

and without apparently wishing to favor prospects of absolute independence.

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 mediation, 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 Constitutionnel, of 21st May.

BREMEN, May 15.

(PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.)

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.

[Selected from various Eastern Papers.]

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.

HAYTI.—Accounts received at Port au Prince on the 16th June, state that "the French Government, yielding to the claims of justice and sound policy, have determined to adopt the measures most favourable to their commerce and relations with our Republic."

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 Connemara, 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!"

JAMAICA.—Papers from Jamaica to the 26th June have been received at Norfolk by the editors of the Beacon. They confirm the rumours which have been already published respecting an insurrection among the black population of the Island—but it appears that the vigorous measures adopted by the military had given a severe check to its progress. The Cornwall Courier of the 23d says: "we have every hope that an insurrection, which from the commencement, and in its duration, has borne such a formidable appearance, is about to be crushed without the loss of many of the Negroes' lives, and none of the white population.—But we look with horror and commiseration on what is to follow on the trials and subsequent punishment of the unhappy victims.

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

been named Dictator. A rising has taken place at Guadalajara in favor of *Iturbide*, and *Victoria* has marched against them.—Santa Ana has gone to take command of the troops at Yucatan. It is said that Alvarado has suffered the same fate as Tamayo, viz: nearly destroyed by fire."

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 Apostolic Junta continues its manœuvres with the greatest ardor in several parts of Spain. Its agents have proclaimed Charles V. (that is, Don Carlos, the brother of the King) in Galicia, in Aragon, and Catalonia.

The Capt. Pacha sailed from Dardanelles into the Archipelago on the 1st of May. The Augsburger 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 Ipsaria 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.

With the Greeks every thing is in a prosperous state. Telegraphs by day, and fire signals by night, established in all the islands, apprise them of the slightest movements of the Turks upon all points of the Egean sea. It is thus that one of their naval squadrons, composed of 18 transports, was surprised, beaten, and destroyed, by the Greeks, in the anchorage of Suda.—This event, the news of which arrived only the evening before Easter Sunday, was followed with a disembarkation of 3,000 insurgents, who had before shut up the Mahometans in their fortresses.

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 Mabmadee, 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 Jalooff and 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

by the Friends in England. More than \$3000 had been collected. The ultimate object in view is, the establishment of an institution for cultivating the unwritten languages of Africa,—the support of schools—and the translation and diffusion of select parts of holy scripture.—*Christian Watchman*.

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 masses, 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.

[London paper.]

From the *Ascalopian Register*.

#### SULPHATE OF QUININE.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, held 7th mo. (July) 6th, 1824,

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.

By order of the board of Trustees,  
HENRY TROTHER, Chairman.  
SOLOMON TEMPLE, Secretary.

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

"From the facts ascertained and detailed by the committee, it appears that a few ounces of the Sulphate of Quinine had been adulterated; of which a portion (8 oz.) had been palmed on a respectable house in this city. The fraud was, however, early detected, and received an immediate check. That which had been sold, the purchasers procured to be purified, and the whole of the adulterated article was withdrawn before it had completely entered the market. This circumstance having been brought before the public, attended with some exaggeration, and erroneous impression being thereby excited as to the extent of the transaction the Committee recommend, in order to dissipate unnecessary suspicion and apprehension with respect to this valuable remedy, that this statement be made public.

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 explicit public exposition (the only coercive measure that could be exercised by the Board of Trustees,) should for the present be withheld. Signed,

SAMUEL JACKSON,  
STEPHEN NORTH,  
FREDERICK BROWN,

Committee.

We hope the above (although in opinion it is less severe than the occasion warranted) will be republished by all the papers of the Union, as a check to proceedings in future of a like character.

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; showed

ed him authority from the father of the unfortunate woman to prosecute him; and finally, obtained from him a sum of money, and actually forged a release from the pretended father, and let the young man go.

Some time afterwards he sent for him again, told him the father was dissatisfied, and had ordered him to be arrested; that he had carried the suit to Washington, 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 elicited 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 writer 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, it protects no man that does wrong but will palliate the faults of him who resists such villainous attempts to make a profit of secrecy.—*N. Y. Nat. Advocate*.

From the *Philadelphia Gazette*.

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 no 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 one in the 3rd which is entitled to no electors. Candidates favorable to W. 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 are 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 last two have been speakers of the house 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 party operations.

The friends of Mr. Adams calculate 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 Morris 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 unusually large number attended it, and it was not less distinguished in its respectability, than the harmony and decision 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 now 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 vicinity. 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 for Vice-President." We do not know upon what authority the Press makes the above assertion, for we have seen no movement of the general, of any kind. One thing, however, may be considered certain, Mr. JACKSON will be the next President; and as there appears to be a great disposition to do honor to Gen. JACKSON by placing him in the second post of the Government, the sooner the People come to this arrangement the sooner there will be an end to the controversy, and the public good thereby promoted. A maxim with the General not to seek office, but to obey the call of his country, in whatever station he may think proper to call him.—*Baltimore*.