

PUBLIC LEGER.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Barnwell District, South Carolina, to his friend in this city, dated October 4, 1824.

"On the 11th of this month our election for Representatives to our Legislature, and a member of Congress, takes place. Mr. Govan has no competitor, and will, undoubtedly, be elected. Mr. Felder, his opponent, having declined. I should be glad to know your choice among the candidates for President; I expect he is Jackson—if so, we differ—I prefer Mr. Adams, and am happily of opinion, with almost the whole of the people of this neighbourhood, who are very sanguine in believing, that the vote of South Carolina will be unanimous for Mr. Adams."

Nat. Journal.

We have seen a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability in Delaware, speaking with great confidence of Mr. Adams' obtaining the Electoral votes of that State. The writer adds, "should the event prove otherwise, it will be the most extraordinary instance of successful chicanery and contempt of the popular will, on record." —*Ib.*

MR. ADAMS.—A meeting of the people of the city and county of Philadelphia, friendly to the election of this gentleman, was held at the court-house on the 18th ult. Col. Thomas Forrest, in the chair, and Clement C. Biddle and Bloomfield M'Ilvaine, esquires, secretaries.

Several well written resolutions were offered and adopted, and the necessary committees raised to give effect to them. It seems now clear that an "Adams ticket" will be run in this state.—*Niles' Register.*

From *Niles' Weekly Register.*

MR. GALLATIN.—After repeated assertions of the fact, and the most positive denials of it, it appears that Mr. Gallatin has withdrawn; and in the "Richmond Enquirer," of Tuesday last, we have the following note:

FAYETTE COUNTY, PENN. Oct. 2, 1824. Understanding that the withdrawal of my name may have a favorable effect on the result of the approaching election of President and Vice-President of the U. States, I request that I may no longer be considered as a candidate for the office of Vice-President. **ALBERT GALLATIN.**"

Many and great are the comments that are made on this proceeding; but it is not of any importance to the public, *in itself*. The "National Intelligencer," however, intimates that the friends of Mr. Crawford may support Mr. Clay for the Vice-Presidency; and about this there is also much speculation, as may well be expected at a season like the present.

LA FAYETTE.—The British *holy alliance* newspapers abuse us most lustily for the honors that we have endeavored to bestow to our *revolutionary* friend, La Fayette.—We shall give some extracts by way of specimens. The following will show what is doing in France, in relation to the same subject.

The honors which a free and grateful people, (says the N. York American,) are paying to La Fayette will not be permitted to appear in the French prints. Indeed, the mere annunciation of his safe arrival in America was struck out of the papers, which truly present a singular appearance with blanks, some large and some small, in the midst of their columns, denoting that the hand, irresponsible and invisible, of the censor, has passed there. It was said of Attila, that where his horse trod all verdure withered. And so it may be pronounced of the French censorship, that where its hand passes all freedom of thought is dried up. But Attila was a barbarian. How is it with the legitimate of France?

*The following is a translation of the letter from our correspondent:

OFFICE OF. Sept. 9.

SIR: We had announced in our paper of to-day the arrival of Gen. La Fayette at N. York, on the 15th of August. The censorship struck out this article, excepting three lines, that you will find under the Paris head, and which doubtless were passed over inadvertently. Be good enough to communicate this fact to your correspondents in America, whence they may be enabled to judge of the absurd tyranny that is exercised here over the newspapers.

Ib.

ERIE CANAL.—We are informed, says the New-York Statesman, that so great has been the increase of navigation and commerce upon the Western Canal, that for some time past a firm at Rochester, the Erie Canal Company—have paid in tolls, to the state upon an average, one thousand dollars a day! This is but a single item of the revenue which the state of New-York is now deriving from that great work.

FOREIGN.

[Selected from various Eastern Papers.]

FRANCE.—It is believed that the King of France has departed from the troubles of this world. He will be succeeded by the count d'Artois, his brother, who is already called Charles X. It is not believed that he will change the policy of government in any material respect. The count is 67 years of age—his son, the duke of Angouleme, is in the line to succeed him and his heir will be the young duke of Bordeaux, son of his brother, the late duke of Berri.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—A new reign is arriving very rapidly. Every moment seems to deprive the King of some of his strength, and the weakness he daily suffers indicates unequivocally approaching dissolution.—He is gradually dying, and Charles X. already governs. It must not be supposed that this event will make the least change in the policy of the cabinet of the Tuilleries. M. de Villele is decidedly favoured by Charles X. and the new monarch will not be less in love with absolute power than Louis XVIII. when he was in the full enjoyment of his faculties, to take away from the *corps législatif* the little influence which it now possesses, to make the chamber of Deputies the servile instrument of the Royal will, to debase and limit the nobility, are the objects now proposed by the President of the Council. In this he is seconded by the ambitious men of all parties, and the public functionaries who are led by instinct to exercise a tyranny, the yoke of which was insupportable, when they were subjected to a phantom of responsibility.

The Censorship has already borne fruit. The most legitimate complaints of the citizens are stifled, and they are without any means of obtaining justice for acts of arbitrary power. Since the press has been tied up, the Police has begun its old plan for the deliverance of passports, and it is difficult to obtain one to travel in the interior of the kingdom, and almost impossible to procure one to go abroad. If a fear of exposing a great number of persons to the atrocious vengeance of the police did not stop me, I could name a number of persons who wished to obtain passports to go abroad on business, and who have been refused by the police—others have only obtained them, after a delay of a fortnight and 20 days to their great injury, and this after being subjected to an examination which may well be denominated *inquisitorial*. The following is the new mode of obtaining a passport for foreign countries.—First, two witnesses who are to answer for you must go with you to the Commissaire of Police, who puts your demand on a stamped paper to present to the Perfect of Police. This demand must explain the motives for your journey. At the end of three days the perfect replies to the Commissaire, if he is disposed to grant the passport, and then at the end of four days the Perfecture of Police gives you one obliging you to have it signed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Thus there is a delay of ten days before a passport can be obtained. But if the Perfect says one is not to be delivered, there is no resource, and you are obliged to remain at Paris, without knowing why, or by what authority you are detained. This is the commencement of the mild Government of men eminently monarchical and religious who, from the Tribune in 1818, called for divine vengeance on the tyranny of M. Decazes. They chain up thought and speech; they imprison every Frenchman within the place of his birth; and they have the insolence to boast of promoting the happiness of their country. It is not necessary to point out the mischief which such a system will have on the commercial interest of the country; and henceforward, if a man has not a brevet of Villeleism in his pocket, it will be impossible for him to move, to speak, or to write in France. When to this is added, the violation of letters, which was never more impudently practised than at present, an idea may be formed of the mildness and goodness of the present system of government. Among the satellites of power, there is some talk of covering all iniquities by an act which will ostensibly be a proof to all Europe of the power of Ministers. This is to give an amnesty to all French exiles, including those who have fought in Spain, as well as those who have been proscribed since 1815, and who have not yet received permission to return to France. The ordinance for this purpose would, it is said, have already appeared, but the declining state of the King's health makes the publication be postponed from day to day, that it may grace the accession of Charles X. The clemency of the Bourbons is indeed, well known by recent and distinguished events.

PERU.—Our accounts from this country are so contradictory that we cannot understand what has taken place. They would lead us, however, to the belief that

Bolivar must soon accomplish his great design of relieving this fine country from the power of the Royalists.

GREECE.—The accounts relative to the capture of Ipsara, and the partial defeat of the Turkish fleet, mentioned in our last, are amply confirmed. It is stated, that, in addition to the five frigates and corvettes which the barbarians lost, the Greeks captured or destroyed all their gun boats and transports.

The Egyptian fleet and army has arrived at Rhodes. The land force is said to consist of 16,000 men. A grand attack upon Hydra is contemplated.

The grand Greek fleet was at sea, in pursuit of the flying Turks—by defeating it, the patriots intend to break up the intended expeditions against Hydra and Samos. They are full of courage, tho' the preparations made to subdue them are very extensive. If they succeed in beating the Turks the present campaign, it seems as if agreed that they will not be troubled much more.

GREECE.—The accounts of a second victory obtained by the Greeks over the Turkish fleet, about the beginning of August or the end of July, are repeated thro' a number of unconnected and remote channels with such an exact coincidence of circumstances as amounts to an absolute proof of veracity.

The loss of the Turks is said to have been much more serious than that sustained by them in their first defeat, and the effect of their redoubled disasters, is described as so entirely decisive as to drive the great fleet, which was to have sealed the slavery of Greece, dismantled and nearly empty of sailors, into the harbor of Smyrna.

The triumph of the Patriots upon the continent is represented as equally brilliant. Derwitsch Pacha is said to have squandered an army in successive fruitless attempts to force the Pass of Thermopylae, leaving the whole of his artillery, ammunition, and baggage in the hands of the Greeks.

Such has been the result of the vast preparations for this year's military and naval campaign—preparations which have anticipated the resources of the Turkish Empire for many future years.—The Captain Pacha's fleet dismantled, if not destroyed, the western army, commanded by Omer Vrioni, preserved from destruction only by its defection from the Porte, which it has paid as the price of a precarious truce, and the eastern army, commanded by Derwitsch; that army to compose which the European and Asiatic provinces were drained of their youth, ingloriously dissipated in a mountain warfare with an almost unseen enemy.

After such an experience of the nature and effects of the contest, the charge of rashness must attach to those who can bring themselves to doubt of the ultimate success of the Patriots, and not to those who are certain of it.

Egypt.—It is estimated that the crop of cotton raised in this country, during the present year, will yield 200,000 quintals! The last year only 30,000 were brought to market. It costs about 6 17-20 pence sterling per pound, English weight, when on board, for transportation. It is represented as nearly equal to "the best American kinds, and can only be deemed inferior in respect to cleanliness," in relation to which great improvement is making. The viceroy pays great attention to cultivation of the article, which he designs to render the grand staple of the country.

THE PIRATES.

HARTFORD, (Conn.) Oct. 12.—The captain and crew of the brig Henry, belonging to this city, and lately captured by the pirates, reached their homes last week. Although every arrival brings an account of new outrages committed by the buccaneers of the West Indies, yet it is only when they are inflicted upon our near neighbours and personal acquaintances, that brings the subject home to our feelings. It is with horror we contemplate the narrow, hair-breadth escape of captain Rhodes and his men, who were every man of them to have been coolly murdered the morning after they were rescued by Capt. Graham, of the British sloop of war. These men have all of them their wives and children, or parents and brothers and sisters, in this city and neighbourhood. One of them returned with his arm broken by a blow with the back of a sword, another his cheek sliced down with sabre, and all emaciated by starvation and thirst. The account given of these pirates by Capt. Rhodes, is truly alarming to every one whose business may call him to adventure on these seas. They appear to be a well organized body of *outlaws*, countenanced if not aided by the Spanish government.—The port where they were carried to was within six miles of Havana, a city not much inferior to New-York, and the seat of government. It is impossible this establishment should have been under the

very eye of the governor for more than two months without his connivance. Besides, the characters of these pirates show them to be inhabitants of the Havana, and to have associated with respectable society. Nothing but their cruelty and mode of life distinguishes them from the first men of that city. They are between 20 and 35 years of age, well dressed, temperate in drinking, and not uncivil in their language. This is a description of men not easily to be diverted from their money-making trade. They are unlike those desperadoes whose intemperance and other vices would soon terminate by death. On the contrary, they are men of resources, careful of life, and when rooted from one place, can settle down, unmolested, in another, and at any time find a refuge under the regular government of the island.

While Captain Rhodes was unloading his mules, there came on board daily one or more men to purchase, who appeared like regular bred merchants or planters. From these facts the conclusion is irresistible that the government of the Island is privy to these outrages upon the law of nations and of all civilized society. The government should be made responsible for them. Such were the sentiments of Captain Graham, that on his return to Havana with a long train of boats which had belonged to vessels burnt by the pirates, that he threatened the governor with making such a representation to the British government as would induce it to take possession of the Island, unless a speedy check was put to these piracies. The last account from there was that an embargo was laid at Havana for three days to prepare an expedition against these free-booters. We hope this effort may be successful, and if not, that our government may send out all its disposable naval force to occupy the ports and harbours infested by these miscreants, with or without the consent of the Spanish government.

PIRACY.—The schooner Aurora, at this port, from Jeremie, was overhauled on the 2d ult. on her outward passage, in latitude 29° 30', longitude 65° 20', by a piratical brig under Buenos Ayrean colors, mounting 18 guns, with 100 men. A boat with ten men was sent along side, and the vessel was taken possession of. The captain and crew were plundered of every thing, valuable, and the hatches were broken open and part of the cargo taken out. The rigging was also cut, and the captain and crew were severely beaten. A Danish brig was also taken possession of and plundered at the same time. The Aurora spoke the Hou d. Schuyler, hence for Trinidad, in lat. 30° long. 73° 30', and was supplied with water. *Norfolk paper.*

From the Utica Sentinel.

COTTON FACTORIES.

Great improvements have been made in machinery, and in other respects, in some of the Cotton Factories in this county the summer past. So favorable has been the result of these innovations that we are induced to believe that the cotton spinners generally will find it for their interest to throw by much of their old machinery, and introduce in its place the modern improvements in this branch of manufacturing.

The Whitestown, or Burr Stone, the Farmers, and the Utica Cotton Factories are among the number, which are now taking the lead in this county. The former has produced a fabric which will not suffer discredit by a comparison with the best samples of Waltham Sheetings and Shirtings. They can be seen at the store of Messrs. J. W. & C. R. Doolittle, the Agents in this town. It may be a question, whether so fine a fabric as the Whitestown Factory are now engaged in making, will find ready market, unless they connect calico printing with their establishment.

We have seen at the ware-house of Mr. E. B. Shearman, the Agent of the Utica Factory, some very superior yarn of fine numbers, and shirting of an excellent quality, and we have no hesitation in saying that the yarn made at this establishment is equal to any made in America. This Factory is about three miles from this village, in the vicinity of New Hartford, and is the one recently built upon the ruins of the late Capron Factory, which was destroyed by fire about two years since. Very great pains have been taken by the proprietors of this concern, to use good materials and procure machinery of the latest invention and most approved kind. The machinery now in operation is of a very superior quality, and from present prospects this manufactory bids fair to be ranked among the first in our country. We understand the proprietors are making preparations to manufacture calicoes the ensuing season, in addition to the usual kinds of goods made at the Cotton Mills, and from some specimens of printing on the fabric manufactured at this Factory which we have seen we have no doubt of their success.