

PUBLIC LEGER.

[The following letter was received by the Post Master, at Dayton, Ohio, in answer to a letter addressed by him to the Agent of the Haytien government.]

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5th, 1824.

DEAR SIR:—This morning I received your kind favor of the 12th ult. In my own name and on behalf of my government, I tender to your citizens many thanks for the zeal they have manifested in behalf of the people of colour of your place.

With the utmost cheerfulness I hasten to give you all the information in my power on the subject of your epistle. A society to aid emigration has been organized in New York, consisting of gentlemen of the first respectability of that city, at the head of which Gen. Clarkson presides. Fifty thousand weight of Coffee has been deposited in the hands of the treasurer of the Society, converted into money, and is to be appropriated as circumstances may require. Persons arriving in that city from the country, if in necessitous circumstances, are supplied with food, clothing, &c. and safely conveyed on board the ship. Mechanics are desirable. All persons above twelve years of age emigrating at government expence, \$20; all between six and twelve \$10; and all under six, free of charge.

Your exertions, dear sir, in forwarding to the above place of embarkation, as many persons as may be desirous to emigrate to our country, will greatly oblige,

Your most obt. Servant.

Signed, J. GRANVILLE.

P. S. The money will be paid to the Captain of the ship in which the emigrants embark, at such port in Hayti as they shall have been landed. The ship is free from port charges. The residue of provision made for passengers will be landed and sold by the captain free of duties.

Should you prefer corresponding with any one at Baltimore, there is a Society organized in that city, under the same regulations with that of N. York. The president of which is Mr. Johnson, Mayor of the city; and Bishop Kemp, Vice-President.

[From the Cincinnati Literary Gazette.]

THE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY OF HAYTI.

On the 8th of August last a meeting was held at Port-au-Prince, for the purpose of reviving the "Societe Philantropique d'Hayti," in 1820, the operation of which had been suspended for several years, on account of political affairs of importance. The subject was discussed before the Members of the Committee of Public Instruction and other influential citizens; and we have the proceedings of that meeting, and several subsequent ones, in a pamphlet published at Port-au-Prince, and forwarded to the Emigration Society in this city.

It was resolved to revive the original society, and to make provision for raising funds from voluntary subscription for the purpose of assisting emigrants from other countries to Hayti and the following officers were elected: M. Lignac, President; Viallet, Vice-President; Nau, Treasurer, &c. Each member is to pay \$10 on joining the Society, and a certain sum monthly, to be added to the funds.

A society of coloured people has been formed in Cincinnati for the purpose of obtaining correct intelligence of the nature of the soil and climate of St. Domingo; and an agent is to be sent out to make inquiries, and to report early in the spring.

The town council of Providence, R. I. is preparing to send away all of the idle and dissolute coloured people, that are found in that place.

The President of Hayti has issued a proclamation announcing the failure of the Mission to France—the refusal of the French government to acknowledge the independence of the republic, and exhorting the inhabitants to be prepared to resist any attempts that France may contemplate with a view to its subjugation.

A laughable occurrence took place in the middle of the Delaware opposite to this city on the 23d ult. Three boys were amusing themselves in a boat, when a surgeon, weighing 130 pounds, weary of his own element, leaped on board of their vessel, and would have obtained undisputed possession of it, had there been a possibility of flying. But our heroes were obliged to remain on board, set up a piteous cry, which collected a large concourse of people on the wharves, who, perceiving there was nothing to apprehend, enjoyed the singular spectacle. The boys having finally mustered courage, returned to their oars, and brought their prize to shore, having learnt that a fish out of water is a very harmless thing.—*Philadelphia paper.*

FOREIGN.

[Selected from various Eastern Papers.]

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Glasgow Journal has the following paragraph respecting Mr. OWEN, who has recently arrived at New-York.

"Mr. Owen set off from Derby, to embark for the U. States, for the express purpose of treating for the purchase of Rapp's celebrated settlement of Harmony, including all the landed property and buildings upon it. The property contains more than 20,000 acres, 3000 of which are already under cultivation. About 1000 acres more are rich meadow land on the banks of the Wabash. His object is to erect communities upon it, similar to the plan to be put in execution at Motherwell. The colony is situated upon the southern extremity of the state of Indiana."

FRANCE.—It is remarked, that this is the third time in the history of France, that three brothers have successively ascended the throne. In the 14th century, 3 sons of Philip le Bel reigned successively, under the names of Louis 10th, Philip 5th, and Charles 4th. In the 16th century the 3 sons of Henry II. also bore the crown in turn. They were Francis the 2d, Charles 9th, and Henry 3d.

The following is the speech of the new king to the peers and the deputies:

"My heart is too deeply affected to allow me to express the sentiments which I feel; but I should be unworthy of him who has left me such great examples, if, yielding too much to my grief, I did not preserve fortitude enough to fulfil the duties which are imposed on me. I was a brother, now I am a king; and this title, of itself, points out the conduct I ought to observe."

"I have promised, as a subject, to maintain the character of the constitution which we owe to the sovereign of whom Heaven has just deprived us. Now that the right of my birth has made the power fall into my own hands, I will employ it entirely in consolidating for the happiness of my people the great act which I have promised to maintain. My confidence in my subjects is entire, and I am fully certain that I shall find them the same sentiments with respect to me."

"I must add, gentlemen, that, conformably to the institutions of the king, whom we deplore, I shall convocate the chambers at the end of December."

EAST INDIES.—By an arrival from Calcutta, news has been received that the Birme war was still raging, with no prospect of its early termination. The British army had been drawn from Chittagong, for the purpose of a general junction of forces in Rangoon, which they succeeded in capturing. Rangoon is the principal port of the Birman empire, has from 30 to 40,000 inhabitants, and contains some Christian missions; among them, one of the American Baptist Society. The Birme, taking advantage of the withdrawal of the British force, had approached Chittagong, with an army of upwards of 50,000 men, but hearing of the fall of Rangoon, retired towards Ava. The British army rescued many of the missionaries, who had been ordered to execution by the Birme commanders. The publication of the official accounts of the war had been suspended at Calcutta.

PERU.—Information has been received, via Porto Cabello, that Bolivar and Canterac have met and had a general action, in which the latter was killed and his army routed. Bolivar had 15000 men, and lost 6000 in killed and wounded. He had possession of Lima and Callao—he drives all before him.

LATEST.—Paris papers, to the 2d Oct. received at New York. Charles X. entered his capital, Paris, on the 27th Sept. and was received with great enthusiasm.

There is a report that some Russian troops have arrived at Majorca, in the Mediterranean.

It seems that the dey of Algiers is about to make war on Spain and Sardinia.

Many of the cities and towns of Spain are disturbed by mobs—they appear to have some connection with political matters, and several bodies of insurgents are said to be organized. The government is using great severity to keep the people quiet.

The present population of St. Petersburg is given at 300,000 souls, besides 1,000 English residents.

The account of the defeat of the captain Pacha at Samos is confirmed—indeed, it is said that Canaris had fulfilled his oath of blowing up the Admiral's ship, on board of which the Pacha was, and that he himself perished with his enemies. Another report discredits the whole statement, but confirms the account of the previously stated defeat of the Turkish fleet.

The Egyptian fleet had not done any thing. It was designed to attack Hydra; which was well fortified and garrisoned, and encompassed with fire ships, ready for the enemy.

The following is an extract of a letter from an American gentleman to his friend in New-York.

SMYRNA, 17th August.

In the Morea the Greeks have been very successful. We have undisputed accounts of three battles they have gained over the Turks; the one on the plains of Marathon, where they destroyed 10,000 Turks—Greek loss 6,000; another at Zeitun, (near the Thermopylae) where the Turks lost 8,000 men, with a very trifling sacrifice on the side of the Greeks; the other at Arte, where the Turks lost 22,000 men. The Greek Government is in Napoli di Romani. They have paid off their troops with the money remitted from England, and they are disciplining their soldiers in the Morea. The Greek cause is gaining ground. The government is in undisputed possession of the direction of both army and navy. All the sailors have received three months pay in advance.

The Turkish fleet left Scio on the 12th for Samos, and as yet we have heard no positive news; the story, however, which appears the most accredited, is that the Greeks have destroyed nearly all the Turkish transports, and that they have driven the Captain Pacha himself from before the Island. There are upwards of 80,000 Turks at Scala Nova waiting to be transported to Samos. They are said to be suffering a great deal from diseases, and there are more than 8 or 10,000 disabled men in their camp. They all begin to murmur, and in fact we have seen many of them return here. On the Island of Samos the Greeks are perfectly well prepared to receive the attack, and are determined to defend themselves to the last. We hear they have closed all their wells and poisoned their wines and spirits.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT OF THE PELEW ISLANDERS.—The English Whale ship Syren, Capt. Frederic Coffin, recently arrived at Deptford, from the S. Seas, reported that on the 31st of March, 1823, while off the southernmost of the Pelew Islands, several large sailing canoes appeared in sight, which increased in number to near thirty, each having from 6 to 10 on board, and on approaching many of the natives called out, as through motives of inquiry, "English? English?" and being answered in the affirmative, they came alongside, and with tolerable correct pronunciation, repeated, "Give us a rope," this was complied with. From the generally reported mild and pacific demeanor of these people, who, to the number of about one hundred, quickly crowded the deck, civilities were exchanged in apparently the most friendly manner, and as they brought few provisions with them and no articles of curiosity, the crew commenced bartering for their spears, with which they were armed, and with which they seemed to part reluctantly. At this time the vessel continued under easy sail, the canoes closely accompanying them, to their companions, in which those on board seemed in no degree anxious to return. The mate who felt a little distrust from their superiority in numbers, the crew being only 37, communicated his opinion to the captain, who instantly co-incided, and gave orders to crowd more sail, thinking it would induce them to depart. This appeared to occasion some little dislike, and in a few minutes after, while captain Coffin was in the boat lashed to the side, giving orders to that effect, two of the natives suddenly seized him and endeavored to throw him into the sea, while a general attack was commenced on the rest of the crew. The captain disengaged himself, succeeded in gaining the deck, and calling aloud that the lives and safety of the ship depended on desperate fighting, a fierce engagement ensued. Those of the natives who in traffic had parted with their spears, were assisted with others from the canoes, or availed themselves of the harpoons, which with great dexterity they broke to a suitable length, while others gaining the whaling spades, used in digging into the fish when caught, continued a most furious attack; notwithstanding the disparity, the crew succeeded in driving them to the stern of the vessel—they leaped overboard and regained their canoes. It is worthy of remark, that when any of the natives were wounded, or stunned by being knocked down, they were instantly thrown by their comrades into the sea, where they either swam or were picked up by their companions, who frequently attempted to accompany them to return, but were always repulsed in endeavoring to get up the sides, and throughout encouraged by loud cheering. On their quitting the Syren the crew commenced firing, and though greatly exhausted, having a ready supply of ammunition, it was kept up while within musket shot, but with what effect was not known, as several they supposed killed, from their falling into the water, were seen to rise and regain their canoes; nearly the whole of the ship's company were wounded severely in this

attack; the effects of which notwithstanding the unremitting exertions and skill of the surgeon, several will never, it is feared, entirely recover from; and it is to be regretted that the carpenter John Canfield, who fought most courageously, lost his life by a blow from the whale spade, as did Wm. Warren, boat steerer, who was speared most dreadfully through the body. Captain Coffin and the crew are of opinion that the attack was concerted and organized by Europeans or Americans resident in the Island.

From the Cincinnati National Crisis.

"INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS."

While the good work progresses so favorably under the direction of our Canal Commissioners, and so many difficulties have been already subdued, we would not confine the operation of political wisdom to the rivers and prairies only of our state. We have long witnessed, with pain, the absence of a law in Ohio, for securing the estates of HABITUALLY DRUNKARDS and SPENDTHRIFTS to their families, and have wondered why our legislature, whose labors have been directed to every subject beneath the sun, had not regarded the wants of the widow and orphan.

The most enlightened of our sister states have long since adopted efficient measures to remedy the evil, of which the western country will soon loudly and sorrowfully complain. We have a statute by which idiots and lunatics are protected, and their property preserved in the hands of guardians. We can discover no reason why the drunkard and spendthrift should be excepted from this rule. The claims of society are as great as the possible difficulties that may arise to individuals, and the peace and happiness of domestic life are too valuable to be left without protection from the constituted authorities.

PREVENTION OF DRUNKENNESS.

Our readers are aware that the Volatile Alkali has been considered as a remedy for intoxication. We said, in a former number, that should this be the case it is doubtful whether the antidote would not encourage the vice rather than tend to suppress it. In one of the foreign journals it is stated that a German Physician, (M. Brathl Cramer) has discovered that the exhibition of diluted Sulphuric Acid, with occasional bitters, causes at length such a disgust towards brandy and other spirituous potations, as to eradicate the disposition to inebriety. If this should prove true, it would be a far more valuable discovery than that of a medicine which rendered a drunken man sober, and enable him to return to his favorite potations with impunity.—*Med. Chir. Review, No. 18.*

THE "HOPE OF THE BOURBONS."—We learn from a Paris correspondent some very curious particulars illustrative of the dawning character of the probable future inheritor of the French crown—the young Duke of Bordeaux. To use what may be denominated the slang of the French Court language, the child already possesses a noble *fierce*, and is fully imbued with an idea of his own immense consequence. Our correspondent informs us that this princely hope of France, or rather of the House of Bourbon, is already in supportable haughtiness, and acts the future Louis XIX. with ludicrous gravity. The genuine spring of youthful mind is in fact, utterly impeded by a routine of the most imposing etiquette, the chief tendency of which, however, is to impose upon the poor boy himself, who is thus formally led into a false estimate of himself and of every thing around him. As he proceeds from one apartment to another, it seems that he is preceded and followed by two armed pages or attendants, who loudly exclaim as the door opens, "Monsieur le Duc de Bordeaux," which announcement is repeated from room to room as the child passes, who assumes the measured step and solemn demeanor of a Monarch of Brentford, as he thus makes his way to the apartments of his mother. A finer recipe for making "a king of shreds and patches"—a solemn nothing, all canopy and elbow chair—can scarcely be imagined; and what is worse, the creation of a mere empty and inflated pageant forms the best part of the result, for if, as before observed he is constitutionally too mercurial for the foregoing consumption, the next probability is that he will sink into a mere wallowing sensualist, like Louis XV. or a headstrong imperiousness of his people by selfish ambition and unnecessary war.—*Globe and Traveller.*

PROGRESS OF DARKNESS.—The emperor of Austria begins now to discover that his brothers of the Holy Alliance have done but very little in promoting the cause of legitimacy by making use of the bayonet, and he has boldly denounced the universities. He states that an "unextinguishable faction works, though in darkness, to overthrow all that is legitimate."—*Atlas.*