy of the letter I wrote the minister on the 1st instant. It will afford me much satisfaction to know, what I have said on subject of the Emperor's pretensions, meets the approbation of his excellency the President. I have stated only facts, and thought best to reserve copy of my letter of the 18th July, 1795, to the then minister, and that of Muley Soliman to the President on the 18th August following, as vouchers more proper to be exhibited in support of my arguments, and in opposition to what farther may be alleged on the part of this government, on subject of what they thought fit to advance rather than now."

"The business of bringing the Tripolitan ship from Gibraltar, under the Emperor's flag, has been again agitated, and a general application made by Alcaide Hahshah to the consuls here, for passports for her as belonging to his majesty, to sail from hence for Tripoli: I positively refused mine on these terms, nor do I find any has been granted; but it is certain, even has been ordered from Tetuan for her, and that she is to hoist colors at Gibraltar so soon as the weather will allow these people to get over."

"I have acquainted Captain Campbell of the Adams Frigate, that in my private opinion the whole is a colourable business, but if the Emperor announces to the body of the consuls that the ship is his and demands passports accordingly, merely to go to sea and discharge as his, I really do not see how I dare return to contest the matter; or from circumstances to express doubts on what is stated by the sovereign of the country as a fact, without running a great risk of drawing serious resentment on the commerce of the United States."

Copy of a letter from James Simpson, Esq. Consul of the United States, &c. to his excellency Sedy Mohammed Ben Abdallah Selwany, Secretary of State, &c. &c. &c.

Sir, I have received the letter you wrote me, in answer to that I had the honour of addressing his Imperial Majesty, from Tetuan. In that letter you acquainted me it was his Majesty's pleasure I should remain in this place, and exercise the functions of my office as hitherto, as that the necessary orders had been given for that effect to the Governor Alcaide Aberhaman Hahshah. Very much desirous of seeing perfect harmony subsist between this empire and the United States of America, and at all times ready to contribute thereto as far as in my power, I did not hesitate at again hoisting their flag on my residence in Tangier, in testimony of the return of peace, and notified to his excellency the President, his Majesty's friendly dispositions in that particular.

I also gave the necessary information on the subject, to the commanding officer of the American ships of war stationed in these seas, and granted passports for his Majesty's frigate Miribah, and schooner Miribah, that they might put to sea and navigate in safety.

I beg you will have the goodness to represent these matters to his Imperial Majesty, with an assurance from me that he will always experience from the government of the United States, and their agents, an equal readiness to correspond with every disposition his majesty may be pleased to show, for maintaining an uninterrupted peace between the two nations. At late time, speaking with that sincerity ought to guide the representatives of nations, I cannot help expressing to you with what surprize and concern I observe the further communication you make by order of his Imperial Majesty, stating his expectation of annual embassies, accompanied with presents from the United States of America.—You are pleased to say it was so

stipulated with the late Sed Mohamet Ben Ottoman.

I beg you will tell me where, and by whom such engagement was made, for I am a perfect stranger to it.

What I know of the matter is, that in the year 1795, when I had the honour of being sent by the government of the United States to his Imperial Majesty, Muley Soliman at Rhabat, for the purpose of congratulating him on his happy accession to the throne of his ancestors, and for obtaining a recognition of the treaty made at Morocco, between his Majesty's father Sedy Mabomet Ben Abdallah, and the United States of America, his Majesty was pleased to ratify the treaty, without any addition or alteration; in fulfillment of his father's engagement, made in the name of the Almighty, that it should continue in full force for fifty years, from the first day of Rhamaden, in the year 1200, on which it was signed.

His Majesty's letter on that occasion to the President of the United States, bearing date the 2d of Zafar 1210, was delivered to me by Sed Mohamet Ben Ottoman, and declared that his majesty was at peace, tranquility, and friendship with America, in the same manner as his father (who is with God) was, to which the government of the United States have ever faithfully corresponded.

By that treaty, there is no stipulation whatever for embassies being sent, or presents made by either the one government or the other, as you will see by the copy of it in Arabic. I delivered it to Sed Mohamet Ben Ottoman, on the 12th July, 1795, at Rhabat. I have sent it my duty to transmit to the government, I have the honour to represent in this country, three several copies of your letter on this important subject, by different conveyances, to guard against miscarriages; and I wait to receive such orders as his excellency the President, shall see fit to give me on the occasion.

I have lately received information that two seamen, part of the crew of the American ship stranded three years ago near Cape Nun have escaped from the Arabs, and are now with the governor of Terdaunt. I have to request you will have the goodness to transmit me a letter to that gentleman, directing him to allow these unfortunate people to proceed to Mogadore, in order that my agent there, Mr. Peter Gayer, may send them to their own country. Alcaide Hahshah having signified to me his Majesty's wish to be provided with some more American rice, I have given the necessary directions to the consul at Gibraltar to send me a supply, so soon as he can get any of a quality proper for his Majesty's use.

It will at all times afford me particular pleasure to obey such commands from his majesty.

I avail of this opportunity of renewing my assurances of respect, and beg you will be persuaded, I am, &c.

Extract of a letter from Consul Simpson, to Consul Gavino, dated Tangier, 27th September, 1862.

I am happy to tell you that some matters in discussion with this country, have already been so far explained, and misconceptions on the part of this government done away, as leaves me no room to apprehend longer a necessity of having recourse to America for instructions, as every matter is in the fairest train of perfect accommodation, and I hope the good carriers will come just in time to settle every thing, at least for some years, until they think of something else to ask for.

From No. 35.

Dated Tangier, 8th Jan. 1862.

"The Bahaw then told me, Muley Soliman looked upon the Americans as no better friends to him than the Dutch and that I must consider myself in the same situation as their consul was at that day. Fully satisfied that the government of the United States had given the most ample and unequivocal proofs of friendship to Muley Soliman, I readily saw that this intimation must proceed either from error, or that it was a prelude to his majesty's making another attempt to get quit of the treaty of 1786, and obtain presents at stipulated periods. On this occasion I beg to refer you to the several letters I had the honor of addressing the department of state, from Rhabat, between the 15th July and 18th August 1795, and to No. 55 of my Gibraltar correspondence, dated 24th September same year. By these you will see a strong attempt to effect this, was at that time made, but that I had the happiness to overcome it, and obtain a recognition of that treaty under well founded motives in appearance,

for believing Muley Soliman granted it from a full conviction of its being incumbent on him to do so. Bahaw Hackmawy having stated the American and Batavian governments as standing in the same predicament, in relation to this country, I did not allow him to quit that ground, until I had given him an ample detail of the very early attention the United States paid Muley Soliman, urging that in the choice of the articles chiefly composed their first present, they had given the strongest proof possible of the part they took in his majesty's concerns at that interesting moment, and of their desire that he should overcome the opposition then actually making against his accession. It does not appear necessary to trouble you with all the other arguments at this interview, only to say that having desired another, the Bahaw appointed the 16th in the evening. We accordingly met, and laid before him in Arabic, translation of the treaty of 1786, with a copy of the Emperor's letter, of 18th August 1795, to the President confirming it; also lists of the first and second presents I delivered in the name of the United States to Muley Soliman, at Rhabat, in 1795, and of that I had also the honor of delivering at Miquinez 1798, on the occasion of showing his majesty my commission as consul; he perused all these papers with attention, and assured me as in holding these conferences in private, he had given me a proof of his friendship, so I might depend upon experiencing a continuance thereof, and that he would report to his majesty on the occasion. At this second interview not a syllable was said on my retiring from the country, neither have I to this hour heard any more on the subject."

From No. 37.

Dated at Tangier, 20th Feb. 1862.

"I am happy in saying that up to the present hour, I have not heard a syllable farther, relative to Bahaw Hackmawy's communications of 14th December; from which I draw a very favorable conclusion."

### By Authority.

#### SCHEME OF A LOTTERY

For completing ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH in the City of Philadelphia.

#### THE LAST CLASS.

|      |   |        |
|------|---|--------|
| 1    | Prize of six Thousand dollars,  | 6,000  |
| 1    | Two thousand,   | 2,000  |
| 1    | One Thousand,   | 1,000  |
| 4    | Five Hundred,   | 2,000  |
| 3    | Two Hundred,  | 1,000  |
| 15   | One Hundred,  | 1,500  |
| 20   | Fifty,  | 1,000  |
| 25   | Twenty,   | 500    |
| 3000 | Five Dollars,   | 15,000 |
| 1    | first draw number on the 10th day,  | 500    |
| 1    | 20th,   | 500    |
| 1    | 30th,   | 1,000  |
| 1    | 35th,   | 1,000  |
| 1    | first draw number on the 1st day, when only five hundred tickets shall be in the Wheel, | 4,000  |

3,077 Prizes, Dols. 40,000  
4,913 Blanks,

8,000 Tickets at Five Dollars, is 40,000  
Less than 1-3 Blanks to a Prize—  
Subject to a deduction of fifteen per centum.

The public are respectfully informed, that the Tickets of this Lottery will be offered for sale at the original price of Five Dollars until the first day of February next, when such of them as may remain, are to be delivered to a company of gentlemen of this city, by whom they have been purchased.

The drawing will commence at the State House in this City, on the first Monday in May next, or sooner, if the sales of the tickets should warrant it, and continue till finally completed; thirty days after which, the prizes will be paid to the fortunate adventurers—such as shall not be demanded within twelve months will be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Church.

From the punctuality and good faith observed in the management of the former classes, and the great advantages of the present Scheme, in which there are not one blank and two thirds to a prize, the managers entertain the fullest confidence that the tickets will meet with a rapid sale.

M. GARR, Secretary.

N. B. The tickets are now for sale by Patrick Byrne, No. 72, Chesnut St. Mar. McConnell, No. 84, 1/2 Street, Geo. Taylor, Jr., No. 67, 1/2 Street.

Letters addressed to either of the above for Tickets, post paid, and including the cash, will be duly attended to. Philadelphia Nov. 25. Dec 1st—town

Lodgings equally decent, & one third cheaper than any in the City—separate rooms and good attendance to be had on Greenleaf's Point, and good stable-ge is also furnished, by

SAMUEL SPEAKE.

Nov. 29.

### CONSTITUTION

OF THE STATE OF OHIO;

DONE IN CONVENTION,

Began and held at Chillicothe, on Monday the first day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and two, and of the Independence of the United States the twenty seventh.

[Laid before Congress December 23d.]

WE the people of the eastern division of the territory of the U. States north-west of the river Ohio, having the right of admission into the general government, as a member of the union, consent with the constitution of the United States, the ordinance of congress of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and the law of congress, entitled "An act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory of the United States north-west of the river Ohio, to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union, on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes;" in order to establish justice, promote the welfare & secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves & our posterity, do ordain and establish the following constitution or form of government, and do mutually agree with each other to form ourselves into a free & independent state, by the name of the state of OHIO.

#### ARTICLE I.

Sec. 1. The legislative authority of this state shall be vested in a general assembly, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives, both to be elected by the people.

Sec. 2. Within one year after the first meeting of the general assembly and within every subsequent term of four years, an enumeration of all the white male inhabitants above twenty-one years of age, shall be made in such manner as shall be directed by law. The number of representatives shall, at the several periods of making such enumeration, be fixed by the legislature and apportioned among the several counties, according to the number of white male inhabitants above twenty-one years of age in each, and shall never be less than twenty-four nor greater than thirty-six, until the number of white male inhabitants above twenty-one years of age, shall be twenty-two thousand, and after that event, at such ratio that the whole number of representatives shall never be less than thirty-six, nor exceed seventy-two.

Sec. 3. The representatives shall be chosen annually, by the citizens of each county respectively, on the second Tuesday of October.

Sec. 4. No person shall be a representative, who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a citizen of the United States and an inhabitant of the state; shall also have resided, within the limits of the county in which he shall be chosen, one year next preceding his election, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this state, and shall have paid a state or county tax.

Sec. 5. The senators shall be chosen biennially by the qualified voters for representatives; and on their being convened in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided by lot, from their respective counties or districts, as near as can be, into two classes; the seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year, and of the second class at the expiration of the second year, so that one half thereof, as near as possible, may be annually chosen forever thereafter.

Sec. 6. The number of Senators shall, at the several periods of making the enumeration before mentioned, be fixed by the legislature and apportioned among the several counties or districts to be established by law, according to the number of white male inhabitants of the age of twenty-one years in each, and shall never be less than one-third nor more than one-half of the number of representatives.

Sec. 7. No person shall be a senator who has not arrived at the age of thirty years and is a citizen of the United States, shall have resided two years in the county or district immediately preceding the election, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States, or of this state, and shall moreover have paid a state or county tax.

Sec. 8. The senate and house of representatives, when assembled, shall each choose a speaker and its other officers, be judges of the qualifications and elections of its members, and fix upon its own adjournments, two-thirds of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

Sec. 9. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish them; the yeas and nays of the members, on any question shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journals.

Sec. 10. Any two members of either house shall have liberty to dissent from and protest against any act or resolution which they may think injurious to the public or any individual, and have the reasons of their dissent entered on the journals.

Sec. 11. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause, and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the legislature of a free and independent state.

Sec. 12. When vacancies happen in either house, the governor, or the person exercising the power of the governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Sec. 13. Senators and representatives shall, in all cases except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly and in going to and returning from the same, and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Sec. 14. Each house may punish, by imprisonment during their session, any person not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house by any disorderly or contemptuous behaviour in their presence, provided such imprisonment shall not, any one time, exceed twenty-four hours.

Sec. 15. The doors of each house and of committees of the whole, shall be kept open, except in such cases as in the opinion of the house require secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sec. 16. Bills may originate in either house, but may be altered, amended or rejected by the other.

Sec. 17. Every bill shall be read on three different days in each house, unless in case of urgency three-fourths of the house by which such bill is proposed shall deem it expedient to dispense with this rule: And every bill having passed both houses, shall be signed by the speakers of their respective houses.

Sec. 18. The title of the laws of the state shall be, "Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Ohio."

Sec. 19. The legislature of this state shall not allow the following officers of government greater annual salaries than as follows, until the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, to wit: The governor not more than one thousand dollars; the judges of the supreme court not more than one thousand dollars each; the presidents of the courts of common pleas, not more than eight hundred dollars each; the secretary of state not more than five hundred dollars; the auditor of public accounts not more than seven hundred and fifty dollars; the treasurer not more than four hundred and fifty dollars; No member of the legislature shall receive more than two dollars per day, during his attendance on the legislature, nor more for every twenty-five miles he shall travel in going and returning from the general assembly.

Sec. 20. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during such time.

Sec. 21. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

Sec. 22. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money, shall be attached to and published with the laws annually.

Sec. 23. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching, but a majority of all the members must concur in an impeachment; all impeachments shall be tried by the senate and when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence; no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the senators.

Sec. 24. The governor and all other civil officers under this state, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office, but judgement in such cases shall not extend further than removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust, under this state. The party whether con-