

Russia, therefore, proposes 1st, To approve of the suggestions expressed in this memorial; 2d, To agree that analogous instructions be addressed to the ambassadors and allied ministers at Constantinople; 3d, To leave to those ministers all necessary latitude; 4th, To agree that all the parts of this plan for pacification, proposed by the alliance, be communicated by them successively; 5th, To inform the ministers, that, in persuading the Porte to adopt the principle of an intervention or meditation, they will conform to the views of the allies? That it is necessary to impress upon the Porte, that the erection of three principalities, would diminish the collective strength of Greece, and that as the Porte would have the nomination of the hospodars, princes, or other rulers, it would, by that secure the interest of the most important families among the Greeks. Translated for the Evening Post from the Paris Constitutional, of 21st May.

You have already often entertained your readers with the rumors of proposed arrangements between Turkey and Greece, brought about by Russia. Your information was indeed, exact enough, but to give you a better chance of appreciating the proposals of Russia, I send you the text of one of her diplomatic notes; an official extract from the memorial of the cabinet of St. Petersburg, on the pacification of Greece, sent abroad during the present year, 1824. I shall send you also, as soon as possible, the answers to this note of the courts of Austria and England, who, as you may readily believe, are by no means willing to admit the utility or necessity for any other power than Russia to found new and separate principalities: which course also would prevent Greece from ever becoming strong enough to stand by her own resources, without requiring the protection of Russia and from forming with her detached provinces one combined and independent nation, thus realizing the ancient designs of Russia on the east.

GREAT BRITAIN.—On the 5th of June, a large and respectable meeting was held at Liverpool, "for the purpose of petitioning his Majesty's ministers to advise the King in Council to recognize such of the governments of the late Spanish and Portuguese colonies, in North and South America as have established their independence. The Lord Chancellor is supposed to be one of the most adverse in the cabinet to the recognition of the South American States.—On the 4th of June, he refused an injunction on the part of the Colombian Government to perform a contract made with it,—saying, "I can take no notice,—no notice of the Colombian Government.

IRELAND.—Many districts in Ireland still continue in a very distressed condition.—The *Connaught Journal*, says: "Notwithstanding the aid which we announced some time ago Government having sent to Cunnemara, we are sorry to say distress prevails there to a alarming extent. We have read a letter from one district, written by a respectable parish Priest, who gives a dreadful account of the poor in his parish. He says—"I am every moment assailed by the cries of hundreds of wretched beings, craving some relief, even to be admitted to the Barrack to cut the seed potatoes, and to receive as hire as much as would suffice for one scanty meal in the day!"

MEXICO.—Extract of a letter received in Norfolk, dated, "HAVANA, June 30.

"A British vessel arrived here yesterday from Alvarado in 19 days. She has on board all the specie which was received there, by the last convoy from Mexico, about one million of dollars, the whole of which goes to England.—The country [Mexico] appears to be in a dreadful distracted state. *Bravo*, it would appear has

SPAIN.—The London Courier, of June 7, says, "Advices from Bayonne, received this morning, state that intelligence had arrived there from Madrid of some serious commotions which occurred in that capital on the 23d, in consequence of the scarcity of bread. The baker's shops were broken open and pillaged; and it was found necessary to protect them with a strong guard. The people reproached the French troops with being the cause of their distress, and, it is stated, that great animosity prevails between the latter and the Spanish soldiers." Subsequent accounts state that supplies had arrived, and that tranquility had been restored at Madrid. The King was still at Aranguez.

The Capt. Pacha sailed from Dardanelles into the Archipelago on the 1st of May. The *Augsburgh Gazette* says the fleet has been seen taken a southerly direction. A Greek squadron was watching it closely. Nothing positive, however, was known of its destination, at Constantinople. But it was thought the Pacha had orders to attack Ipsara and Samos—the enterprise would be hazardous, as those Islands, as well as Hydra and Spezzia, are covered with batteries and entrenchments. It is therefore probable that the Turkish Admiral will confine his operations to relieving the isles of Negropont, which have been threatened by the Greeks ever since last autumn.

A Female Friend in West Africa.—It has long been a uniform trait in the character of the Friends, that they have advocated the equal rights of Africa, and borne decided and honorable testimony against the Slave trade. In this they have secured the sympathies and the good wishes of every consistent friend to liberty. It is seldom, however, that we have been called to notice any remarkable efforts of a female of this Society for the benefit of that injured country.—But the New York Observer of the 3d inst. gives an example of benevolence in a female of this society, which is highly pleasing. As early as 1819 Hannah Kilham, of Sheffield, (Eng.) who had for some years felt the obligation of employing her talents for the benefit of the African race, brought forward the subject in London. And so powerful were her arguments on the minds of her brethren, that a subscription was commenced to defray the expenses of educating two African youths of hopeful talents. In 1820, she began to instruct them. One was from Goree, named Sandanee; the name of the other was Mahmadee, from the banks of the Gambia. In the same year, several Friends, who agreed to act as a committee in this business, sent out an agent to the river Gambia, to open a correspondence and receive instructions. The agent was favorably received, and returned in 1821. In the summer 1823, Hannah Kilham had prosecuted the study of the Jaleffand Mandingo languages to such an extent that she had prepared a set of elementary school books for the press, together with selections from scripture. The committee, on her proposal, they consented that she should depart for Africa, with suitable English companions, and the two native youths, whom she had been three years instructing with success as teachers to their brethren.

Early in December last, this interesting company arrived at Bathurst, a British settlement in West Africa, formed within a few years on the island of St. Mary at the mouth of the Gambia. From a letter written by Hannah Kilham soon after her arrival, it is understood that she will fix her station at Cape Mary, a high healthy spot at the mouth of the Gambia, eight miles from Bathurst. Her prospects were flattering. The youths whom she had instructed were much attended to, and the natives were desirous to be taught by them. The expenses of this enterprise are defrayed

A celebrated literary lady, who has written poems, novels, stories, and tales, in abundance, & whose vocal talents were of no mean order, has suddenly deserted the muses, has become a convert to the creed, habits, and demeanour of the Friends. This conversion is said to have been produced by an argumentative pamphlet, published by a relation, a partner in one of the first Banking concerns in Norfolk, and dedicated to the father of our *fair friend*, who is an eminent physician in the country.

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

It was on motion, *Resolved*, That the concluding paragraphs of the report of the committee appointed to investigate the subject of the recent adulteration of Sulphate of Quinine be published.

*Conclusion of the Report of the Committee, on
the adulteration of Sulphate of Quinine.*

The individual who remain implicated, and who have failed to account satisfactorily how they became possessed of the sophisticated Sulphate of Quinine, which they offered for sale are not members of the college of Pharmacy; they are not, consequently, amenable by its regulations; and the penalties provided by its laws cannot be inflicted. As they have received a severe lesson on this occasion, and must be fully sensible of their error, the committee would advise that a more expicite public exposition (the only coercive measure that could be exercised by the Board of Trustees,) should for the present be withheld.

Signed, SAMUEL JACKSON,

LEGAL SWINDLING.—The New York Bar, the strongest in point of numbers, in the Union, is probably stained with fewer crimes and excesses than any on the continent; though it is to be expected that bad men will creep into every profession. We have had lately some extensive acts of swindling practised upon the community, by an emigrant limb of the law, now in Bridewell, and who represents himself to be from Philadelphia. His plans were extensive, profitable, and, from their peculiar delicacy, very difficult of detection.

He managed some time ago to become acquainted with a young woman, who had cause to lament the perfidious premises of a lover. The lawyer immediately addressed a note to the offender, threatening prosecution, ruin, infamy exposure &c. if he did not call and settle the affair. The lover, alarmed at the consequences, called upon the lawyer and for \$300 he undertook to compromise the affair, which sum he received, and generously gave the unfortunate young woman \$40, pocketing the rest for his trouble.

There is reason to believe that this legal swindler has been most extensive in his operations on this delicate point. He lately wrote a letter to a young man, requiring him to call at his office and settle a similar affair. The young man called, protested his innocence, and declared that he did not know the young lady. The lawyer adroitly painted the consequences of exposure; the implicit reliance placed upon the oath of the injured female; show-

Some time afterwards he sent for his father again, told him the father was dissatisfied with the suit and had ordered him to be arrested; that he had carried the suit to Washington, but to prevent a public arrest, he proposed to the young man to place \$200 in the hands of the Sheriff as security for his person. This was done, and the money put into the lawyer's pocket instead of the sheriff's.

Innumerable small sums were obtained in a similar way by this arch intriguer, until a demand for an additional \$200 excited the suspicion of the young man, who complained to the Police, and this limb of the law was arrested; and on examination a most extensive scene of fraud and villainy was developed.—He will be tried, probably at this term of the sessions.

It should be observed as a general rule that all threatening and anonymous letters should be disregarded, and the writers known punished, because if a man is guilty, there are no limits to his punishment through such a medium; he pays and pays *ad infinitum*, to purchase silence. If a man is innocent, it is his duty to disregard all threats. Public opinion is all powerful and protects no man that does wrong but it will palliate the faults of him who resists such villainous attempts to make a profit of secrecy.—*N. Y. Nat. Advocate.*

In Maryland the friends of the different candidates for the Presidency have nearly completed their arrangements for the ensuing election. The Adams ticket is complete, and even redundant, their being two candidates in his favor instead of one in the second district. The Jackson ticket is complete, except in wanting a candidate for the 7th district.—There is no Crawford candidate in the 5th district, and but one in the third which is entitled to two electors. Candidates favorable to Mr. Clay have offered in only one district and it is not probable others will be announced.

According to the Maryland Republican, democratic paper which supports the pretensions of Mr. Adams, *two* only of the candidates favorable to this gentleman can be denominated federalists. They live in decided federal districts. Of the candidates friendly to Mr. Crawford, *four* are democrats, and *five* federalists. Of those friendly to General Jackson *six* are democrats, and *four* federalists. Of the latter two have been speakers of the house of delegates, and the others were leading members of the federal party in the legislature of Maryland.

This proves what we have often asserted, viz. that the old parties, both federal and democrat, no longer exist, and that *personal* parties occupy their place. The old party prejudices, passions, and associations, continue, however, to influence our party operations.

The friends of Mr. Adams calculated on electing nine out of their eleven candidates in Maryland; but neither the friends of Mr. Crawford, nor those of Gen. Jackson, despair of carrying a part of their respective tickets.

ADAMS MEETINGS.—We continue to receive accounts from different parts of Virginia, of meetings of the citizens, for the purpose of devising means to promote the election of Mr. Adams. Prince William and Kenawha counties may now be added to the list. We have no doubt but Bedford, Pittsylvania and Campbell will shortly follow the example. JUDGE HUGH HOLMES of Winchester, has agreed to serve on the Adams Electoral ticket: which we have good reason to believe will be composed of gentlemen of the first standing and commanding influence.—*Virginian*.

THE PRESIDENTIAL MEETING IN NEW JERSEY.
We are highly gratified by the result of the meeting on Wednesday evening last. An unusual number attended it, and it was not less distinguished for its respectability, than the harmony and decorum with which it was conducted. After so full an expression of public sentiment, spontaneously given by a body of intelligent and independent citizens, we shall not be charged with presumption or exaggeration in saying that J. Q. ADAMS is decidedly the man of the people in this section of the State of New Jersey. We entertain no doubt that the Electors favorable to him will receive at least two-thirds of the votes of New-Brunswick and its county. Mr. CALHOUN is not less a favorite for the office of Vice-President.—*New-Brunswick paper.*

The Democratic Press, a Crawford paper, says: "Gen. JACKSON is out, avowedly and without disguise for Mr. ADAMS for President and himself as Vice-President."

We do not know upon what authority the
makes the above assertion, for we have seen
movement of the general, of any kind. One thing
however, may be considered certain, Mr. Anderson
will be the next President; and as there appears
be a great disposition to do honor to Gen. Jackson
by placing him in the second post of the Govern-
ment, the sooner the People come to this arrange-
ment the sooner there will be an end to the contro-
versy, and the public good thereby promoted. Let
a maxim with the General not to seek office, but
obey the call of his country, in whatever station
may think proper to call him.—Baltimore Ist.