

3. Ample provision is to be made for the religious instruction of the negroes, by the appointment of two bishops, with regular clergy under them.

4. Marriage is to be encouraged, families never to be separated, and the property of the slave to be protected by positive law.

5. Banks are to be established, in which the slave may deposit his earnings; the money so placed to be sacred, in all cases, from the master's grasp.

6. The testimony of slaves, under certain limitations, depending on personal character, is to be received in all cases, except when the master's immediate interests are concerned, and in all criminal cases, except when the life of a white person is involved.

7. The slave who has acquired a certain sum of money, is to have the power of purchasing his own manumission, or that of his wife or child, and thus the father may become, as it is fit he should, the instrument of liberty to his offspring.

These embrace the whole that has been thought expedient to essay, in pursuance of the resolutions of the house of the previous session, for meliorating the condition of the slave population, and gradually preparing them for "a participation in those civil rights and privileges which are enjoyed by other classes of his majesty's subjects."

In regard of the second topic, Mr. Canning does not intimate that government have prepared themselves for taking into consideration any definite idea on this point. Government will await, with a patient eye, the conclusion of the experiment now made.

—We wish success to this project—there must needs be reformation or revolution, and every reflecting man will prefer the former.

FOREIGN.

[Selected from various Eastern Papers.]

GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. Canning having lately been called on in the House of Commons for information respecting the French ships of war said to have been sent to Rio, and the motives for sending so great a naval force thither, has since replied, that he had received the most satisfactory explanations from the French government, which had made known the motives of the expedition of all the vessels of war which had gone out from the ports of France. At the period to which allusion had been made, instead of eight there were but two French vessels of war at Rio, one of which was on her return to France. It was also proper to observe, there were two English vessels on the same station. In conclusion, Mr. Canning said, there is not a naval station in the universe, where the English forces are not superior to those of all other powers.

A London paper of the 8th, says—"On Saturday last, the Hecla and the Fury were to set sail from Deptford, on a new expedition to the North Pole."

Gen. St. Martin had arrived in England; it appears that not having been able to obtain passports to go from Havre to Calais he embarked at Southampton.

There is now living in the parish of Enville, near Bridgenorth, a man aged 70 who has drunk a gallon of ale per day for the last forty years, independent of small beer; and he is now in the habit of doing so daily. He therefore has drunk the quantity of 228 hogsheads, 63 gallons each, in forty years.

In one of the articles of a benefit society at the west end of London, the following description of persons prohibiting from becoming members thereof are inserted; namely, "No lawyer, or lawyer's clerk, or any other dangerous artificers!"

SPAIN.—Advices from Spain are down to the 30th of April inclusive. The Madrid papers and letters furnish the accustomed anticipations and changes of Ministers and narrations of disorders. The announcement of any approach to stability in the government, or tranquility in the country, are the only novelties that could be received from Spain. Advices from Bayonne to the 2d May, state that "letters from Madrid, of the 26th, speak of a levy of 56,000 men in Spain, part of whom are to be employed in attempting the re-conquest of the American possessions; but, as money is wanting, it is said that an application will be made to the Philippine Company, which has money in its coffers." Five millions of Guebhard's Loan have reached Madrid. Some sagacious politicians assert, that this money is to be preserved sacred from every other use, in order to be applied to the conquest of South America. Five millions of livers are something more than 200,000*l*. The South Americans may well tremble at such alarming financial, directed against their independence.

The expedition, it is said, will sail from Cadiz to the Havana, where it will be re-

enforced before going to its ultimate destination. The attack will be made upon Mexico. Depend upon it says a letter, that we are on the eve of great events in the new world. A commission has gone to Cadiz to hasten the departure of the expedition.

PORTUGAL.—A London paper says the King of Portugal will not recognize any advances made to the present Government of Rio Janiero. Another account asserts that the King had declared war against Brazil, and that an expedition was preparing at Lisbon to proceed against that country. The declaration is founded on the principle that Don Pedro is forced by the Brazilians to act in his present situation, and sanction a democratical constitution. In addition to these statements, the St. James' Chronicle of the 11th, contains a letter from Lisbon of the 24th of April, which says—"The expedition to Brazil is decreed. It will consist of nine thousand men. The Commander-in-Chief will be Bernardo de Silveira; the second in command, J. Carlos de Saldanha. The troops have orders to be ready to depart within a fortnight at least."

THE GREEKS.—The accounts from the Greeks are somewhat contradictory, but the general complexion of them is favorable. It is said they have not profited as they ought to have done for the winter by taking Patras; at the present time that place is well provisioned, and the Greeks are in want of heavy artillery. All is inactive before Lepanto, waiting for reinforcements from Missolonghi; but notwithstanding, the siege is maintained with vigor. The last letters from Trieste, however, speak favorably, and intimate that instructions, very favorable to the Greek cause, had been issued from the British Government to its Ionian authorities, and its cruisers acting in the Archipelago.

The fall of the Negropont was daily expected; and the Turks became every day more disheartened. The Greek Senate have ratified the terms of the loan, and given the Deputies additional powers. The Greek Chronicle has been productive of much good; and a paper in Italian, to be called the Greek Telegraph, will soon be published. A Turkish brig has been burned in the harbor of Patras.

The descent upon the Morea which is threatened by the Ottomans, has caused the Greeks to renew their projects of attacking Thessalia and Macedonia. A report is spread that the Mussulmen under the command of the Pacha of Egypt, are to enter the Morea on several points, whilst the corps of Turks coming from Thessaly and Albania will make a powerful diversion on the side of the Peloponessus. The Greeks need then, before acting in the offensive, to collect all their forces to oppose this double attack which presents so great dangers.

It is said that a great fermentation existed among the Janissaries at Constantinople. The troops encamped at Biyuden to proceed against Greece, have been ordered to suspend their march, and hold themselves in readiness to aid in restoring tranquility to the capital of Turkey.

The London Morning Chronicle, of May 10 says, Letters were received this morning, via Marseilles, from Alexandria, in Egypt, dated on the 5th April communicating the news of great importance to Greece, on the authenticity of which, the utmost reliance may be placed. It has been known, that for some time past the Pacha of Egypt has been forming large magazines of gunpowder, and of all descriptions of military stores at Grand Cairo, avowedly for the purpose of equipping an army to act against the Christians in the Morea, but more probably with the view of protecting the independence of his own Government from the Grand Seigneur himself. The advices received this day from Alexandria, state that these magazines had been destroyed by fire, and that three thousand Egyptian soldiers had perished in the explosion. The value of the property destroyed was estimated at not less than ten millions Spanish dollars, and one of the effects of this event will probably be the abandonment of the expedition from Alexandria into the Morea, if his Highness the Egyptian Pacha ever seriously intended to waste his resources in a cause so entirely hopeless as the rejunction of Greece to the Ottoman yoke of barbarism. His Highness the Captain Pacha had arrived at Alexandria with a part of the Turkish fleet, and the remainder of his naval force was expected soon to join him at that place. It was at Alexandria that the fourth expedition of the Turks against the Christians was to have been fitted out, for at Constantinople the Treasury was not replenished sufficiently with money to enable the government to obtain the necessary supplies for such an important undertaking. The destruction of the magazines at Grand Cairo will prevent the Pacha of Egypt from furnishing the expedition with warlike stores, and thus it must be either altogether

abandoned for this year, or be so defective in every necessary quality as to render the power of the Ottomans during the fourth campaign against the independence of Greece weaker than ever.

STANDING ARMIES.—A late Mentz Gazette states the amount of the military forces of Europe to be 2,500,000 men, including the sea and land forces. They cost annually 2,000,000,000, of francs, while the entire territorial revenue of Europe does not amount to more than 1,800,000,000 francs. About the eightieth part of the population of Europe is under arms, and each inhabitant furnishes about ten francs a year for the support of this mass of armed men, and yet all are in profound peace!—*Niles*.

CANAL COMMERCE.—Nothing is more grateful to the feelings of a patriot and philanthropist, than to walk around the Canal Basin, and observe the numerous boats passing and repassing through the lock. But among the Canal phenomena, if we may be allowed such an expression, nothing has struck us more forcibly, as a most novel and curious enterprise, than the new and elegant small boat, owned by Messrs. Wilcox, and named THE ENCYCLOPEDIA of Albany! Upon each side of this handsome vessel, is inscribed in striking characters, "E. & E. Wilcox's Book Store and Lottery Office." On descending into the cabin, we find it exhibiting an elegant little Book Store, with about two thousand volumes on the shelves, comprising many of the most valuable works in our language. This floating Book Store and Lottery Office will move up and down the Canal, bearing the riches of science, as well as the gifts of fortune, to their respective favorites.—*Democrat*.

New-York, June 3, 1824.

FLOATING MUSEUM.—A strong Canal Boat has been fitted up as a Museum, containing wax figures, paintings, specimens of natural history, &c. at Troy, and will proceed to the west, on the Canal, stopping at all the towns and villages on the borders to exhibit the curiosities. This is a new branch of Canal trade, and we presume the Grand Caravan of animals, consisting of the Lion, Elephant, &c. will make a similar tour of health and profit.

PRESIDENTIAL.

From the Providence Journal, June 7.

Adams meeting at Newport.—On Friday evening last, a meeting of the friends of Mr. Adams, was holden at the state-house, in Newport, for the purpose of organization to promote the election of that gentleman. The meeting was attended by persons from every town in the state, Westward excepted. Two district committees were appointed—one at Newport, and the other at Providence. A committee was appointed in every town in the state, to correspond with the district committees. We state this occurrence, in order that the people of the state, as well as the friends of Mr. Adams, in other states may be assured that Rhode-Island is not unmindful of the crisis.

The Alexandria Herald, a paper which has heretofore taken no part in the Presidential Election, says: "Almost every revolving day brings with it some additional proof of the favourable situation in which Mr. Adams stands with the American people. Many of the prints which recently indulged in the most sarcastic vituperation against him, have now considerably moderated their tone. Indeed, many other circumstances, sufficiently strong, have transpired to confirm us in the belief, that there is every probability that John Quincy Adams will be our next president of the United States."

We have heretofore noticed that JOHN DICKINSON of Virginia, who was appointed by the Richmond caucus a member of the corresponding committee in favor of Crawford had declined that honor, and declared in favour of John Quincy Adams.

"Another gentleman of Virginia, Samuel P. Hargrave, who was placed on the electoral ticket for Mr. Clay, has declined in like manner, he says:

"Not less than five candidates, all of the same political party, are before us each unquestionably presenting high claims to the confidence and gratitude of the nation. But there is one of these gentlemen whom I consider pre-eminently worthy the first station in the gift of a free people: One whose merits and claims place him high above any of those of his competitors—and this man is JOHN QUINCY ADAMS."

Corydon Gazette.

MARYLAND.—The following is the Electoral Ticket in favor of Mr. Adams: Henry Brawner, Joseph Cross, George Warner, Thomas B. Dorsey, Joshua Cockey, David Schnebly, Henry V. Summerville, John Archer, Samuel G. Osborn, Daniel Martin, Littleton Dennis.

CONNECTICUT.—The following is the

Adams Electoral Ticket, in Connecticut: Governor Wolcott, Lemuel White, Ralph Hitchcock, John Swathel, Moses Warren, David Keys, David Hill, and Walter R. Kibbe.

VOICE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—The legislature of New-Hampshire assembled on the evening of the 10th ultimo, for the purpose of expressing their choice of a candidate for the Presidential chair. The vote stood as follows:

JOHN Q. ADAMS, 151
WM. H. CRAWFORD, 4
ANDREW JACKSON, 1
No nomination of Vice President was made.

[From the Chillicothe Times, June 23.]

OHIO CANAL SURVEYS.—Knowing that our readers are alive to the subject of connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio river by a navigable Canal, and that every fact connected with the progress of the several locating parties is read with a degree of interest, which the importance of the subject is properly calculated to excite; we take pleasure in informing them of the progress made on the Muskingum and Scioto route. Mr. Williams, (acting commissioner) left here Monday morning, to join the party eight miles above this place, and Mr. S. Forrer, engineer, is yet in town, where he has been confined a short time by indisposition; but will, it is believed, be able to join his party in three or four days. From these gentlemen we learn that they have continued the line from the Muskingum valley, to the Scioto valley, and are now continuing it down the east side of the Scioto river, with a view to terminate it at or near Portsmouth. The party had last week proceeded to a point four miles above this place, but owing to some particular features of the valley between Sippo creek and Salt Creek, it was deemed necessary to run two lines, over or 10 miles of that distance, in order to determine the most feasible plan for passing this section. Hence a second line is commenced at Sippo, and is now progressing on a lower level than the former, and will pass down the immediate valley of the river to a point low enough to admit a feeder from the Scioto, a short distance below the mouth of Deer creek. The level of this feeder will then be continued to a high plain in the neighbourhood of Kilgore's, 4 miles below town, &c. &c.

Owing to the extreme unfavourable of the season, the progress made has not fully met the expectations of those engaged in the location; but they seem fully pressed with the importance of making early and conclusive report at the next session of the legislature, and are quite confident that, with the usual portion of heat and good weather, for the remainder of season, they will be able fully to accomplish all that was contemplated by our legislature.

MONTSERADO.—The colony at this place seems now to be prosperous. The Colony which sailed from Petersburg with upwards of 100 settlers, had arrived and some of them were taken sick, none died except one woman and three children—neither of which by the disease of climate. The native tribes appear quiet and well disposed.—*Niles*.

PROPOSALS

By Elisha Bates, for publishing by subscription,

THE DOCTRINES OF FRIENDS

The above treatise was written, as the first part of a general History of the Society of Friends, as the collection of the materials for the body of the work, will require a considerable time, it has been thought best to publish the doctrines in a separate volume. This measure will not retard, but will facilitate the publication of the whole, and enable those who may prefer it to obtain a part without the rest.

The Doctrines of Friends have been ably defined from the rise of the Society, down to the present time. The earliest of these writings were controversial, and thus became voluminous; while of modern times, are very concise—and chiefly confined to the most important articles of the Christian Faith. The writings extant, of both these classes, are excellent of their kind, yet it seems probable that the middle ground should be occupied—the whole doctrines should be laid down, so as to be adapted to general circulation, and fully, as to leave nothing of importance unexplained or doubtful. This seems particularly desirable for the benefit of the younger part of the Society, and for the information of enquiring minds, and other denominations.

In this essay, no doctrine has been stated, which has not been fully acknowledged by the Society, nothing omitted which seemed necessary to give a fair view of their religious principles.

TERMS.

The "Doctrines" will be contained in an octavo volume, of between 300 and 400 pages. It will be printed on fine paper, new type, neatly bound and lettered. Price, \$1.50 cents, payable on delivery. Bound in calf-skin, \$1.75.

Those who may wish the above work, are requested to forward their names soon, as it is shortly to be put to press, and it is not intended to print more than may be subscribed for.

ELISHA BATES

Mountpleasant, 6th month 5th.

Subscriptions to The Doctrines of Friends received at this office.