

POLITICAL.

The following piece a friend has solicited us to publish, and being ever willing to accommodate, where propriety does not dictate otherwise, have complied. The proceeding of Congress, in the case of Mrs. Denny, alluded to by the writer in the Register, we have not examined, but shall take the trouble to examine, and publish them hereafter, should it be thought necessary for a proper understanding of the business. This is all we shall do, or can be expected to do in the matter.

From the Indiana Register

Mr. Keen—I have been waiting some time for judge Test's circular, knowing that congress would be compelled to adjourn to give some of the present members an opportunity electioneering before the next election, when I was informed that the mail had arrived loaded with circulars. I went to the post-office and found that I was so fortunate as to be one of several hundred selected by the judge in this county as proper subjects for *franked* circulars, electioneering at the expense of the general government. Having previously seen the case of widow Denny and the vote give by Mr. Test on the final passage of her bill, I read with some solicitude, expecting every moment to find the case stated and the vote either admitted, denied or explained, but to my surprise, not one word is said about it. It was either beneath his notice, or he thought, perhaps, we might know something about the merits of the bill and the propriety of the vote, and that it would suit his purpose better to say something about the Panama mission—the Creek Indians and Georgians—and finally, eulogise all the officers about Washington in mass. As the widow's case made some impression on my mind, I will give it to your readers in substance, as it appears the National Intelligencer, of Feb. 10.

A bill was introduced into the house of representatives, in congress, at an early period of the session, for the relief of Penelope Denny. The facts, as admitted by the members were these: Mrs. D. was an aged, infirm and helpless widow of a revolutionary officer, her son, the only support of her declining years, was a gunner on board of one of the U. S. vessels employed in the suppression of piracy. Denny, having no other relation, on leaving N. York to go to sea, ordered four dollars per month of his pay, being one half, to go to the support of his mother. The vessel in which he sailed, by the exertions of the brave capt. Allen, the commander and his crew were very successful in the object of the cruise, and had contributed largely to the naval pension fund, by the property taken from the pirates, from the sale of which that fund is created. When in a desperate engagement with the pirates, both Allen and Denny fell. Thus ended the means of support of the widow. The bill provided, that the widow should be placed on the pension roll for five years, at eight dollars per month, and was supported on the ground, that Denny, by his own exertions, had contributed more to the fund than was asked for his mother—that her husband had fought for the liberty we enjoy—that unless congress should grant her relief, she must beg, being old, poor, friendless and infirm, and her only prop, her brave son, having died bravely supporting the flag of his country; these facts were admitted in argument. The bill passed the house of representatives by a considerable majority and the senate without a question. Shall I tell you that judge Test, our representative, voted against the widow? Yes, he voted against her. The vote stands recorded in Niles' Register—thereby saying, go and beg. The reason given by the speaking members who voted against her was that they had no precedent; and yet it is true, many of them, and Mr. Test also, voted in favor of a donation of \$200,000 and a township of land to gen. Lafayette, without precedent. It may be said, the cases differed; they did indeed differ, one was a great general, a foreigner, he was the nation's guest—he was known in Europe as well as America; the other, was a poor, old, infirm and friendless widow of an American revolutionary officer, scarcely known beyond the place of her humble cottage. The husband and son who would have supported her were silent. There was no person interested in securing her friendship—a vote in her favor would not have been recorded in England or France. I do believe that the people of this district are prepared to record their votes in favor of the widow and orphans.

EQUAL JUSTICE.

From the Commentator

Beauchamp's Trial.—This important trial lasted thirteen days, exclusive of Sundays. From Wednesday of the first week until the Monday evening following was consumed in the examination of witnesses. About thirty were sworn on the part of the prosecution, for the prisoner about twenty. There was, of course, a great deal of testimony, and numerous

facts were proved. Those which struck us as operating most powerfully against the prisoner were the following:

1st. That, on three different occasions, as proved by as many witnesses, he had threatened the life of Col. Sharp, using, when speaking of him, the expressions—"the man I intend to kill I never speak of"—"I will go to Frankfort & shoot him in the street"—"If I ever get an opportunity I will send him to hell where he ought to have been long ago."

2d. That he arrived in Frankfort the night before Sharp was killed, and departed early the next morning, having no business here except some of little importance, which might have been done by writing.

3d. That he was absent near an hour, in the course of the night, from the house where he lodged, and refused to give any account of the cause of his being out, alleging that it involved character. He was seen in the street by two patrols, about the time of the murder, one of whom examined his person and face closely, and was confident he recognized him as the same man when he was brought back to Frankfort.

4th. The voice of the assassin made a strong impression on Mrs. Sharp, who had risen from bed, and stood in an adjoining room, but a few feet from the scene when her husband was stabbed. She was confident, and said so at the time, that she would recognize the voice if she ever heard it again. She went to the jail to hear the prisoner speak, she did recognize his as the voice of the assassin, positively; she could not be mistaken.

5th. Mrs. Sharp caught a view of the assassin as he stood a moment opposite to the partly open door to the room in which she was. His size, figure, and cloak, corresponds with those of the prisoner.

6th. The assassin, speaking to Col. Sharp called himself "your friend John A. Covington." It was proved by several witnesses that the assassin was in the habit, through inadvertence, of calling Col. Sharp's friend John W. Covington, John A. Covington. There is no person of the latter name.

7th. That after his return home, he said he had done his business at Frankfort, to his satisfaction—had done it authentically.

8th. That to one of his neighbors, he said, triumphantly, that he had brought home a flag, a red flag—the sign of war and victory—and he had gained the victory, &c.—then, that he had thoughts of turning Christian, for he began to believe in a God more than he used to do—he found there was a God who would give vengeance to whom it was due, &c.

There were many other circumstances proved, tending to confirm and strengthen these more prominent facts; among the rest, that the prisoner had attempted to suborn a witness, (Captain Lowe) to swear a tissue of falsehoods; had drawn up and secretly conveyed to him through the prisoner's wife, no less than six sheets of manuscript, for the witness to commit to memory and repeat as his testimony. Among other things, the witness, who had never seen Mr. Darby, was to swear that Darby had tried to bribe him to swear against Beauchamp, and that Capt. Kelly had made similar attempts upon him.

The evidence introduced on the part of the prisoner did not appear to us to have much force to repel that against him. He proved satisfactorily that he was in the Country of Simpson from the 10th to the 15th of October, thus rebutting some evidence introduced by the commonwealth, conduced to show that he was in Frankfort about the 11th October—about which time, there was a knocking at the door of Col. Sharp in the night; whence it might be inferred, some other sought entrance there with hostile intent.

That some tracks found in the morning after the murder, leading to and from the house, supposed to be those of the assassin, were not made with his shoes. That Mrs. Sharp saw a person at the window, who ran away on her approach, directly after the murder, and whom she did not believe to be Beauchamp or the assassin. That he had business at the Register's Office, which might have induced him to come to Frankfort, &c. &c.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Netherlands.—The English papers state the fact as something extraordinary that meat in the Netherlands is only 2d of joy on beholding them, for they have sterling (say 4 cents) per lb, though 16,000 cattle perished in the late inundations. The average price of fresh meat in the United States is, for at least 9 months in the year, considerably under 4 cents per lb, and, perhaps, never exceeds it, even during the period which is called the "time between hay and grass."

Denmark.—Under the authority of the king of Denmark, the bishop of Iceland is in conjunction with the other bishops and superior clergy, to draw up for the celebration of the 1,000th anniversary of the introduction of Christianity into Denmark, an historical essay on the baptism of king Harold Klak, and its effects in spreading Christianity in Denmark;

it is to be printed at the king's expense, and distributed amongst the clergy, but his majesty does not intend that there shall be any solemnities on the occasion to induce further expense.

Egypt.—The principal officers, engineers and manufactures in Egypt are Frenchmen. General Boyer commands the Arab troops, major Seve directs the operations in Greece and M. Jumelle manages the muslin and cotton manufactures in Cairo. The cotton is manufactured by slaves, woven by Arabs, and printed by Frenchmen, under the direction of M. Guinie. The cannon foundry of Cairo, and some of the manufactures of arms, are managed by Frenchmen.

China.—The British E. I. company's ship, Royal George, of 1,200 tons, laden with 10,000 chests of tea and a great quantity of raw silk, &c. took fire on the 24th December last at Canton, and was burnt to the water's edge. The progress of the flames were so rapid that the crew had hardly time to escape—but after she was deserted, she was boarded by a large number of Chinese, for the sake of plunder; she blew up and killed about 40 of them and wounded many more.

Africa.—It is stated that the Ashantees were about to make a more vigorous and powerful attack on Cape Coast Castle, than any of their previous ones.

East Indies.—A new species of sponge has been discovered at Singapore. It grows in the form of a cup, 4 French feet and 3 inches in circumference at the top, and 23 inches at the bottom, being large enough to contain 36 quarts. It grows on the shore, and has received the scientific name of *spongia patera*.

Barbary States.—The squadron sent to Tripoli and Tunis by the French government, to demand satisfaction of the regencies for the seizure of vessels under the papal flag, has been successful. The vessels seized have been given up and indemnity granted to the owners, and a promise made that the outrages shall not be repeated.

Chili.—The mines of Coquimbo are yet apparently superabounding with silver—one person is said to have realized from 1 to 200,000 dollars from what cost him only 890 in work; but such lucky hits had made the people mad, and caused them to waste their time, and neglect other and more certain means of making money than mining.

Hayti.—This island is tranquil and the people seem to be rapidly improving. Agriculture is better attended to, and those who are industrious do well. Mr. Lundy, editor of the "Genius of Universal Emancipation" has lately returned from Port au Prince, having succeeded in making some new arrangements for the emigration and reception of persons of color—especially favorable to slaves who may be liberated in the U. States, on the condition of proceeding to Hayti.

Later news—from London papers to the 29th April.

Great Britain and Ireland.—The distress among the manufacturers continues unabated. Private subscriptions are making to relieve the working people. The king had given 1000/- of their own money to them. At many places, they had assembled in great crowds and destroyed the power looms—240 at one place, 200 at another, and so on. The military had once or twice been called out, and some persons were injured.

Lord Liverpool, in reply to a question put by lord Grosvenor, announced the determination of the government to maintain a neutrality in the war between the Greeks and the Turks.

Greece.—There is not any additional news respecting Missolonghi—and whether it has fallen or not, is uncertain. This is a very singular affair.

The Constitution contains the following extracts from a letter dated Constantinople, March 29.

"We have just seen exposed on the gate of the seraglio, 900 heads, brought from Vassiladi Anatolico, and Poros, Among these sad ruins, thus exhibited to the view of the Christian legations, are to be distinguished by their long hair and venerable beards, the heads of thirty priests, and other religious; and also about six hundred of women,

known by their long tresses, besides a few of children. The Turks utter cries of joy on beholding them, for they have not witnessed such a spectacle since the taking of Calamata, and they flatter themselves, that they will now have a abundance of decorations for the palaces. The sultan who ordered the throats of no less than 25,000 Christians to be cut at Chios, has sent orders to Ibrahim Pacha to give no quarters to the inhabitants of Missolonghi, no matter what the age, sex, or condition may be. These orders are positive. There are, he says, 11,000 souls shut out there, and he has need of that number of heads. We hope, that should such a calamity befall the soldiers of the cross, they will first have sold their lives at the dearest rate. We understand, that it is the heads of the inhabitants of Anatolico, who were

butchered at the pass of the Achelous on their way to Arta, whither they were sent by Ibrahim, that increased the number now here."

From the Baltimore Patriot, June 12.

A postscript to the New-York Commercial Advertiser of Saturday afternoon, dated two o'clock, furnishes the following cheering intelligence: "We stop the press to announce the arrival of the ship Desdemona, Capt. Nagle, from Harve, whence she sailed on the 2d of May. We have files of Le Constitutionnel to 29th of April, inclusive and hasten to lay before our readers the following

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM GREECE.

Corfu April 5.

The obscurity which has hitherto reigned over the horizon of Greece has been dissipated—Ibrahim having lost a large portion of his army in his reiterated attacks upon Missolonghi lately recalled to his assistance the troops which he had left at Giazenza and Pyrgos, and on the 24th of March made a general assault, in which he was mortally wounded. The army attacked the city on the side, where the fortifications were known to be the weakest. It is not known how many

have fallen on each side, but it is pretended that several thousand Turks have been killed, because 8000 Greeks arrived during the heat of the action, and fell upon the Turks and thus accomplished the victory.

These troops were commanded by Col. Fabvier. Ibrahim received his wound from the musket of a soldier, who saw him employed in giving orders to his troops and recalling them to discipline. After the defeat Ibrahim took refuge in Lepanto, and passed over to Patras.—Thus finished this famous siege, from which the enemies of liberty expected their triumph, and flattered themselves with the hope of seeing the Greeks fall and return to slavery."

The state of things in the Peloponnesus improves every day, and every thing is become more regular, and returning to order. The National Assembly, which has been convoked, not at Megara, but at Methora, (between Corinth and Argos) carries on its business with zeal.

The Government has commanded Col. Lechi to set out and assemble and re-unite the forces of the chiefs of Morea, and with them to the relief of Missolonghi.

Colocotroni is to remain blockading Tripoliza, until that place, pressed by famine, is forced to surrender. Colispoli is to go to Patras, and Nicetas is to observe those of the enemy who are at Navarino, and the president, Condirottis, at the head of the Sparrates, is to besiege Modon and Coron.

A letter under the date of Ancona, April 15, confirms the above defeat adding the death of Ibrahim.

In another letter from Corfu, it is said Missolonghi still holds out—repelling all the assaults of the Turks. The camp of the Arabs has been burnt.

Another letter from Zante, April 5, says every thing is still in favor of the besieged. The camp of Ibrahim has been burnt and his troops disengaged. At this moment we hear a very heavy cannonade in the direction of Missolonghi. We have no fear, as the garrison is well supplied with provisions and ammunition.

Under the date of Augsburg, April 24, we find the following: "While the French journals make Ibrahim Pacha take Missolonghi by assault, the Corfu Packet brings us letters of the 5th April which confirm the news favorable to the Greeks. Ibrahim made another assault upon the 22d of March: but the Egyptians were repelled with a loss of several thousand men; three Beys and a Pacha, remained on the field. Ibrahim himself has been dangerously wounded, and according to a report in the Ionian Islands, has died from his wounds; but this last news wants confirmation.

Letters from Zante, received at Venice, April 15, announce the death of Ibrahim Pacha.

[We find many other articles all tending to confirm the fact, that the Greeks have met with some great and unexpected success. *[Laus. Dea.]*

General Jackson.—A meeting was held at Philadelphia on the 25th ult. Joseph Holgate chairman, and Frederick Storer, and Henry Horn secretaries, at which the following preamble and resolutions were adopted—

Whereas, a republican government can be effectively maintained only by the vigilance and activity of the people, their voice should, on all occasions of political importance, be heard in plain and unequivocal expressions of opinions. When apprehensions are entertained that the rulers of the nation enforce principles or meditate schemes injurious to popular rights or subversive of the popular will, it should be the aim of every citizen, with the moderation due to himself and the firmness due to his country, openly to warn and perseveringly to contend against the danger. The silent and secret progress of power, may prepare and impose shackles which, at an emergency, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to throw off; forcing the community in assertion of unalienable rights, into a state of violence, incompatible with

happiness and reprobable to the cause of freedom. An early and candid declaration of political sentiments and objects, with a settled organization to promote their diffusion and pacific attainment, tends equally to unfold the will of the people, to secure to it, its sovereign influence, and to preserve society from sudden and fatal convulsions.

And whereas, there is just cause to believe that the asserted will of the American people was not, and is not treated, by our present public agents, with the profound acquiescence to which the spirit of all our institutions, it is undoubtedly entitled: But, on the contrary, that efforts have been made, and still are making to defeat, intimidate and suppress it by combinations as corrupt as they are disastrous, by systems of management equally extensive and alarming, and by bringing back, under artful pretenses, to warp and shadow the national councils, men and measures long since branded as inimical to democracy. Be it, therefore,

Resolved. That we do disapprove and condemn the origin, character and proceedings of the existing administration of the government of the United States.

Resolved. That our confidence in the untarnished integrity, experienced abilities, and well-tried patriotism of general Andrew Jackson remains unimpaired: That we regard his election to the chief magistracy as essential to the revival of republican principles, republican virtues, and republican practices, in the superintendence of our republican institutions. And that our unremitting exertions to accomplish his elevation are alike due to the country we love, and the hero who saved it.

[Other resolutions to carry the proceedings into effect were passed; one also approving of the nomination of Mr. Silsbee for re-election to the chief magistracy of the state.]—*Niles.*

Maple Sugar.—We copy the following from the "Pioneer," a paper lately established at Wellshorough, Tioga County, on the northern boundary of Pennsylvania, adjoining to the state of New-York:—*U. S. Gaz.*

"There was this season extracted and manufactured from the Forrest Tree, 36,000 lbs. of this useful and wholesome article; besides 1700 gallons of Molasses, in a new but flourishing settlement in Liberty township, Tioga county, comprising in the whole about ninety families, and occupying a little circle of not more than five miles in extent. The average price of Sugar is 8 cents per pound; and of Molasses 50 cents per gallon; thus bringing into circulation in this little district, \$3750, and done in the space of about six weeks. Those who read this will judge of the importance of this article.

JOHN COCHRAN.
Liberty Township, May 16, 1820.

An old fashion Marriage Portion.—Captain John Hull, who was one of the first founders of the Old South Church, captain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, a Representative of the town, and in 1800 an Assistant, was a man of wealth. A daughter of his was married to Major Samuel Sewell. As usual in those days, the father was expected to give his daughter a marriage portion. So father Hull, after his daughter was completely, and richly too, dressed and prepared for the ceremony, caused her to be put into one side of a large pair of scales, in the presence of her friends, and then piled on dollars and crowns, silver money, until they weighed her down." Report says she was a plump, hearty girl. This must have been a fat marriage portion in those days.

Boston News Letter.

Manufacture of Linen.—A company in New York have recently established on an extensive scale near Waterford, a factory for the manufacture of Linens, and propose to carry on this important, and in this country, novel branch of trade in the most approved manner. The company offer \$500 for the best models of machinery to be used in the manufacture of the raw material, and \$1000 for the best essay on the different processes by which the cloth is to be perfected.—It is believed that the only manufacture of the kind in the United States is one on a small scale at Patterson, New Jersey. The article of linen forms an important item of the imports of the U. States and this first attempt to establish an extensive manufacture in this country, must engage the good wishes of all. The cotton fabrics of the United States now meet with a decided preference, both at home and abroad—the woolen establishments are daily producing cloths equal in all respects to those received from abroad, and are gradually and firmly taking root—and we doubt not that in a few years the manufacture of linen will assume a due rank among the productions of the skill and industry of our countrymen.

Balt. Amer.

The Quakers, in N. Carolina, have just emancipated the remainder [536] of their slaves.—120 go to Hayti, 316 Liberia, and 100 to Ohio and Indiana. They had previously liberated 111.