

vidual to endeavor to execute his own particular desires through the instrumentality of government. Certainly not. A man who acts for himself alone, may rush, at will, in all sorts of dangers. If he perishes, the evil of his conduct perishes with him. But a statesman who acts for a whole people, must, if he would act with propriety, curb his own propensities, and shape his conduct according to the interests of his fellow citizens. If it is natural for the Spanish Americans to look for countenance & succor from the only established free republic in the world, it is quite as natural that that republic, standing alone, should pursue measures calculated to preserve itself as a germinating and regenerating principle for other political communities. When Kings combine in 'holy leagues' the solitary Republic of the West should guard its institutions, with a sacred discretion, till population and improvement shall afford strength sufficient to enable it to dictate limits to the operations of arbitrary power. This discretion does not imply hostility to freedom; it tends on the contrary to give to it stability, and to inspire mankind with confidence in a form of government which tyrants in every age have said could not be rendered durable. Now that all Spanish Americans demonstrated that it is unalterably united and irrevocably determined to be independent exhibiting at the same time internal resources adequate to sustain such a position, Mr. Adams has been found as prompt as the loudest brawlers to recognize it; and so much the more reliance must, in this case be placed in his decision, as it has been the result of calm, consideration, and not an elevation of feeling, or a Sempronian trick of intrigue.

If however caution has swayed him with respect to Spanish American affairs, he has not permitted himself to hesitate upon occasions where the positive rights of the United States have been concerned. In the negotiations with Spain, he has contended, in justice for every acre; and, with regard to the Seminole war, he has generously thrown himself, with the mighty shield of his talents in the branch of opinion which exists in the community touching the proceedings of General Jackson in Florida, and nobly vindicates, upon irrefragable grounds and at the peril of an opposing and active animosity, the military deportment of that intrepid and intelligent soldier, in the embarrassing scenes which he had to encounter in that quarter.

To the other good qualities of Mr. Adams, may be added a partiality for learning, a respect for the productions of genius, and a disposition to encourage merit of every description. With his discriminating mind, his surprising and systematic industry, his considerate observation of men and things, his stores of knowledge his regular and moral habits, he must have been, in any rank of life, among any class of citizens a distinguished personage. He is a man who will not proceed without understanding his subject. He sees every thing; he examines every thing; he is intellectually everywhere present in the multiplicity of transactions confided to his superintendence. If some scribblers, conceiving themselves the levers which raise or depress, at pleasure the opinions of the people to any point of political elevation, have scurrilously assailed him, and endeavored to paint him a foul and false reputation, their dark and unnatural sketches have faded away before the light of his genius as the mist of the valley disappear beneath the influence of the sun. These scribbling defamers, consistent in nothing but calumny in attacking him betray the anomaly of their own mental organization. They decry the doctrine of hereditary succession, and yet they would make Mr. Adams the legitimate inheritor of the blemishes thrown upon his father's administration!

In fine, by whomsoever John Quincy Adams is intimately known, he will be respected. His character does not develop itself at once. His mind is like some of those statues and pictures of antiquity, which require much steady contemplation before all their beauties can be perceived; but they grow upon the eyes of an attentive observer daily; and until indelibly every excellency, assent is yielded to the superiority of those faculties which, at all times, and in every situation, have fixed the attention and won the esteem of eminent and enlightened men.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

The Liverpool Chronicle of the 29th says—We lament to state that the distress, which we have so often had occasion to mention, continues to increase, day after day, some hundreds of our wretched countrymen are added to the thousands already destitute of employment, and an accumulation of misery is occasioned which demands instant and effectual relief.

The British revenue appears to be falling off at the rate of 600,000 pounds per quarter, or 2,400,000 pounds per annum; no promise of improvement. The Times of the 27th, says, 'If there are parasites base enough to flatter the community, when it ought to be admonished, and to cry out all's well, when the ship is almost on her beam ends, we are of a different kind of Englishmen. If a broad and decisive scale of retrenchment is not adopted, the credit and honor of this much enduring and long suffering nation will be brought to a speedy catastrophe.'

No change for the better appears to have taken place in the situation of the manufacturing and laboring classes.

The papers are filled with articles like the preceding. All agree that something must be done, but no one seems to have resolved what to do.

It appears that Sir Walter Scott has not been appointed king's printer for Scotland, as was stated.

The Columbian privateer and her two prizes which had been detained in Gibraltar, had been released.

France. At a special meeting of the

French Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Lafitte, the eminent banker, made a speech, in which he drew a deplorable picture of the state of trade and Manufactures in France, and ascribed the evil to the want of confidence among the capitalists.

Much complaint is made that the king of Spain has paid a large sum of money (six millions of reals,) to the Algerines to purchase peace, and neglected payment of the debt due to France.

Spain. The king, and his priests, appear to be exceedingly alarmed because of the liberal constitution given to Portugal—they fear the overthrow of their despotism over the bodies, and, if possible, the souls of men. England is, probably at the bottom of the liberation of the don the trade is absolutely at a stand. A frigate of 48 guns was to be launched at Rio on the 6th of September.

Italy. The plains of Mantua, to the extent of five or six thousand acres, have been completely laid waste by an immense swarm of Grasshoppers, which covered them towards the end of May.

Russia. Accounts from St. Petersburg, of the 4th of July, state that the sentence of the conspirators had been pronounced, and that only seven were condemned to death.

Greece. It is stated that the squadron of Lord Cochrane will have an increase of a 74 gun ship, and it is thought that his force will be fully able to meet that of the Turks. He appears thus far to have behaved very handsomely, and we hope that he will render his name immortal by his successes over the barbarians. The Greeks do not appear any thing like being subdued—but as resolute and active as ever. They are receiving handsome supplies from various quarters. Their fleet, in readiness to act, consists of 130 vessels, of all sorts.

Many piratical vessels have lately been destroyed in the Archipelago and parts adjacent, by the British.

The official journal of Napoli di Romania of the 23d June, contains an account of the honorable reception in that city of the survivors of the intrepid garrison of Missolonghi. Those heroes made their entry mid numerous salvos of artillery. The same paper states their number at 2,000.

Turkey appears much disturbed. The sea of Marmora had thousands of bodies floating in it—supposed in consequence of the destruction of the Janissaries at Constantinople—but in the other parts of the empire they were said to be in open revolt.

Porto Rico. An extensive conspiracy of the blacks, to rise and murder the whites, has been discovered. Twenty-four of the leaders have been condemned to death.

Africa. The slave trade is still very flourishing on the coast, in spite of all the efforts made to prevent it; and the material of desolation is rapidly accumulating in Brazil and West Indies. When it overflows, and overflow it must, our sympathies will be called upon for the relief of the sufferers.

Brazil. While captain Elliot, of the Cyane, has fully maintained the honor of his flag, he has also obtained the respect of the Brazilians for his courteous and gentlemanly conduct. At Pernambuco he was treated with the greatest hospitality, and when presented to the emperor, very courteously received. The commanders of the British and French vessels on the coast have behaved with all politeness, and the best feelings existed among the parties. Salutes, visits, dinners, &c. were given and received—but, a little before the departure of the Cyane, com. Widot du Planty, of the Seine, sent his boat on board to obtain permission to search two of our merchant vessels for deserters, then standing out of the harbor, as also others in port—to which capt. Elliott replied, 'that he was surprised at the receipt of a communication of the kind—that on no occasion must he be permitted to put his foot on board the American vessels for this purpose.' The Seine is a French Frigate.

This is all—just as it should be. Long may the officers of the United States be equally distinguished for their courtesy to strangers, and firmness in defending the rights of their fellow citizens.

In Great Britain the distresses of the people were unabated. In Lancashire alone, three hundred thousand persons are out of employment!

From Greece we learn that Hussien Bey, the right arm of Ibrahim, was killed before Missolonghi. Nineteen pirate vessels, manned by 1000 Greeks have been captured by com. Hamilton, of the British navy, and the rest completely broken up. The amount of their deprivations was enormous. The news from Greece is not pleasant—but no important event is mentioned. The Paris papers assert that the sultan has fully succeeded in putting down the Janissaries, in all the European provinces of Turkey, and it was supposed would be equally successful in those of Asia.

Brazil. A British line of battle ship and three frigates, and the United States corvette Cyane and sloop Boston, were all recently at Rio Janeiro. We learn that the Buenos Ayres squadron is blockaded up in the inner Balize. The Brazilians had arrested several vessels attempting to proceed to Buenos Ayres,

and sent them as prizes to Montevideo. The Portugese 84 gun ship, John 6th, had arrived from Lisbon, with a great treasure, said to be six millions sterling in gold, and the crown jewels. The infant of Portugal was a passenger, who came to offer his homage to the emperor. A frigate of 48 guns was to be launched at Rio on the 6th of September.

No branch is suffering more at present than that of printing. In Edinburgh, at this moment, there is not one third of the usual amount of work, and but for the Session papers it would have been still worse.

Above seventy compositors are now going idle, and many others have but partial employment. In London, at the bottom of the liberation of the don the trade is absolutely at a stand. A dier, sir, a part of whom are now before me, who aided in this struggle, the ed eleven readers, finds one sufficient to carry on his business at present. In another office, where eight or nine presses were kept going, there is nobody employed but a foreman and two or three apprentices. The stagnation has been increasing from week to week, and there are now, we understand, 1200 printers in the metropolis absolutely idle, and which I have been called by my country, deprived of their means of subsistence, and particularly by this state. In these,

As a last resource, application has been made to other towns for subscriptions; much indebted to the liberality and indulgence of my fellow-citizens; and I beg to thank you for the favorable manner with which you have been pleased to speak of the what they can to the support of their brethren in London for a few weeks.

Scotsman. From the London Sunday Times of July 23.

The commercial affliction of the country continues unabated. The scribes in the pay of the Trinidad Planters have been lately drawing comparisons to prove that the negroes are better off than our own peasants and manufacturers. They have published in a Trinidad paper the following picture of the free white population of this country, which we blush to say is not overcharged.

"It is an appalling, picture of human misery, confessed by the masters themselves, and published in the journals they pay and support—thousands of wretched beings without the means of subsistence in every part of the kingdom—women and helpless children, unfed, unhoused in that relentless climate—30,000 wandering about in the metropolis, under the eyes of the Legislature—in Leeds the laborers literally starving—in Macclesfield in extremis—in Glasgow dying from premature exhaustion and over-exertion—and in Bolton—good Heavens, feeding with the hogs on brewers grains, and coveting a morsel of horse-flesh as a luxury! Well may these unhappy wretches envy the state of our African laborers."

All that can be said in reply to this terrible truth is, that the manufacturers are not subject to the branding-iron and the cart-whip. We must confess, however, that no scourge of pestilence, war, or famine, was ever at any period of the world more terrible than the scourge which is now decimating a tenth of the English industrious population. The multitudes cut off by the inroads of barbarous warfare died at once; they had not to endure protracted misery—the living death of seeing their families and children perishing piecemeal before their eyes.

Gen. JACKSON. Celebration in Giles county Tennessee. At half past 12 the General and suite, escorted by the committee of arrangements and a large number of citizens, repaired to a grove, under the shade of which the tables had been spread, and were welcomed in behalf of the committee of arrangements by Aaron V. Brown, esq.

Gen. Jackson's reply. Sir—I am at a loss for words to express the feelings which have been excited by the remarks you have just addressed to me. The return of this joyous day to our country, and the privilege of uniting in its celebration with so many of my old associates in arms, and this large and respectable assemblage of my fellow citizens, by whom I am so much honored; all concur to heighten these emotions of gratitude and joy with which this honorable era never fails to fire the bosom of every friend and lover of his country.

In the retrospect, sir, which you have taken of our revolutionary war, allow me to thank you for the flattering notice of my youthful efforts although I cannot but be sensible that your kindness has given them too much importance. The humble part which I acted in that eventful struggle, served to impress upon my mind the great principles which were secured by it—and to the support of which, if my subsequent labors in the cause of my country have at all been contributed, the pains and privations endured are more than compensated.

The spirit, sir, which blazed through the deeds of these revolutionary fathers, was the inspiration of Deity to a just cause, and needed not the unforgiving and ruthless barbarity of the foe to make it unconquerable, even on the field of repeated defeat and disaster: No, sir, cherishing by the Author of all Good, supporting and supported by the love of liberty and virtue, it achieved more than could have been, more than ever was done, by the unaided power of men—the establishment of a free and happy government dependent alone upon the will of the people. Let it then be our solemn

duty to perpetuate this government by recurring often to the first sacrifices with which it was obtained, to the lessons of wisdom with which its sages have stamped its history.

The second war of our independence grew out of a system of outrage and insult renewed by the same enemy, and, no doubt, with the hope of annihilating the fair fabric which the first had erected: But how vain were his hopes! Our sons proved worthy of their fathers, many of whom witnessed the struggle, and in the accomplishment of their prayers, saw their independence gloriously confirmed and re-established, and hailed us worthy

of this day. To the brave officers and soldiers, who aided in this struggle, the deserved gratitude of our country has been freely offered, and with them as before me, who aided in this struggle, the

I tender to you, sir, my most sincere

thanks for the favorable manner with

which you have been pleased to speak of the what they can to the support of their brethren in London for a few weeks.

At 2 o'clock, the company sat down

to dinner, at which Dr. John H. Camp

presided, assisted by Lumsford M. Bram

lett, esq and maj. Robert Fenner, as

vice-presidents.

Great Indian Walk.—Some interesting reminiscence of the early history of Pennsylvania has lately been published in the interior of that state. It is related that Thomas Penn, who came over to make a settlement in Pennsylvania in 1732, contracted with Teedynsecuing and some others whom the Indians said had no right to sell for a certain sum, the Indian title to all the land to be taken by a parallel of latitude from any point, as far as the best of three men could walk in a day, between sunrise and sunset, from a certain chestnut tree, at or near Bristol, in a north west direction.

Great care was taken to select the most capable for such a walk. The choice fell on James Yates, a native of Bucks, a tall, slim man, of much agility and speed of foot. Second, Solomon Jennings, a yankee, a remarkably stout and strong man. Third, Edward Marshall, a native of Bucks, a noted hunter, chain carrier, &c. a large, heavy set and strong boned man. The day was appointed and the champions notified. The people collected at what they thought the first 20 miles on Durham road to see them pass. First came Yeates, stepping as light as a feather, accomplished by T. Penn and attendants on horse back. After him, but out of sight, came Jennings, with a strong, steady step, and not far behind. Edward Marshall, apparently careless, swinging a hatchet in his hand, and eating a biscuit—bets ran in favour of Yates.

Marshall took biscuits to support his stomach and carried a hatchet to swing in his hands alternately, that the action in his arms should balance that in his legs—as he was fully determined to beat the others or die in the attempt. He said he first saw Yeates in descending Durham creek, and gained on him. There he saw Yeates setting on a log very tired—presently he fell off, and gave up the walk. Marshall kept on, and before he reached the Lehigh, overtook and passed Jennings—waded the river at Bethlehem hurried on faster and faster by where Nazareth stands, to the Wind Gap.—That was as far as the path had been marked for them to walk on, and there was waiting a collection of people to see if any of the three would reach it by sunset. He only halted for the Surveyor to give him a pocket compass and started again. Three Indian runners were sent after him to see if he walked it fair, and how far he went. He then passed to the right of Bocorno mountain, the Indians finding it difficult to keep him in sight, till he reached Still Water—and he would have gone a few miles further but for the water.—There he marked a tree, witnessed by three Indians.—The distance he walked between sun and sun, not being on a straight line, and about 30 miles of it through the woods was estimated to be from 119 to 120 miles. He thus won the great prize which was five pounds in money, and five hundred acres of land any where in the purchase.

It is added that James Yeates, who led the way for the first thirty miles or more, was quite blind when taken out of Durham Creek, and lived but three days afterwards. Solomon Jennings did not hold out but a few years. Edward Marshall lived and died on Marshall's island opposite Tinicum township, in the Delaware, aged about ninety years. He was a great hunter, and fortunately made a more productive walk than he did for Thomas Penn; for he found a rich silver mine, that rendered him and his family connections affluent, yet he carried the secret, where it was out of the world with him.

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Drumards cured.—Mr. Loiseau has radically cured five white adults, and fifteen slaves. Among the number thus operated upon, were one or two persons whom drinking had made mad—and several presented the most shocking appearances in bloated limbs. Mr. Loiseau has now thirteen patients under his bands; a part of whom it will take three weeks to cure, whilst others may be discharged in ten days. The wages of a physician so valuable, who not only restores the body to all its wonted functions, but also reclaims the noble faculties of the mind—the wages of Mr. Loiseau are graduated according to the circumstances of those who employ him.—New Orleans paper.

THE CANADAS, if not now, are about to become the most important foreign possession of Great Britain, and great efforts have lately been made to secure the allegiance of the people, &c. It is true that the government of Canada costs the nation much more than is received in the shape of taxes; but the commerce and navigation, the supplies for the navy in men and materials, with the quantity of manufactures which it furnishes a market for, abundantly makes up this loss to the people, and yields a large general profit in behalf of the governing country or parent state. And it is stated that new fortifications are erecting by the British at Quebec, Montreal, Grenville, Kingston, &c. Those at Quebec are upon a scale of strength, durability and magnificence hardly to be surpassed by any other fortifications in the British possessions. \$300,000 dollars are appropriated, of which \$40,000 are expended every year.

Murder of an American consul. The following letter from a gentleman to his father in New York, dated Bogota, 19th July, gives the particulars of the murder of Mr. Fudger the American consul for the port of Santa Martha.

"With feelings of the deepest regret I have to inform you of the death of our mutual friend J. H. E. Fudger, esq. the American consul, who was most unfortunately murdered in his own bed on the night of the 13th inst. He was stabbed through the heart with his own sword; his throat cut from ear to ear; and his trunks rifled of their contents. Several persons are in prison on suspicion; but our policy is so defective, that I am afraid the perpetrators will escape. His funeral took place the following day, and was attended by a large concourse of citizens and foreigners. The inhabitants of Bogota sincerely mourn his loss, and regret that their city has become the scene of so foul a deed.

Goverment has given orders to all the civil and military authorities, to spare no exertions to discover the murderers, and Sr. Ravanga, secretary of foreign affairs, is particularly active on the occasion.

An address signed by several hundred of the most respectable inhabitants has been handed to the government, expressing their grief at so horrid a transaction.

The following is a copy of a love-letter written by a young attorney to the mistress of his heart. It is said to be his first attempt:

"My Dear Miss Brockman.—My heart has given me notice of a set-off. I attempted to sue a *ne cravat*, but failed. Your image, aided by a *posse comitatus* of accomplishments, has entered and taken possession of my bosom, after ejecting the aforesaid tenant. Think not that I am pleading a sham plea. I can assure you my passion savors of the reality. It is my wish that you and I should jointly and severally be bound by Hymen in a fidelity bound to Cupid, determinable, nevertheless, on the demise of either party. I meant to have written to you yesterday; but my ink ran up and down, and secreted itself in my new patent inkstand. Pray accept a declaration *mais pro tunc*, and plead thereto issuable in four days; and believe that my attachment, unlike those in the Mayor's Court, is incapable of being set aside on the coming of answer.—Dated this 20th day of September, 1825.

Your loving friend,
THOMAS TEMPLETON.

We have already announced the adjournment of the American Congress of Deputies, to meet again in the neighborhood of Mexico, (only a few miles distant from that city.) It appears that this adjournment was not without good reason. Of the few persons assembled, Mr. Davykins, the British Commissioner to Panama, had lost, by death, both his Secretaries. That shore is more fatal to the lives of visitors than even the coast of Africa is to the whites. The Commissioner of the King of the Netherlands had gone to Vera Cruz, to be nearer the place of re-union. But, if he stays long there, the fate of the two British Secretaries will almost certainly overtake him—the climate of Vera Cruz being as fatal to strangers as that of Panama.

We are glad that the place of assembly has been changed; for, now, our Commissioners may attend the Congress without the apprehension of finding graves in a foreign land—of having their eyes closed by foreign hands. The lamented Mr. Anderson fell a martyr to the climate, and we should be sorry to expose any more of our valuable citizens to such hazards.

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