LONDON, MARCH 24.

Court of Chancery---Saturday.

WALTER v. SIR W. CONGREVE.

Piracy of another man's invention.

Sir Samuel Romilly moved the Court for an injunction, to restrain Sir W. Congreve from making or superintending the making of certain machines for the preservation of gun-powder, in violation of the patent right which had been granted to his client, Mr. Walker, the original inventor. The Learned Counsel stated, that Mr. Walker, a gentleman of considerable skill and ingenuity, had invented and brought to prefection, a certain machine or vessel, for the safe conveyance of gunpowder, and for keeping it free from damp. It had been found of so much utility, that he had been induced to take out a patent. The affidavit of Mr. Walker stated, that he had enrolled the specification of his invention in due form.—It proceeded to state that he had since made a great number of these machines or vessels at first chiefly for the use of the East India Company, and had hoped to have continued his engagements with the Company, but that the defendant had endeavoured to supplant him, making similar machines lead, covered with wood, in fact in all the important and material parts constructed upon the same principles as the plaintiff's patent machines, and so nearly resembling them, as to answer every purpose for which the patent had been taken out. Mr. Walker's affidavit also stated, that since the patent, he had obtained the permission of the Lords of the Admiralty to supply some of his Majesty's ships of war with the safety vessels. They had accordingly been adopted in the navy, and had been found to answer every expectation. He had sent them to the powder magazine at Purfleet, from whence they had been forwarded and put on board different ships of war. The plaintiff, Mr. Walker, had subsequently received letters from Lord Exmouth, Sir Edward Pellew, and a great number of distinguished naval officers, testifying their entire approbation of the machines; they had also transmitted certificates to the same effect to the Admiralty, and had recommended every ship in the service to be supplied with them. The plantiff's affidavit then stated, it had come to his knowledge that machines in imitation of, or rather upon the same plan as his, were manufacturing at the royal arsenal, Woolwich, under the direction of sir Wm. Congreve, without any license having been given by him, the plaintiff, for that purpose. There was then, said the Learned Counsel, the affidavit of a Gentleman of the name of M'Cartney, who stated that he had visited the royal arsenal at Woolwich, in October last; that he had observed sundry of the workmen employed in making leaden machines, which, when they had finished, they carried to the coopers and capenters, by whom they were cased with wood; that they were then taken to the tinman, belonging to the works, who performed certain other operations upon them, from which he was convinced that they were intended as machines for the same purpose as those described in the plantiff's specification—he also observed that they were trying the number of cartridges, adapted to guns of different calibre, the machines were calculated to contain. From the internal and external form of the machines, exactly corresponded with those of the plaintiff.—He added his conviction that the persons so constructing the machines were under the immediate direction of the defendant, Sir Wm. Congreve, who held the situation of Comptroller of the Laboratory at Woolwich. That, in truth, the machines so making, were described to be the defendant's invention—but they were known in the royal arsenal as Walker's invention, and so denominated. Mr. M'Cartney also stated, that number of the machines were finished, filled with cartridges, and ready to be sent to the Nore. Upon these affidavits, the Learned Counsel submitted that Mr. Walker was entitled to an injunction to restrain Sir Wm. Congreve from further violating his patent right. —The Lord Chancellor forthwith granted the injunction, as prayed.

NEW-YORK, May 10.

We perceive, by the ship-news of the day, that the agent which Cobbett so condescendingly promised to send to New-York early in the present Spring, has actually arrived this forenoon. But he has reached his destiation *the day after the fair*, owing to the very long passage the ship has had, no less than 75 days. Had he come a fortnight sooner, and commenced his operations, he might have laid claim to the honor of the victory which Democracy has lately achieved. At present it lies between the Clintonians and Coodies, each stoutly asserting the pre-eminence. This question will be settled, we understand, by the Corporation, next Monday.

May 12,

IN PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR

An Act for the gradual increase of the Navy of the U. States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled: That for the gradual increase of the Navy of the United States, the sum of one million of dollars per annum, for eight years, is hereby appropriated, including the sum of two huudred thousand dollars per annum for three years, or the unexpended balance thereof, appropriated by an Act approved on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, entitled, An Act concerning the Naval Establishment."

SEC. 2 *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby, authorised to cause to be built NINE SHIPS, to rate not less than forty-four guns each, including one seventy-four and three forty-fours gun ships authorised to be built by an Act bearing date on the second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, entitled, " An Act to increase the Navy of the United States;" and in carrying this Act into effect, the President shall be, and is, hereby, authorised, as soon as the timber and other necessary materials are procured, and the timber properly seasoned, to cause the said ships to be built and equipped; or if, in his judgment, it will more conduce to the public interest, by may cause the said ships to be framed and remain on the stocks, and kept in the best state of preservation, to be prepared for service in the shortest time practicable, when the public exigency may require them.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That for the defence of the ports and harbours of the United States, the President shall be, and he is hereby, authorised to cause to be procured the steam engines, and all the imperishable materials necessery for building equipping three steam batteries, on the most approved plain, and best calculated for the waters in which they are to act; and such materials shall be secured in the best manner to ensure the completing such batteries in the shortest time practicable, when they, or either of them, in the opinion of the President, may be required for the public service; and the President is further authorised to cause to be compleated, and kept in the best state of preservation, the block ship now on the stocks, near New-Orleans.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the monies appropriated by this Act shall not be transferred to any other object of expenditure, nor shall any part thereof be carried to the fund, denominated "the surplus fund."

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro-tempore.

April 29—Approved.

JAMES MADISON.

From the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal:

In the city of Carracas, the 12th of March, 1816, Don Salvador Moxo, Brigadier-General, and Capt. General, *ad interim* of these Provinces, says:—That being informed of the criminal corespondence that exist between the emigrants that are in the neighbouring islands, and many of the inhabitants of these Provinces, who will not acknowledge that the legitimate government has observed towards them. and notwithstandiug the indulgence that has been observed towards many, who have been most criminal in the revolutions of their Provinces, persist in their machinations: Decrees the the absolute prohibition to all communication between these inhabitants and the said emigrants, prohibiting also species of pecuniary assistance in money or produce that might be given by any persons under any pretext to those criminals; well understood, that if any letter from one to the other should be detected, altho' purely familiar, will be considered an infraction on the orders of the Government, the same with any pecuniary aid; the which shall be chastised with death, without excepting the feminine sex; and that all may know it, it shall be published and fixed in the usual places, and the requisite testimonies being put, shall be published in all the sea ports.

Signed,
SALVADOR MOXO,
MARIA LION DE URBINA.
Public Notary of the Gov't.

MAY 16.

Cobbett's Political Register in New-York.

The American people are now informed with a solemnity becoming the occasion, that Henry Cobbett and G. S. Oldfield are actually arrived in the United States, as agents of William Cobbett, for the plan some time since communicated by him, for enlightening the benighted inhabitants of this mundane sphere. The representatives of Peter Porcupine, announce to the *natives* that they have taken their stand at No. 19, Wallstreet, and shall commence operations next Tuesday, fresh and early by issuing *Cobbett's Weekly Register*, written in England. We are infinitely obliged to these gentlemen, to come all the way (upwards of 3000 miles) over the water, to publish in New-York what Mr. Cobbett wrote in England on the 6th of last January, as appears by their advertisements. How precious must be the cargo to pay for such a long freight! How admirably put up, in what choice pickle, to, keep so long fresh and in good condition? What a wonderful quality must the writings themselves possess, to adapt themselves to the existing state of things, equally applicable to democrary triumphant or federalism in the funds. All these considerations, and a thousand more, pour in upon one in such rapid successions, that were I to attempt to give utterance to the one half that occurs, I should exhaust my reader's patience; whereas I only wish to excite his curiosity and stimulate his admiration at this humane, condescending and modest attempt of Mr. Cobbett to instruct our untutored minds how to think. As a return to those good citizens of London, who, in pity to our forlorn and savage state, devised this admirable plan for civilizing the Americans, (for I take it Mr. Cobbett has not acted without the advice of good and numerous counsel) I would after much reflection, recommend to the democratic party to send off Solomon Southwick to London, there to publish the *Albany Register* for the benefit and instruction of the citizens there, in return for the *Political Register* published here. Thus the two Registers would proceed in regular "harmony not understood," like two buckets in a well, one up and the other down.

STATE OF FRANCE.

Extracted from a late Work on the Subject.

There are none of our readers so enviably ignorant, or sanguine, as not to know and believe, that notwithstanding the second restoration of their ancient line of princes in France, opinions are still deeply and dreadfully divided in that distracted country—that the elements of the fiercest dissension are still fermenting in her bosom ---and that in the minds both of his friends and his enemies, it is confessedly a matter of doubt and uncertainty, whether the present Sovereign will be able to maintain himself many months longer on the throne which he has so recently ascended.

Of the actual exient of the discontents that undoubtedly prevail, it would be presumptuous for any one in this country to pretend to make any thing like a precise estimate---since it is certain that it is not at all known in that where they are actually raging; and it is undoubtedly one of the most alarming symptoms of the present disorders of France, that with a prodigious exasperation and violence in both parties, they seem to be mutually in the most complete and incurable ignorance of their relative strength and organization. With us the channels by which public opinion is collected and conveyed, are every where visible and conspicuous. They have been worn deep and regular by the long continued agency of undisguised communications; and continue a system by which the amount and direction of the general sentiment may at any time be ascertained with a precision quite sufficient for all practical purposes. In France, however, this sort of communication has never been openly permitted; and, for the last twenty years, the same circumstances which have most powerfully excited and impressed the opinions of the great mass of the nation, have also effectually repressed their expression; while the apparent earnestness with which certain opinions have been expressed on extraordinary occasions, and the levity with which they have been as solemnly disavowed, make it doubly difficult to rely on the few indications which the nature of the government permitted, or the genius of the people supplied. There is no organization, in short, in the structure of their society, for the transmission of political sentiments through the great mass of the community; and the temper and habits of the people are such, as to make us distrust the conclusions which might be drawn from the scanty specimens that occasionally appear. Thus it has happened, that almost all their great internal movements have been ventured upon in the dark; and that, with them, more than with any other people, a few daring spirits have so often succeeded in forcing the bulk of the nation upon courses not more against their interests than their inclinations---because there were no safe or ready means of ascertaining how few they were, or what a great majority was inclined to oppose their usurpation: And from the same circumstances it happens, that, even with the best means of information on the spot, no correct or satisfactory account of the national temper can now be obtained; and that little else can be learned with certainty from the immediate communication of the most intelligent persons in both parties, than that there exist every where the grossest contradictions, and the most monstrous exaggerations; and that men of all principles are utterly blinded by their strong passions and sanguine imaginations.

In these circumstances, it is evident that no reliance can be placed upon the most confident assertions of either party with regard to the true spirit and disposition of the nation at large, and that our opinion of it must be formed by inference from certain prominent and admitted facts in their history and situation, and from a comparison of the principles and motives which they mutually avow or impute to each other. The slightest glance at their history, at all events, will at once demonstrate the existence, and display the deep sunk and wide spreading roots of that dislike and distrust of the reigning family, which it would require so much management to obviate, or so much power to disregard.

In the first place, it is now near twenty-five years since they were driven from the sovereignty and the country; during all which time, its affairs have been conducted without reference to them or their pretensions. But from this great fact alone, it is obvious, more than five-sixths of the active population of France must have come into existence since the name of the Bourbons had ceased to be heard of in that country; and even those who had attained to manhood before their disappearance, can only have heard of them, during that long interval, as objects of contempt or hostility. Some kinder and more respectful remembrances might be secretly cherished, and some more loyal vows breathed for their welfare, in the woods of La Vendee or the alleys of Bourdeaux;---but the public and general voice