Richmond Enquirer.

BY RITCHIE & GOOCH. | RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1822. | VOL. XIX.—NO. 26.

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☞ No paper will be discontinued, (but at the discretion of the Editors,) until all arrearages have been paid up.

☞ Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall have a tenth *gratis*.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

☞ One square, or less—First insertion, 75 cents—each continuance, 50 cents.

* No Advertisement inserted, until it has either been paid or assumed by some person in this city, or its environs.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE Medical Lectures will begin, as usual, on the first Monday in November.

Philip S. Physick, M. D. Professor of Anatomy.
John Redman Coxe, M. D. — Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
Nathaniel Chapman, M. D. — Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Practice
Thomas C. James, M. D. — Midwifery.
Robert Hare, M. D. — Chemistry.
William Gibson, M. D. — Surgery.
William E. Horner, M. D. Adjunct Prof. of Anatomy.

WM. E. HORNER, Dean of Med. Fac'y.
Philadelphia, July 23. 22—11N

☞ WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

THE subscriber as Principal Agent for the Penitentiary, is now authorised to offer at private sale, in conformity with an act of the Legislature at its last session authorising such sale, on the very liberal terms stated below, the following articles, viz:

Burr Mill Stones, warranted of the best quality, from 4 to 6 feet; large Wagons; a few Drays and Carts; Wheat Fans; Ploughs of various sizes, Freeborn's patent improved; Harrows and Cultivators; Bedcords; white cotton Cloth; woollen ditto, for negro clothing; Shoes, &c. &c.

These articles will be offered at the regular cash selling prices until sales to a certain extent are effected.

TERMS—50 to $ 100, twelve months—$ 100 to 200, eighteen months—$ 200 and upwards, two years credit. Bonds with approved security, either from country or town.

☞ Persons wishing any of the above articles will do well to send in their orders as early as possible, as it is believed the amount intended to be sold on these terms will soon be taken.

M. H. RICE.

I certify that three pair of Burr Mill Stones, made for me at the Virginia Penitentiary, have been in operation for two or three years and prove to be of excellent quality: I consider them equal to any stones of the kind made elsewhere.

JOHN STAPLES.

We have had in operation at the Richmond Mills for near twelve months past, two pair of Burr Mill Stones made at the Penitentiary of Virginia, which fully answer our expectations, and we think are equal to any other Mill Stones we have seen.

ED. CUNNINGHAM & CO.

July 19. 20—3t

VACCINATION.

Proposals, by Dr. Wm. H. Hening of Richmond, to establish by Subscription a Vaccine Institution for the benefit of the people of Virginia.

THE necessity of preserving a constant supply of the pure vaccine infection, is deemed of such high importance, that in almost every part of Europe vaccine institutions have been created and protected by almost every government. In our own country, laws creating similar institutions have been enacted, viz. the act of congress, entitled "An act to encourage vaccination," and the act of the legislature of this state, creating the office of vaccine agent. It is deemed scarcely necessary to advert to the causes which led to the repeal of these very salutary laws; they must be known to all who feel either any interest in the subject. It is sufficient to say that it was not produced from a loss of confidence in the prophylactic powers of vaccination, but principally from a belief that, if repealed, that kind of monopoly which their existence was believed to create, would be destroyed, and consequently it would be left to the exertions of individuals, and the object desired would be with more certainty attained. Whether these expectations are to be realized or not, remains to be seen. To the man of research, whether of the medical profession or not, it is scarcely necessary to say any thing relating to the present received opinions of the efficacy of vaccination in exterminating the small pox. It still continues with rapid strides to extend its blessings to the world. [illegible]

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by John Scott of the county of Albemarle, bearing date the 1st day of June 1821, [illegible]

R. DYER,
R. W. WOOD, Trustees.
July 5. 17—tds

LOST,

ON the 26th of last month, SIX LOTTERY TICKETS, numbered as follows, to wit: 1273, 21,527, 11,254 and [illegible] in the National Lottery, and 1370 and 10,835 in the Monument Lottery. [illegible]

WILLIAM DOUGLASS.
New Kent, July 19. 21—3t

JAMES RIVER LAND, &c. FOR SALE.

[illegible]

ROBERT E. DABNEY.
July 19. 20—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of GEORGE PICKETT, Sen. deceased, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement; and those indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment to

GEORGE E. PICKETT, Acting Executor.
March 2. 97—wtf

SALT SULPHUR SPRING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he is now prepared to receive visitors at the Salt Sulphur Spring, in Monroe county. [illegible]

WILLIAM ERSKINE.
June 4.

EDUCATION.

DESIROUS of rendering his system of instruction as generally applicable as possible, the subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has engaged Mr. *Candilly* to instruct the young gentlemen of his seminary in the French and Italian languages. The course of instruction which is offered to the public, will comprise, not only, an accurate and critical knowledge of the Latin, Greek, French and Italian languages, with such an analysis of the English language as will enable the student to ascertain the meaning of all the technical terms of the arts and sciences, but also, an exact knowledge of Geography, the use of the globes and maps, of arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry and mensuration, so as to afford the young gentlemen entrusted to his care, all the advantages of a solid, elegant and liberal education. The Junior classes of the seminary are under the age of fourteen years, and all young gentlemen under that age, who wish to join these classes, will have no additional fees to pay for French or Italian, provided early application is made. The junior classes will be taught science through the medium of the French language, and Italian after French.

Terms $ 30 a session of 5 months for each pupil under the age of fourteen years, payable in advance.

Each pupil above that age will have to pay $10 a session extra, for instruction in French or Italian.

June 18. 12—2m G. E. STACK.

Ladies & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

THE subscriber has just received from Philadelphia an additional supply of elegant and fashionable Ladies' Boots and Shoes, consisting of the following:

Ladies' Simile Silk Boots
Do. do. Slippers, with heels
Do. Valencia Silk do. do.
Do. Silk do. do.
Do. Prunella do. do.
Do. Kid shoes, various colors
Do. Morocco, with and without heels
Misses' morocco, and children's morocco & leather Shoes
ON HAND,
Gentlemen's Wellington Boots
Do. Shoes and Pumps
Men's and Boys' coarse shoes, &c. &c.

JOHN SARVAY.

☞ J. S. continues to manufacture Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes; and all orders received will be executed with fidelity and dispatch. July 23. 22—6t

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by Hezekiah Ford and Elizabeth his wife to the subscribers, and duly recorded in the clerk's office in Cumberland county, they will sell on the premises, on the 23d day of August next, if fair—if not, the next fair day, the TRACT OF LAND and improvements thereon on which the said Ford now lives, containing 153 acres, lying in the said county of Cumberland, about half a mile below the courthouse and immediately on the Buckingham road, for the purpose of satisfying the balance of the second payment due by the said Ford for the purchase of the same. The terms of sale will be one-half cash and the other half in twelve months thereafter, with bond and good security. The trustees will convey such title as they hold under the said trust deed, and which they believe to be unquestionable.

DANIEL A. WILSON,
SAMUEL HATCHER, Trustees.
July 9. 13—14t

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the James River Company on the 21st day of March 1822.

RESOLVED, That the Clerk advertise for proposals for building a dam across James River at the place called Fore's fishdam, also for widening the Canal from the Basin up to the lower arch, for building several farm bridges, and an aqueduct at Westham Creek.

ROBERT POLLARD.
March 26. 101—tf

FIFTY DOLLARS,

WILL be given for the apprehending and securing in any jail in the U. S. so that I get him again, CHARLES; a very likely mulatto boy, who absconded about the last of March, about fifteen years of age, tolerably well grown, hair very black and slick, little inclined to curl, stoops a little about the shoulders, when spoken to, at first discovers confusion by down looks, but when answering looks the person fully in the face, in speaking apt to stammer a little: he carried no other clothing with him but such as he had on, which consisted of a coattee and pantaloons of cloth of a London brown, a glazed hat with a yellow band, shoes with high quarters. Charles to appearance is very stupid and inactive; he is well acquainted on the routes both north and south of James river to the Virginia Springs; it has been [illegible]

May 21. WILLIAM D. ABBOTT.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to the subscribers by Allen Bernard, then of the city of Richmond, [illegible]

WALTER LEAKE,
SAMUEL FERGUSON, Trustees.

The above sale takes place by and with my free will and consent.

A. BERNARD.
July 30. 24—10t

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

I WISH to employ a manager for my plantation upon York river for the year 1823. [illegible]

WILLIAM WALLER.
Williamsburg, July 16. 20—8t

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY about a month since, from the subscriber, a likely mulatto woman named CAROLINE, about 23 years of age, [illegible]

CHILES TERREL.
May 28.

LAND FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of John L. Harris, deceased, [illegible]

FRED. HARRIS, Ex'or of John L. Harris, dec.
July 2. 16—w7w

Trust Sale of Land in Goochland.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to the subscribers by Neil McCoull, to secure to William Long the payment [illegible]

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
ROBERT DOUTHAT.
June 21. 13—w7w

Military Lands in the State of Ohio, for Sale.

BY virtue of the last will and testament of Robert Means, deceased, I shall, as executor of the said last will and testament, sell to the highest bidder at public auction, for lawful money of the United States, [illegible]

June 7. 9—eds DANIEL CALL, As Executor of the last will and testament of Robert Means, deceased.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 13th inst. a mulatto man named LEWIS, [illegible]

MARTIN DREWRY.
July 19.

FARMS TO BE LEASED.

THE subscriber has two farms to let on long leases. One contains upwards of 600 acres, in 17 miles below this city, [illegible]

JOS. TRENT.
Richmond, July 16. 20—tf

INTERESTING.

THE subscriber will offer for sale on Friday the 16th of August next, on the premises, that very notable and much admired stand for a tavern, [illegible]

JOHN KEY.
Charlotte county, Va. July 28.

CONTINUATION OF
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.
By late arrivals at New York.

Accounts from Madrid to June 3d had reached London. The government had been formally apprised of the measures of our government with regard to the South American states, by the chevalier Banos, second secretary of the Spanish legation at Washington, who sailed from New York on the 18th of April, and had a passage of 28 days to Gibraltar.—We do not find any proceedings or remarks on the subject.

In the House of Commons, a resolution that the House will not change the standard of gold and silver, in weight, fineness, or denomination, was agreed on.

The private trade to India is to be opened to vessels of all sizes, and from all ports in the United Kingdom; an intercolonial trade, also, is to be permitted between the East and West Indies and British North America, and the system of licenses facilitated. [*Mer. Adv.*

This arrival has brought nothing of interest. After a year of preparation, encampment, threatenings, marching and countermarching, the great Emperor of Russia, has been compelled by his allies, and a combination of untoward events, to relinquish his designs upon the Ottoman Porte; and the Sultan, after an escape of such magnitude, and under the protection of the Holy Alliance, may at his leisure complete the work of desolation by putting all the Greeks to the sword, and revenging their attempts at obtaining Independence.

We publish this day the account of the loss of the Albion by Mr. Cammyer, the mate.—It differs in some particulars from several already published, and is of interest.

In the House of Commons the West India Bill has passed. It was to have its second reading in the House of Lords on the 19th June. [*N. Y. Nat. Adv.*

Mr. HUNT has ordered half a ton of his powder, packed in half pounds, to be sent as his subscription for the relief of the suffering Irish—5 cwt. has been shipped for Cork, and 5 cwt. for Limerick—This will afford three meals a day for a week, to twenty-two hundred and forty persons, at half a pound each.—Notwithstanding the generous exertions made to relieve the Irish, their sufferings continue to augment, in consequence of the operations of the typhus fever, always the fatal attendant upon misery and starvation.

The Dublin Patriot remarks on this subject, "We pledge ourselves to this fact—that the distress, in extent and degree, even in those parishes where it was supposed to be less severe, is frightful and appalling; and that scenes have been witnessed by the visitors, which so far exceeded any idea that had been formed of what human nature could endure, that the beholders were obliged to retreat in dismay and horror.—We speak not of a solitary instance of wretchedness such as we have described, but of masses of it, where human beings had not tasted food for six and thirty hours, and where sixteen were only perserved by some morsel of food administered by creatures almost as pallid and wo-worn, but who had just as many rags as enabled them to crawl out without outraging decency."

"At Clare, 50 persons were ill of fever. In the western part of Galway, men, women and children, dying of starvation, and the mortality so great, that every one who could was flying as from a plague. Sligo was similarly circumstanced. In Cork county a typhus fever of a most malignant kind had already appeared.—In Mayo, the deaths from starvation were increasing. In short, a great part of the west and south of Ireland presented the shocking and appalling spectacle of a dense population in a state of famine, and upon the brink of a pestilence. We repeat, says the last Dublin paper, "that a million of men, women, and children, are starving—are actually dying of hunger, and in one of the finest seasons ever remembered, a malignant fever, with every appearance of the worst symtoms of pestilence, has set in."

Walter Scott has written a new poem, entitled Halidon Hill. A London paper remarks that there is only one circumstance which renders Halidon Hill remarkable in history, and that is the overthrow of the Scots under the Regent Douglass by Edward III, on the attempt of the former to raise the siege of Berwick. There is indeed a story connected with that siege which would form an excellent ground work for a poem. Seton, the deputy governor of Berwick, stipulated to surrender the place in fifteen days, if not relieved, and gave his son at a hostage; the time elapsed: Seton refused to surrender, and with Roman unfeelingness beheld his son hung before the walls. [*Ball. Fed. Gaz.*

LIVERPOOL, June 15.—Cotton, per lb. S. Isl. gd. to fine 1 2d a 1 10; ord. to mid. 9d a 1 1d; Bowed Georgia, 7 a 9½; N. Orleans 7½ a 11 1-2; Tennessee 6 1-2 a 8 1-2.

Tobacco per lb. James River leaf, 2 1-2 a 7 1-2d; stemmed 4 a 7 1-2: Rap. leaf 2 a 4; stemmed 3 1-4 a 4 1-4; Kentucky leaf, 2 a 3 1-2; stemmed 3 1-2 a 5.

Flour, pr bbl. U. S. sweet, in bond 28 a 33s. do sour and oily, free 35 a 37.

Rice, Am. pr. ct. in bd. new, 14 a 38s.

Flaxseed, pr hhd. of 7 bush. 76 a 37s.

[*From the Liverpool Advertiser, June 15.*]

LOSS OF THE ALBION.

The following is a correct narrative of the loss of the ship Albion, given by Henry Cammyer, the first mate. After a short introduction, stating his reasons for publishing his account, he thus proceeds.

"We sailed from New York, on the 1st April, in the ship Albion, of 447 tons, with a crew, including officers, of 25 in number, 23 cabin, and 6 steerage passengers: making in the whole 54 persons, of whom 9 only live to relate the melancholy tale. For the first 20 days we continued our voyage with moderate and favourable weather; and about half past 1 o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday, the 21st, we made the land; the Fastnet Rock bore by compass E. N. E. distance about 5 leagues. At 2 made Cape Clear, bearing E. and by N. distance about 2 leagues, thick and foggy, blowing fresh, and heavy squalls from the southward, ship leading up E. S. E. carrying all prudent sail to crowd the ship off the land: the gale increasing, shortened sail occasionally. At 4 o'clock, then under double reefed topsails, foresail and mainsail, carried away the fore-yard, and split the fore topsail, got the pieces of the yards down, and prepared to get another yard up. Gale increasing, about 5 took in the mainsail and mizen topsail, and set the fore and main trysail. Night coming on, cleared the decks for working ship; at half past 8, gale still increasing, with a high sea; which threw the ship on her beam ends, and took way the main mast by the deck, the head of the mizen mast, and fore-top mast, and swept the decks clear of every thing, including boats, cabouse house, bulwarks, and compasses, and stove in all the hatches, state rooms, and bulwarks in the cabin, which was nearly filled with water. At the same moment 6 of the crew, and 1 cabin passenger, Mr. A. B. Convers, of Troy, in N. Y. were swept overboard. The ship being unmanageable, the sea making a clear breach over her, were obliged to lash ourselves to the pumps, and being in total darkness, without correct compasses, could not tell how the ship's head lay. The axes being swept away, had no means of clearing the wreck. About 1 o'clock, made the lights of the Old Head of Kinsale, but could not ascertain how it bore; and at 2, found the ship embayed, when the Captain, anticipating our melancholy fate, called all the passengers up, who had not before been on deck; many of them had received considerable injury when the sea first struck her, and were scarcely able to come on deck; others had been incessantly assisting at the pumps, and it is an interesting fact, that Miss Powell, an amiable young lady who was on board, was desirous to be allowed to take her turn at the pumps. One gentleman, who had been extremely ill during the passage, Mr. William Everhart, of Chester, Pennsylvania, was so feeble as to have been scarcely able to creep up, and strange to say was the only cabin passenger who was saved. At this moment our situation was indescribable, and I can scarcely dwell upon, much less attempt to detail its horrors. About 3 o'clock the ship struck on a reef of rocks, about a hundred yards from the main land, and her bottom immediately went; her upperworks beat in over the rocks; in about half an hour after coming over the first reef of rocks, she parted midships, and her quarter deck drifted in on the top of the inside ledge immediately under the cliffs. Up to the period of her parting, nearly twenty persons appeared to cling to the wreck, among whom were two females, Mrs. Pye and Miss Powell. Captain Williams had, with several others, been swept away soon after she struck, a circumstance which may be attributed to the very extraordinary exertions which he used to the last moment for the preservation of the lives. A short time before she parted, six of the crew and I got away; after gaining a rock in a very exhausted state, I was washed off, but with the assistance of Providence, was enabled before the return of the sea to regain the rock; and before I could attempt to climb the cliff, which was nearly perpendicular, I was obliged lie down to regain a little strength after the severe bruises and contusions which I received in my body and feet. One of the passengers, Col. Augustin J. Prevost, reached the rock with me alive, but was, together with one of the stewards, washed off, and perished. Some of the passengers were suffocated on deck and in the fore-rigging, and some must have been destroyed by an anchor which was loose on the forecastle before the ship parted. It is scarcely possible to describe the devastation which followed; the entire of the cargo, consisting of cotton, rice, turpentine and beeswax, together with a quantity of silver and gold, to a very large amount, was in all directions beaten to pieces by the severity of the sea, without a possibility of saving it.—Here I shall give a correct list of the passengers:

CABIN PASSENGERS.

W. Everhart, Esq. of Chester, Pennsylvania, saved; Lieut. Colonel Augustine J. Prevost; Major Wm. Gough, 68th regiment; Rev. G. R. G. Hill, last from Jamaica; Mr. Nelson Ross, of Troy, U. S.; Mr. Wm. H. Dwight of Boston; Mr. Beynon, of London; Professor Fisher, of New Haven College; Mr. Wm. Proctor, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Hyde Clark, Mrs. Pye, and Miss Powell, drowned, found and interred; Mr. A. B. Convers, of Troy, U. S. and Madame Garnier and Son, of Paris, drowned, madame G.'s body was found and interred; Mr. Henry Del Plat, drowned, found and interred; five other French gentlemen, names unknown, (except Mr. Victor Midicent) found and interred.

STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

Stephen Chase, of Canada, saved; Mrs Mary Brereton and Mrs. Mary Hunt, drowned, found and interred;——Harrison, carpenter,——Baldwin, a cotton spinner, from Yorkshire, and Dr. Carver, a veterinary surgeon, drowned.

Note.—Four bodies were found and interred, that could not be recognized.

Very soon after we got upon the cliffs, my poor shipmates and myself found our way to a peasant's cottage, and wrapped them up; and early on that morning Mr. James B. Gibbons, of Ballinspittle, came to me from the wreck, where he had been since five o'clock, endeavouring to save some of the lives: he most humanely sent Mr. Everhart, H. Raymond the boy, and myself, to his house, about a mile from the spot, where we have ever since experienced the kindest and most hospitable attention. The remaining survivors were taken home by Mr. Purcell, steward of Thomas Rochfort, Esq. of Garrettstown, where every kind attention was paid to them. Coffins were provided by Mr. Purcell, according to the standing orders of Mr. Rochfort, and the bodies that were found were decently interred at Templetrine church yard, about 4 miles from Kinsale, and one from the fatal spot. The Rev. Mr. Evanson most kindly officiated on the occasion. On Tuesday I went to Kinsale to note a protest, and then first met Mr. Mark, the Consul for the United States, who happened to be at Kinsale at the time on other business. He came over and gave directions for clothes for the poor people, who were destitute of every thing. Ever since our shipwreck, the most unremitting exertions have been used daily for the recovery of goods and specie, under the directions of Mr. James B. Gibbons, and his brother Mr. G. H. Gibbons, of Kinsale, the agent for Lloyd's, the exertions of those gentlemen, as well as of Mr. Purcell, and others, entitle them to the warmest thanks of all concerned. None of the cargo, and but a small part of the materials of the ship, could be saved. Property in specie to the amount of nearly £5000 has already been saved, and if the weather continues moderate, there is every prospect of getting more.

HENRY CAMMYER,
First Officer, late ship Albion.

Cork, June 4.

LONDON, June 12.—We received the Paris papers of Sunday last night by express.

They contain extracts from the Algemeine Zeitung, a paper, of which the intelligence from the East has generally been good, affording particulars of the naval victory gained by the Greeks which seems to be now placed beyond doubt. They contain also the melancholy details of Turkish atrocities, for many of which we are afraid England must be held responsible. Ten thousand women and children were, it is said, lately sold as slaves at 10 and 15 piastres a head! What a howl would have been set up if as many hundred negroes had been disposed of in the same manner. God forbid that we should think lightly of the traffic in slaves whether black or white; but we cannot certainly think, because nature has been lavish to one race in the endowments both of body and mind, while to the other, she has denied both beauty and genius, that, therefore, the former may be wronged and the latter may not. The English government is now upholding the system which produces the white slave trade in the East, and affecting great indignation that it should be carried on by other powers of the West.

It would seem that the insurrection in the North of Spain is nearly put down; and the French ultra papers hold a much less confident language. We learn from them, that the refugees in France, who have refused an amnesty, are waiting for a favorable opportunity to re-enter Spain. And yet the Cordon Sanitaire has not in view the encouragement of revolt!

The following are extracts:

PARIS, June 9.—We have received from the frontiers of Spain the following details, dated May 29:—The number of Spanish Royalists who retired to the French territory, after their defeat at Puycerda, amount to 600 men; Col. Beldam commands them.

Greece.—The Turks have sacked several villages in the neighborhood of Salonica, in consequence of the inhabitants refusing to suffer themselves to be disarmed. The Greeks, complying with the wishes of their wives and daughters, have immolated them with their own hands, that they might not be violated by the Barbarians.

The Augsburg Gazette has the following news brought by the courier from Smyrna:—The Turkish squadron, consisting of 24 ships, chiefly of the first class, has been attacked by the Greek squadron of 70 vessels: The Greeks succeeded in burning two ships of the line, two frigates, one corvette, three brigs, and four gun boats. It was feared at Smyrna that this check would again excite the fury of the Turks."

SWITZERLAND, May 30.—Among the subjects to be discussed by the next Diet is a proposal for a commercial intercourse, which Mr. Zea, the Envoy of the New Republic of Colombia, has made to the Confederation, as he has to other European States.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 22.—His Majesty, the Emperor, will certainly set out towards the end of this month to the first army, commanded by Count Sacken, and means to be at Wilna on the 1st June, to be present at the fete of the Anniversary of the establishment of the Gmadow Regiment of the Guards which is quartered in that neighbourhood. It is said that there will be a grand and brilliant Review after the arrival of the Emperor at various stations of the 1st Army, especially at Wilna, Mohilew, and Minsk.

BUCHAREST, May 11.—"To our great joy, but to the consternation of the Greeks who hoped for war with Russia, most of the Asiatics and Tartars have departed within these four days in divisions of 5 or 600 men. It is generally reported, that orders have come for the entire evacuation of the principalities, and two of the Boyars lately sent to Constantinople are to be appointed Hospodars, but the rest to remain in the capital as hostages for the preservation of tranquillity. About 1,200 Janissaries remain for the present in this city as a garrison. The Asiatics, when they went away, mostly believed they were going to Moldavia.

SEMLIN, May 20.—The post from Salonichi and Seres at length arrived yesterday at Belgrade, and brought accounts very unfavorable to the cause of the Greeks. The Pacha of Salonich had received reinforcements, and had defeated the Greeks near Jerizza. After this, he fell upon thirty Greek villages, and carried away the women and children as slaves. The Christians at Salonichi have purchased many of these unfortunate persons for three or four piasters, in order to rescue them from the wretched fate that awaited them.

AUGSBURG, June 6.—Our Gazette publishes to day letters from Odessa and Constantinople, of which the following is the substance:—

"Notwithstanding the promises of the Reis Effendi, the two principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia are not yet evacuated. The Austrian and English Ministers had been, up to the 12th of May, unable to obtain any written assurance in the name of the Porte respecting this evacuation. It is even stated that Lord Strangford had taken new steps with reference to this evacuation, threatening the Reis Effendi to address the Grand Seignor himself.—New verbal promises were the result of the efforts of the English Ambassador.

"The state of Constantinople was still the same on the 12th May. The Greek population of the Isle of Chio were conveyed successively to Constantinople, and sold like vile herds; the most considerable persons, and women of the first families were treated like the others. There were accounts at Constantinople of an unfortunate naval combat for the Turkish fleet, but no certain details were given.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 14.—The soldiers of the Ottoman Marine have risen in insurrection against Haled Effendi, the favourite of the Sultan, whom they accuse of having advised pacific measures. The favorite had the good fortune to save his life. The details of the affair are not known. The principal grievance with which he was reproached was, having advised the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia. This news wants confirmation.

The private letters from Constantinople are dated the 10th of May, and from Smyrna on the 2d. These letters contain horrible descriptions of Turkish cruelties and barbarity at Scio. Two French gentlemen had gone over to see this unfortunate island, and they represented the town as pillaged and destroyed, and the streets filled with the festering remains of the butchered inhabitants. The women and children were articles of commerce/

Blake and myself in hand, with the ...tion that you "shall be able to show that ...had law and justice prostrate." I think it ...sary, therefore, to inform you that this ...ion has been formed without a full know... of the proceedings and testimony ...in the case of Mr. Binney; and that, if ...take upon yourself to publicly discuss the ...ter on ex parte testimony, you will do it at ...r own risk, and will of course be pre...d to meet the consequences, for I place too ...h value on public opinion to allow my ...racter to be tampered with with impunity. ...e press has its liberties, individuals aggriev...d it have also the means of obtaining re... secured to them.

When the official trial of Lieut. Abbot shall ...e from the press, which will be in about a ...k, and when all the documents, had in ...examination of Mr. Binney's conduct, shall ...before the public, which will, as I am in...ed, soon be the case, I can then have no ob...ion to a just criticism of my agency in these ...ters—for I feel a conviction, that the ...e will not only justify the opinion of Mr. ...ke and myself, but bear me out in the be... that both Mr. Binney and Capt. Hull ...e been wickedly and maliciously persecut... and will pronounce that the sentence of ...Court Martial on Lieut. Abbot was mild, ...sidering the magnitude and aggravation of ...offences proved against that officer. I am ...very respectfully, yours,

D. PORTER.

...n I. Schaeffer, Esq. Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—The Boston Dai... Advertiser and the Baltimore Federal Re...publican have endeavored to make out that the ...decision by the Emperor of Russia, on ...construction of the disputed article of the ...treaty of Ghent, is not favorable to the side ...this government. The translation from the ...French, to the accuracy of which exception is ...taken by these papers, is not ours, as they ...seem to suppose, but is of high authority. It ...was not even rendered into English at the ...Department of State, but at St. Petersburgh, ...and has therefore every claim to respect. Its ...accuracy will be confirmed, moreover, by a criti...cal examination of the whole subject; and the ...editors of these two journals will, we are sure, ...be gratified at finding that they are entirely at ...fault.

The decision, we have said, was favorable ...to the United States; but perhaps we were ...not sufficiently explicit as to the degree in ...which it is favorable. We will endeavor to ...do so now. The Treaty of Ghent establish... the status ante bellum in regard to all ter...ritories, places and possessions of either party; ...and further stipulated that territory or posses...sions captured by either should be restored to ...the other, "without carrying away any of the ...artillery or other public property originally ...captured in said forts or places, which should ...remain therein upon the exchange of the ra...tification of the said treaty, or any slaves or ...other private property."

The British government contended, that ...the qualification of being "originally captur...ed in the places where they actually were at ...the exchange of the ratification, applied to ...slaves and private property as well as to artil...lery and other public property. They, there...fore, delivered up only such slaves as were ...taken on board at the places where the ships ...actually lay, and carried away all that were ...brought thither by them from other places.

This construction was resisted by the Unit...ed States: and the two governments not a...greeing, resort was had, as provided by the ...treaty, to the arbitration of the Emperor of ...Russia. His decision was against the con...struction acted upon by the British officers.

There could be no doubt, one would think, ...that was the intention of the treaty. It obvi...ously intended to stipulate, that no private ...property, captured during the war, should be ...carried away from any of the restored terri...tories, &c. If the qualification which applies ...to public property had been meant to attach ...also to private property, the last member of ...the sentence would have been differently ar...ranged, and the word "any," which gives ...meaning and comprehensiveness to it, would ...have been omitted.

This appears to us the grammatical and ...common sense construction of the disputed ...article of the treaty: and it is that which is ...sustained by the decision of the Emperor of Russia.

[Nat' Int.

ELECTIONS.

MARYLAND.—Nominations begin to be made for Representatives to the Seventeenth Congress in this State. The Election takes place, we believe, on the first Monday in October.

Joseph Kent, our readers already know, has been nominated for re-election, and will probably have no opponent.

In the Frederick District, Joseph Swearingen, of Frederick county, and William Gabby, of Washington County, are already in nomination, and from appearances, there will probably be other candidates.

LOUISIANA.—From that one of the three Congressional districts of Lousiana, which embraces New Orleans, Edward Livingston is elected without opposition. Mr. L. was a Member of the House of Representatives, from the State of New York, twenty-five years ago, and sat one year in the House after the removal of the seat of government to this city; and was afterwards, before his migration, Mayor of the city of New York.

In the city of New Orleans, there was a considerable contest at the election of Representatives to the State Legislature; and, we are sorry to say, it has the appearance of a conflict between the French and American parts of the population. The following shews the result of the election:

J. R. Grymes	599	W. W. Montgomery	151
... Mazureau	543	P. L. Morel	113
P. E. Fouche	492	E. Meance	93
A. Davezac	467	Jh. Saul	34
F. Grima	463	F. L. Percy	33
C. Mansian	453	P. Delachaise	32
E. W. Ripley	169	J. Mercier	18
L. St. Blancard	158		

The first six of the above are elected.

OHIO.—In this state, too, the canvass is active. Among the candidates announced we perceive the name of Wm. H. Harrison, who was lately a member of the House of Representatives, and is well known as a distinguished military commander during the late war.

RHODE ISLAND.—Job Durfee and Samuel Eddy have been nominated by the Republicans of this state for re-election to Congress.

[Ib.

COMMUNICATION.

It is not my intention to reply to, or in any way hereafter to notice the many squibs and crackers that may be thrown out by champions for the abuse of the press—for its liberties no man can have a higher respect than myself, and none would go further to support them.

In these days of calumny and wanton abuse, it behoves every one to take care of his own reputation. I have been endeavoring, by a faithful discharge of my duty, as a public officer, for a quarter of a century, to deserve the confidence of my fellow-citizens, and I shall not permit any one to wantonly and unjustly filch from me my good name with impunity.

I stand in the way of no man. I am in no way necessary to the exaltation or depression of any one, and no one shall make me as they have done others, a cover for their political attacks. I stand single-handed, and on my own defence.

Remarks on my conduct which do not touch my integrity either as a public officer or as a man, will not be noticed.

I have warned those editors who had introduced my name into their papers, of the consequence of connecting it with their discussions of the affairs of Mr. Binney and Capt. Hull, without a proper understanding of the case. I have asked only a suspension of their opinions until they are placed in full possession of every information on the subject. It remains with them to profit by the hint or not, as they list.

Ib.]

D. PORTER.

CAPT. HULL'S COURT OF INQUIRY.—The members of the Court of Inquiry on Com. Hull's trial, we are told, are now appointed; and will consist of com. Rodgers, com. Chauncey, and capt. Morris. The community would have been better satisfied if the court had been composed of officers entirely distinct from executive stations; there is an esprit du corps rooted in human nature, that we despair of seeing entirely eradicated when any branch of the national administration or its immediate agents are the subject of investigation: The two first named individuals appointed, in whom we have high confidence, it is known, are members of the Board of Navy Commissioners at Washington, which we presume, might as well have been filled by others unconnected with the civil government, especially since the people have, for such strong reasons, unequivocally expressed their disapprobation of executive interference in the late memorable transactions at Boston. This is merely a hint: we mean no personal offence to the gentlemen alluded to.

[Washington Gaz.

It is stated in the Boston Evening Gazette of last Saturday, that another suit for a libel has been brought by Capt. Hull; it being for a publication which appeared in the Boston Gazette of July 1, signed "The Reporter."

We have been very credibly informed, on the authority of letters received here from the eastward, "that measures are now on foot to bring the administration of our Naval affairs, fully before the next congress; that letters to this effect are now passing between several eastern and western members; and that the scrutiny will not only be more severe than on any former occasion, but a decided blow will be struck to effect its reduction. This has grown out of the management of its affairs on the Boston station." We give the facts as we heard them.

We have abstained from entering into the controversy, growing out of the turmoils on the Boston Naval station. We are glad Captain Hull, at his own request, is to be brought to a Court Martial; and we hope the Navy Agent will fully clear away the clouds, with which he now appears to be enveloped.

[Balt. Pat.

Mr. Russell.—It will be recollected that soon after the appearance in the Statesman of this city of the queries addressed by "Ariel" to the Hon. Jonathan Russell, an article signed "Old Roger Sherman," and dated at New Haven, was published in that paper, which defended the former writer, and aggravated and extended the charges against the gentleman assailed. A demand for the name of the author of "Ariel" resulted in the avowal on the part of Mr Seth Hunt, now of Bennington, in Vermont. A like requisition in regard to "Old Roger Sherman" has produced a letter, of which the following is a copy:

"Bennington Furnace, (Vt.) July 12.

"SIR—Messrs. Carter and Prentiss have informed me that a demand has been made to them, on your behalf, for the name of the author of an article which appeared in their paper, under the signature of "Old Roger Sherman." I replied to those gentlemen, that I would personally address you, giving my name and address. I now radeem that pledge, and have the honour to assure you that I wrote the article in question at the time and place at which it bears date. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. DOOLITTLE.

"To the Hon. Jonathan Russell."

Upon inquiry, it appears that Mr. Doolittle is a foreman in the furnace or forge of Mr. Seth Hunt at Bennington, in Vermont; and that, although the latter person "knew nothing of the piece of 'Old Roger Sherman' when written, yet (having the fullest confidence in Mr. Doolittle) he is willing to assume the responsibility of its authorship."

We state the above facts without remark, leaving it to every man who values a good name to make his own commentary.

It is understood that Mr. Russell has ordered a prosecution against the editors of the Statesman.

[N. Y. Amer.

ARIEL.

The following letter requires no comment. It was received yesterday, and will relieve us from the office of replying to any remarks, that may hereafter appear in the public Journals.

[N. Y. Statesman.

ALBANY, July 26, 1822.

Messrs. Carter and Prentiss,—Having avowed myself as the author of certain queries, which appeared in the Statesman of the 14th of June, under the signature of "Ariel," addressed to Mr. Jonathan Russell, and having also in compliance with my promise, personally communicated to that gentleman my name and place of residence, I did not conceive that there was any thing further for me to do, but to wait the measures, which he might think proper to adopt, always holding myself responsible for the publication of those queries, and willing at all times, should I be called upon before a judicial tribunal, to establish the truth of "the imputations, which those queries were intended to convey."

Upon these circumstances, I cannot consent to enter into a newspaper controversy with any of the editors, who may think proper to assail me; and most of them, I am persuaded, are too liberal, high-minded, and ingenuous, to indulge in coarse invective and undeserved censure upon my character or conduct, in relation to said queries. Had I shrunk from an avowal of my name, as the author of those queries, then I should have justly merited their reproaches and the contempt of the public, for whose benefit alone they were propounded.

It is not by an unfair and illiberal abuse of me, that the friends of "the adverse party" can hope to sustain the cause of Mr. Russell. He is now in the "predicament', of a plaintiff in ejectment; he must rely upon the uprightness and justice of his own conduct, and upon the purity and unspottedness of his own honor, and not upon the weakness or impurity of mine.

I have read the New York American of Monday last, announcing that a writ against me had been put into the hands of the Marshal of the Southern District, and although I do not feel myself required to accede to the very polite, and undoubtedly very friendly recommendation of the editor of that journal, with whom, unfortunately, I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance, viz. "that I will immediately authorize an attorney to endorse my appearance on the writ," nevertheless, as a failure to avail myself of this very courteous invitation, which is the first and only information I have received that a suit has been ordered against me at the instance of Mr. Russell, might be construed into a retreat from the ground which I have taken, I have this day written to Thomas Morris, Esq. the Marshal of the Southern District, assuring him that I will, before the return day of the writ, cause my appearance to be endorsed thereon.

As the editors of some of the public journals, particularly those of the (Boston) American Statesman and National Gazette, appear to think that I have not been sufficiently explicit, I shall, in a few days, write to Mr Russell again, and in my letter, designate the individual commissioner alluded to, and give the name of the commercial house, in London, to whom such commissioner gave the information, touching the progress and prospects of the negociations at Ghent; and I will also state the source, whence I derived the information, and on which I principally rely for testimony, to establish the truth of the imputations, intended to be conveyed by those queries.

To those to whom I am personally known, I feel that I stand in no need of defence, and with those to whom I am unknown, I shall leave it to time, which proves all things, and to the verdict of an impartial jury of my countrymen, to pronounce upon my conduct in this affair, and by which I am contented to stand or fall.

I thank you for your friendly letters, and for the manner you have defended my conduct in my absence; but as a suit has been instituted, I think after the publication of this letter, that all further newspaper discussion of the subject should cease, excepting perhaps the publication of my second letter to Mr. Russell, which it may possibly be thought proper to make public.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your friend and obedient servant,

SETH HUNT.

(COPY)

ALBANY, 26th July, 1822.

Thomas Morris, Esq.

Dear Sir—I perceive an intimation given in the New York American of Monday last, that a writ has been lodged in your office to be served upon me, at the instance of Mr. Jonathan Russell, and that it is returnable on the 1st day of September next. I shall be in New York before the return day of the writ, and beg you to be assured, that I will cause my appearance to be endorsed thereon in all sufficient time.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SETH HUNT.

EXECUTION.

CHARLESTON, July 31.—Jack belonging to Mr. Neil M'Neil, Cæsar to Mrs. Smith, Jacob to Mr. Lankester, and Tom to Mr. Scott, were executed yesterday morning pursuant to sentence. Billy belonging to Mr. P. Robinson, and John Vincent, to Mr. D. Cruickshanks, have received a respite, from his Excellency the Governor, until Friday the 9th August.

The Court of Magistrates and Freeholders who have hitherto investigated the cases and adjudged the punishments of those concerned in raising an insurrection in this State, have dissolved. They consisted of the following Gentlemen:—Col. Wm. Drayton, J. R. Pringle, Robt. J. Turnbull, N. Haywood, James Legare, Thomas Parker, and Lionel H. Kennedy.

In consequence of Mr. Legare's indisposition, his place was supplied by Mr. Henry Deas.

A new Court has now been nominated, consisting of the following gentlemen:—Joel R. Poinsett, Robt. Y. Hayne, Thos. Rhett Smith, Thos. Roper, John Gordon, Jacob Axca, and Charles H. Furman.

Several new and important cases have arisen, and these gentlemen, no less than the former, will command the confidence and respect of their fellow citizens.—Their talents, and their assiduity in the public cause are known and acknowledged.

[City Gaz.

We understand that, at the suggestion of the Executive of this State, orders have been issued from the War Department, augmenting the force of the garrisons in this harbor.

[Courier.

We learn by a gentleman just returned from Nashville, that the roof and all the combustible part of the Courthouse at Murfreesboro' was entirely consumed by fire. As the Legislature sat in the Courthouse, we apprehend there will be some difficulty in procuring a building suitable for both branches of that body at the present session. We did not hear how it is supposed to have caught, but as there is no fire kept in the house, in the absence of information, we would conjecture that it was the act of a wicked, designing incendiary.

[Knoxville (T.) Register.

NORFOLK, July 31.—Our Citizens were yesterday gratified with a sight never witnessed by them before, that of a U. S. Seventy Four Gun Ship sailing majestically up our river, from Hampton Roads to the Navy Yard. The NORTH CAROLINA 74, Capt. C. W. MORGAN, which has been detained in Hampton Roads since Wednesday last, by a succession of S. W. winds, got under way yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, passed up and anchored safely off the Navy Yard by 9 o'clock, altho' the tide was at full half ebb, and owing to the state of the moon and the long prevalence of South westerly winds, she had at least three feet less water in passing the flats than at usual high water, she passed up without meeting with the slighest obstruction or accident of any kind. We think this demonstrably proves, that a ship of any draught of water may pass, with entire safety and the greatest facility, from the Roads to the Navy Yard at Gosport.

The U. S. Ship Cyane, Capt. SPENCE, got under weigh from Hampton Roads, yesterday morning about ten o'clock, and stood out to sea, with a moderate wind from N. E.—She was below Willoughby's at 1 o'clock, beating out.

[Beacon.

Counterfeits.—It is stated in the Philadelphia papers, that there are in circulation, 100 dollar Counterfeit Notes of the Bank of the Valley, in Virginia, payable in Romney, to James Dailey, President. They are very easily detected, the Vignette is badly executed. The Signatures are very well done, No. 110, letter A, dated May 21—1813.

ANOTHER HORRID PIRACY—Capt. Fitz, of the schooner Olive, arrived at New York from the Bahamas, informs that about the middle of June, the wreckers had fallen in with a ship ashore to windward of Rum Key, THE CREW OF WHICH HAD BEEN CUT TO PIECES, AND WERE FOUND HANGING IN THE RIGGING! The wreckers had also picked up a brig at sea near the same place, entirely deserted—supposed to have been robbed by the pirates.

Mr. Braham, the celebrated Vocalist, is said to have decided on crossing the Atlantic.—The lovers of exquisite singing, will not fail to hail his arrival as a fortunate occurrence.

[N. Y. Com. Adv.

Flour inspected in the city of Richmond during the quarter ending 31st July, 1822.

11532	bbls.	superfine
3815	do.	fine
244	do.	unmerchantable
985	do.	middlings
146	do.	shipstuff
16742	total.	

EDMUND WALLS, Inspector.

RICHMOND, AUGUST 6, 1822.

MALIGNITY EXPOSED.

The subjoined article from the Charleston Patriot exposes another of the vile attempts, which have been recently made by a sleepless spirit of resentment, to strip the laurel from the brow of Jefferson.—His friends never claimed for him the merit of moving in the old Congress of the U. S. the Declaration of its Independence. That honor may belong to Richard Henry Lee, another distinguished Virginian: but his friends have claimed for him the merit of being the author of the Declaration of Independence. It is also true, and the friends of Thomas Jefferson have always said that the original draft of it was changed in some few particulars—that a few single expressions were substituted by others, and that two or three passages of two or three sentences in length were struck out by the Committee.—So far from making any concealment of this fact, they have not hesitated to avow it. At least thirteen years ago we published in this paper a copy of the original draft as it came from his own hands: This copy was in his handwriting, and was found among the papers of the late Mr. Wythe, the friend and instructor of his early years. This copy was republished in Niles's W. Register, & in various other newspapers of this continent. And now forsooth, we are to be amused with a new discovery of the original draft being "scored and scratched like a school-boy's exercise." This is a most miserable exaggeration—the variations, which were made, were most of them disapproved of by the author—we recollect those passages well—and we repeat what we said at the time of re-publication, that the paper was altered for the worse. The two principal alterations (1st, touching our uniform protests against the slave trade, and the enlisting of this race of men against us, whom the British had forced upon us; and 2dly, the destinies to which this country might reach separate from G. Britain, and also in connection with her,) are among the most vivid conceptions and masterly sentences, which we recollect ever to have read. Yet these were expunged by the committee; for reasons which we cannot divine. Such is the true state of the case!—such are the miserable lengths to which the enemies of Jefferson would push their resentments. Let the storm however, rage as it may list!—eternal honor will "settle upon his head:"

[From the Charleston Patriot.]

This would appear to be an age of calumny and all uncharitableness. It was but a few days since that Mr. JEFFERSON was wounded in his feelings by a charge of public fraud. The author of this piece of malice has been driven, by the indignation of the public, back into the obscurity from which he had emerged with his fund of slanders as the capital or stock on which he expected to trade in his new business of defamation. But as if malice is contagious or admits of being propagated, a coadjutor to the "Native of Virginia" has appeared in the Federal Republican, whose article will be found below, and who wishes to rob Mr. JEFFERSON of the fame of having solely written the Declaration of Independence.—RICHARD HENRY LEE is credited with the honor of having moved the Declaration, and of having corrected and amended the original report of this celebrated paper. Mr. JEFFERSON is not denied having furnished the outlines of the Declaration, but it is pretended it was the work as it now stands of abler hands. Now, the plain intent of this fresh or forgotten fragment of history just recovered and brought to light, is to deprive Mr. JEFFERSON of all credit for originality in drawing up the Declaration of Independence. The attempt is pitiful and indicates the spirit of malice in which it originated. The credit of being the author of the Declaration is nowise impaired by the subject being moved by another; but the insinuation that the original draft only was furnished by him and not the perfect copy as it now stands, is contradicted by the evidence of contemporaries. Let us see these promised documents. The spirit however which has dictated these attempts to make Mr. JEFFERSON less pure and less intellectual than the history of his country exhibits him, only prove that time has no effect in softening the animosities of some spirits or in divesting them of their malice and envy. The little passions of mortal men will re-appear on the scene of life to deform it with contention and mar its harmony in spite of those lessons of peace and charity, taught by religion and philosophy. The spirit of hatred to a great name is in some breasts never extinct, and receives a stimulus from the smallest encouragement. But whilst the "Native of Virginia" and the author of this charge will be coupled in the memories only of their contemporaries, as the slanderers of a great name, history, which has embalmed the talents, the public services and the virtues of the subject of our remarks, will exhibit him in brighter colors, as time in its flight sinks all recollection of his detractors.

[From the Philadelphia Union.]

We have long been acquainted with the facts alluded to in the following article from the Federal Republican. We have seen Mr. Jefferson's draft of the Declaration of Independence, scored and scratched like a school boy's exercise. When Mr. Schæffer shall comply with his promise to publish the documents relating to this subject, the jackdaw will be stript of the plumage, with which adulation has adorned him, and the crown will be placed on the head of a real patriot.

Richard Henry Lee.—It is truly remarkable that this great statesman is forgotten among all the celebrations of the Fourth of July. It is to this "illustrious" patriot, we are indebted for our Declaration of Independence, for it was he who moved it in Congress. This seems not to be known, nor thought of, by many, because it has suited particular persons to give to others the merit and the praises which are due to Richard Henry Lee. Among men of sense, candor and truth, there will be no question whether he who dared openly to propose the project, or he who had the principal agency in putting it on paper deserves the most credit; for our part, we must be allowed to say, that the unfortunate infatuation with which our country has been cursed, has induced many to forget the real heroes of '75, whilst they are singing the praises of those, who were the sworn enemies of the matchless Washington.

Persons are spoken of as the "illustrious authors of our declaration of independence." They are lauded to the skies, and by the silly and the ignorant, have been pronounced the "ornament of human nature"—but the real movers of that act are forgotten, because they sleep in the cold and icy arms of death, and cannot now influence elections, nor the grant of offices and sinecures. The honor due to them is given to others. "Sic non vobis."

Ere long, we hope to have leisure to publish some very important documents on this subject. We have the very copy of the declaration of independence, as it was originally reported and sent by the "illustrious penman," to this same Richard Henry Lee together with his remarks on it in his own hand writing.

Our only motive for entering on this subject is to do justice to the truly illustrious and generous Lee—it is not from animosity to the "ornament of human nature" but an ardent desire to convince certain persons, that their truly sickly sickening adulation is bestowed upon some who are unworthy even of their praises, which by the by are so cheap, that they can very easily be obtained for a small amount.

[Fed. Rep.

This is the era when the Press is obliged to answer at the bar of the law. Legal prosecutions are the "order of the day."—Mr. Russell sues Mr. Hunt, alias Ariel: The same, vs. Mr. J. Doolittle.—Com. Hull sues the author of "A Republican" in the Boston Patriot.—The same vs. the Editor or author of a publication which appeared in the Boston Gazette of July 1.

Last of all, comes Com. Porter's general Manifesto against all Editors who dare to "tamper" with his "character."—As the reader may be curious to see what it was that gave rise to this singular Proclamation, we extract the following article from the Washington City Gazette. We content ourselves at present with two remarks on it; 1st, that Com. Porter must think that Editors are more forgetful than they usually are of the responsibilities they are under. They require no such notice as he has given—and therefore it comes forth under the ungracious aspect of a menace: 2dly, That public servants who regard properly the liberties of the press will be extremely careful how they tamper with the press, where it attempts to investigate their public acts. The reputation of Jefferson, of Washington, of Madison, of Monroe, and the greatest of our countrymen, have withstood all the paper-shot of the day—they have defied all the criticisms of their opponents—and they never made a single attempt to sue for a libel or issue a general manifesto in the defence of their reputations. Commodore Porter wields an able pen to defend himself—and if he has truth on his side, he might put down with it all the malice of his enemies. He need not fly to the sanctuary of a judge's wig or a lawyer's gown.—But to the cause of this General Notice:

During attempt to Intimidate the Press.

Our mail yesterday afternoon, a little before the usual hour of publication, brought us a packet containing a letter addressed to the editor of this Gazette, covering a copy of a letter referred to, which had been transmitted to F. Schaeffer, Esq. of Baltimore. The contents of the one addressed to us excited some surprise, as it indirectly charges us with unjustly assailing the character of Com. PORTER, and his coadjutor, Mr. BINNEY, for their conduct in relation to Lieut Abbot, during the late court martial at Boston. As the Washington Gazette of the 29th instant is referred to as containing the "attack," we will furnish our readers with the extract entire, in order that they may judge how far Com. Porter is justified in extending his threat to us, for the ordinary discharge of our labors in selecting from another paper interesting matter for publication.

From the Baltimore Federal Republican of the 27th instant, it will be recollected that we copied, from the "evidence given in Binney's case,"—

1. The examination, on oath of Abraham F. Howe, a respectable merchant of Boston, which goes to state that the U. States paid for gin 70 cents per gallon, which cost their agent but 55 cents.

2. The examination of James Davis, which in substance states that he bought a pew in a methodist chapel at Boston, in which A. Binney was Secretary at a high rate, in order to secure employment as a brass founder, under the United States, and superintendance of Binney; wherein he, James Davis acknowledged it, as his impression that he did charge an extra price on some jobs, because he bought the pews to oblige Binney.

3. The evidence of Isaac Jenning, merchant of Boston, who stated, he refused to insert in his bill against the United States, for a hogshead of rum, a quantity of candles and rice, which he had no concern in, and which were overcharged. All these statements are signed by G. Blake as correct from the original.

Lastly a short extract from the report of "Messrs. Porter and Blake," prefaced with these words, in reference to the preceding statements.

"Comments we find entirely unnecessary, on a document like the above; but our readers will wonder at the report of Messrs. Porter & Blake, in which they state—

"In the mean time, however, altho' several witnesses on the part of the United States remain yet to be examined, we conceive it to be no more than an act of justice to the character of Mr. Binney, and, indeed, a duty which we owe to the public, to declare to you, without reserve, that from the evidence now before us, (which, indeed, is possible to bring forward against the accused) we are strongly impressed by the belief that he is entirely guiltless of any of the frauds which have been so confidently imputed to him."

"When we have completed the evidence, we shall take these gentlemen, and others, in hand, and we think we shall be able to show that they had law and justice prostrate."

The above is a simple recapitulation of facts, on which Com. Porter has ventured to address us, under yesterday's date, in the terms below, &c. [Wash. Gaz

The Reports of the Board of Health at N. York begin to speak of the "Prevailing Fever."—The last N. Y. Commercial Advertiser declares that "from all that we have been able to learn, and from the decided and unequivocal opinions of many of our respectable physicians, we are of the opinion that the city has been visited with several cases of Yellow Fever."—The following paragraph from the Philad. Franklin Gazette gives other facts on the subject:

Yellow Fever in New York.

The New York Evening Post of yesterday states, that "no less than 16 cases of fever have appeared in quick succession at the lower part of Rector street, near the wharf, since the 10th of last month, and that of these six have died, the disease having run its course in from 4 to 6 days; that one recovered; that three are considered convalescent; that six are yet ill and their fate uncertain." Of these six one died yesterday morning. A number of the first physicians in that city, among whom is Doctor HOSACK, "unite in the opinion that the disease in question is decided yellow fever."

Col. Cumming authorises the Editor of the Augusta Chronicle to state that the account (given in the Philadelphia Press,) "of the reconciliation, between Mr. McDuffie and himself, of his disavowal of certain publications, and of several other particulars, is a pure fable."

The following standing toast was drank on the 4th ult. at St. Louis, at a dinner where Gov. Clark and Gen Piatte presided:

"The spirit of '98—The liberty of the citizen—a fair construction of the Constitution—but no implied substantive powers."

Departed this life on Sunday morning, at the house of Mr. Williams Carter in this city, Mrs. MARGARET T. PARKER, consort of Mr. William C. Parker of Gloucester, and youngest daughter of Dr. Foushee of this city. In one short week, this family has been stript of two of its most precious members! Such are the awful dispensations to which humanity is bound to submit!—Mrs. Parker was uncommonly amiable in her disposition, incessant in discharging the offices of humanity, scrupulously pious, beloved while living, lamented while dead by her family and her friends.—The following communication was written by a lady, who was intimately acquainted with the deceased:

Communication.

Altho' obituary notices have been so recently condemned in an instance where, if ever they were merited, was justly due to the late Mrs. Charlotte Carter; Yet in the present case, we owe it to the younger part of female society to point out the extraordinary piety and charity that distinguished the life of Mrs. Margaret T. Parker. However hackneed the terms piety and charity may be; still when they have been so eminently conspicuous, it would be injustice to the cause of religion, and unfeeling to the poor of this city, not to testify to their truth as it respects this estimable woman.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Departed this life on Wednesday the 24th ult. ROBERT CHRISTIAN, Esq. late of the county of New Kent, in the 62d year of his age. He had laboured for nearly 18 months under a severe and painful disease, by which he was deprived of the use of his lower extremities. His afflictions were borne with patience and fortitude, and gave further evidence of that great equanimity of temper which so peculiarly characterized him. For many years he served in the House of Delegates of Virginia, receiving, during the course of his service, reiterated proofs of the approbation of his constituents. As a private citizen, all the relations of life were properly maintained—as a parent, he was kind and affectionate—as a master, indulgent—as a christian, charitable—and as a man, correct and upright: In short, all the virtues of domestic life sanctify his memory, and cause him deeply to be lamented.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER—DATED

"King & Queen Courthouse, July 22, 1822.

"Our little society here, has sustained a severe loss in the death of Dr. THOMAS SEEDS. He died on Sunday morning the 14th inst. This gentleman located himself at this place last fall, with a view to the exercise of his professional services. His fame both as a man and a physician, had preceded him; and when he made his appearance among us, every one was prepared to give him that cordial and welcome reception, to which his reputation as a man of worth and philosophical acquirements, seemed justly to entitle him. He came, and was soon looked upon as forming an important component of our small but select society at this place. Characterised by simplicity of manners, an inoffensive behaviour, an universal benevolence, candour, modesty and good sense—it was next to impossible, indeed, that he could long remain an object of indifference to any. Every one esteemed him; and there were not wanting among his associates, those who entertained for him a regard bordering on something stronger than mere esteem. But how could it be otherwise of one, blest with penetration, wit, learning and every social virtue? In the language of Pope, it might justly be said of him, he was

"Of manners gentle, of affections mild;
"In wit a man; simplicity, a child."

Methinks, this beautiful couplet, from my favourite author, could scarcely have been more applicable to the amiable Gay, for whom intended, than to this worthy, this noble-hearted fellow. But you will think me extravagant, my dear T.—you will think I design to praise him, not to speak of him as he really was; but believe me, I do not. I know that such a thing would have been particularly offensive to him; for a strong sense of delicacy was not the least among his virtues. Indeed, he has more than once expressed to me his abhorrence of those attributive virtues, as he emphatically styled them, contained in the obituary notices of the day.—Yes, could his feelings and his wishes be consulted, his reply would be similar to the sentiment expressed by Shakespeare's queen Katharine:—

"After my death, I wish no other herald,
"No other speaker of my living actions,
"To keep my honour from corruption,
"But such an honest chronicler as Griffith."

"Doctor S. was by birth an Englishman; but by adoption, in principle, and every feeling of his soul, an American—a republican without affectation and without guile. To his love of liberty, perhaps, manifested in the late zeal he displayed in doing honor to the birth day of our national Independence, more than to any other cause, may be traced the origin of that disease, which proved fatal to him. On the 4th of July last, he joined the gay and animated throng, assembled at Aylett's Warehouse in King William county, for the purpose of celebrating the day. His feelings being naturally warm and ardent, he is supposed to have indulged too freely in the sports of the dance, and to have lost sight of his usual prudence, in the midst of the [illegible] and [illegible] of revelry, with which he was every [illegible] surrounded. His system, naturally plethoric, became feverish from the exertions it had undergone, and returning home in the [illegible] following, the party having been detained [illegible] the intense heat of the sun ripened the seeds of disease, and he reached his residence ill of a bilious fever. Active means were adopted for his relief, and every attention afforded him both by his brother physicians, (one of whom was at the spot, and the other near at hand) and his other friends at this place. But all could not avail! The greedy but choice monster had already selected his object. The fatal bow is strung—the deadly shaft unloosed from his quiver. He pauses for a moment!—then lets fly his aim—and the animated Seeds becomes a clod of the valley! In such, thus thy fate, O Genius!—Pulvis et umbra sumus!

"From the high regard entertained for the deceased, the gentlemen who reside at this place, have agreed to wear a band of crape on their hats for thirty days. It will be consoling to his relatives abroad to learn, that every attention was paid him, throughout his illness, that friendship could dictate. Though he was in a foreign land, and his bed of disease surrounded only by strangers to his blood—yet were they not strangers to the calls of humanity, nor to the tender sympathies of their nature. Though he was deprived of the delicate attentions of an affectionate sister—though his pillow was not smoothed by the careful hands of a mother—nor those of a brother employed in tying the bandage* around his aching head—though his aged father† administered no kind or cooling draught, to relieve his parched tongue—tho'

"By foreign hands thy dying eyes were clos'd,
"By foreign hands thy decent limbs compos'd,
"By foreign hands thy humble grave adorn'd,
"By strangers honour'd and by strangers mourn'd!"—

yet were they not strangers to the duty of performing those kind, tender & affectionate offices of attention, which, more than any thing else, serves to distinguish the civilized from the savage man. But he is gone! and whether Englishman or American, he has not left a better man behind him.

"It is to be hoped, my dear T., that some one of the particular friends of the deceased, will feel it incumbent on him to favor the public with a concise sketch of the prominent events of Dr. S.'s life. A man of worth and learning such as he possessed, deserves something more—than to be forgotten!"

* He is a surgeon.

† His father also, is a physician or surgeon, or both, of London.

The following tribute, in the form of a Lapidary Inscription, was communicated by another Correspondent:

Londinensis Collegii et Edinburgensis
Alumnus
Græcis, Romanis, Gallicis, Italisque literis
Imbutus.
Vir integer vitæ, cordis benigno,
Animi magni, beneque culti,
Parentibus Hibernis,
Portesmuthæ in Britannia ortus
THOMAS SEEDS
Artis Medicæ atque Chirurgicæ Doctor,
Comitatu Regis et Reginæ
In Virginia morbo hepatico laborans,
Lustro quinto peracto,
Ab omnibus vultis,
A Kerriensi autem præcipuè
Deflendus, Die Julii 14th
A. S. MDCCCXXIIdo.
Spiritum efflavit.
Molliter ossa quiescant.

Died, at his residence in Essex county, on the 25th ultimo, after an illness of four weeks, STREHSHLY RENNOLDS, Esq. in the 63d year of his age. Through life he sustained the character of an upright, amiable and honest man. He was an excellent husband, good father, kind neighbour and friend, and an indulgent master. He bore his sufferings with fortitude, and looked forward to the issue of his disease with calmness and resignation.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received per the ——— and the ——— a fresh supply of
4-4 and 6-4 cotton cambricks
One case silk umbrellas
Fine and superfine flag silk handkerchiefs
Colored and white cambrics
Fine white drillings
109 lb. oznaburgs thread, very cheap—with many other articles; and are in daily expectation of the [illegible] from Philadelphia; from which they will receive further supplies.

August 6. 29—3t WILLIAM NEALE & CO.

STONE WARE.

THE subscriber has on hand a large and general assortment of stone ware, of as good a quality and texture as any manufactured in the United States. The ware is smooth and highly glazed, and warranted sound. Application may be made by persons wishing to purchase, at the factory, a few hundred yards below Rocketts, or to his friends in [illegible]

Particular attention paid to selecting and packing—Ware delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

August 6. JOHN P. SCHERMERHORN. 29—w12w

MRS. LUCY MORGAN—Take notice, that I shall take the deposition of Mrs. Jones the wife of Doctor Wyie Jones, at the house of said Jones in ——— county, state of North Carolina, and the depositions of others at the same time and place, on the 4th Saturday in August next, to be read as evidence in a suit depending in the superior court of Prince Edward, in which you are plaintiff and I am defendant. SIMON HUGHES.

July 30. w2t

COHEN'S OFFICE.

Baltimore, July 31, 1822.

Official Report of the 24th Day's Drawing of the WASHINGTON MONUMENT LOTTERY.

No. 1048, first drawn, entitled to			$1000
*9915	16557	prizes of	100
*1445	664		
*1451	5020		
*2720	9062		
*7046	10445		
*6821	14132	prizes of	20
*8247	18712		
*11314			
*15826			
*15140			
And the usual number of			10

* All marked thus * sold at COHEN'S OFFICE.

The gain of the wheel during this drawing and the last week alone amounts to upwards of FIVE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS, thus rendering the lottery extremely interesting and additionally favorable to the adventurer. No time should be lost in making investments or renewing small prizes—After THREE DRAWINGS MORE the first drawn No. will be entitled to the splendid capital of

20,000 DOLLARS

This important drawing will take place on the 24th of the present month (August) and timely notice is thus given to all distant adventurers to supply themselves with chances. In the meantime the drawing will continue every week as heretofore, and will progress regularly until completed.

Whole Tickets $14 | Quarters $3 50
Halves 7 | Eighths 1 75

To be had, warranted undrawn, at

COHEN'S
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
114 Market-street, Baltimore.

Where in the present Lottery the $5,000 prize was sold, and the $10,000 prize paid in cash the moment the ticket was presented, and where in the late Monument lotteries have been obtained the great capitals of $40,000 (IN SHARES) $3,000, 2 of 20,000, 2 of 10,000, &c.

Orders from any part of the United States, post paid, enclosing the cash or prize tickets will meet the same prompt attention, as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr.
Sec'y to the Managers—Baltimore.

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living on Short Creek, Ohio county, Va. on the night of the 23d July last, four Negroes, viz. NED, and MILLY his wife, and JOHN and young NED, their children. Old Ned is about thirty years of age, brown complexion, bushy head, speaks pleasantly, has a good countenance, remarkably small legs and wrists, is a good stone mason and quarry man, and is about five feet nine or ten inches high. Milly is the same color, of middle size, speaks slow and polite, has a bushy head, and is about twenty years old. John is about three years old, and Ned, jr. about nine months.—They took with them a great quantity of clothing and bedclothing.

I will give the above reward for their delivery to me in Wheeling, or Wellsburg, or $100 if secured in any jail in the United States so that I can get them again, or $75 for old Ned, and the same for Milly and the children.

I purchased Ned in Richmond; he was raised in New Kent county, and Milly in Southampton, where they have friends and an extensive acquaintance. It is very probable that the above runaways have procured forged papers, and may attempt to pass as free blacks.

Aug. 6. 26—w6w DAVID WALLACE.

THE undersigned, as executors of Thomas Miller, dec'd, will sell to the highest bidder the following valuable real estate:

On the third Monday of this month, being court day, at Goochland Courthouse, the tract of LAND in Goochland county on which said Miller resided, commonly known by the name of LAVALLEE, distant about 21 miles from a public landing on James river, and about 5 miles above the Courthouse. This tract contains 1400 acres, about 100 of which are creek low grounds. The whole tract is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco.

On the same day, 450 acres of land in the same county, 200 of which lie in the [illegible], and the residue on the east side of Little Byrd Creek. On this tract are a convenient dwelling and out houses, a barn with a thrashing machine, a stable, tobacco houses, a good orchard, &c. It is situated about 8 miles from the Byrd Mill Landing, near James River.

The above tracts of land will be sold entire or in parcels to suit purchasers, subject in every instance to the dower of Mrs. Constance Miller, widow of T. Miller, dec'd.

Terms of sale: One fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the days of sale, respectively, the residue in two annual instalments—Bonds with approved security and deeds of trust, as usual, will be required.

WM. MILLER, } Executors of T. Miller, dec'd.
J. B. FERGUSON, }

Goochland, Aug. 6. 25—tds

POCKET-BOOK LOST.

LOST, between Buckingham and Goochland Courthouse, on the road by Cartersville, a green morocco pocket-book, containing a variety of papers, which can identify the owner, and four hundred dollars, viz. [illegible] on one of the Virginia banks; two notes of $100 each on the State Bank of North Carolina, and [illegible] notes on the Bank of Newbern. One of the latter has a small circle of red letters in the face, and is endorsed [illegible] the letters G & H are also written on the margin of the [illegible] the other has the word Caroline written across the back. Across the face of one of the State notes is written Allen. There is also a gold medal in the book, on which is engraved the words Eonka Chapter, and the subscriber's name. Any person who will deliver the book and contents, or give such information as will lead to a discovery, either to Mr. [illegible] Lipscomb of Buckingham Courthouse, or Capt. [illegible] Taylor of Cartersville, will receive a reward of fifty dollars.

Richmond, Aug. 6. 26—[illegible] JOHN B. [illegible]

RAPPAHANNOCK ACADEMY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has engaged Mr. J. [illegible] as assistant. The course of studies pursued in this institution, will qualify the pupil to enter not only any college in the United States, but in Great Britain or France.—Will the interested [illegible]

T. L. O'FLAHERTY.

Caroline, August 6.