

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editors of the Public Ledger.

GENTLEMEN—I discover, by the last number of your paper, that David Hoover is still determined to be "fishing in troubled waters," notwithstanding his common hypocritical cant of unavailing regret at the circumstance. What would you think of a man, who, after spitting in your face, or calling you a liar to your teeth, should then tell you, with a very sanctified air, that he had no intention of quarrelling with you? You would conclude that he was either a hypocrite of the first order, or that he calculated too much on the sublimated purity of your morals, or the milkiness of your disposition. Similar to this has been the course pursued by David Hoover. After making a most wanton attack upon my character, and calling upon the people to determine whether I had acted like a gentleman or not, he now tells you, forsooth, with much affected moderation, that it was not his wish or intention to enter into any altercation with me: I suppose not; he expected me to bear his castigation with the patience of a Dutch horse. I am not one of those, however, who believe the Evangelical doctrine of entire non-resistance, in its full extent; as that a man smitten on one cheek should turn the other. Such a doctrine exists only in the imagination of poets and divines: no practical illustration of it can be found, at the present day, on this earth.

It has been said, and perhaps with some degree of truth, that the mortgagor and mortgagee differ not more in the length of their purses, than the sayer and sayee do in the length of their memories; and more especially when the one notes down, with the tenacity of a common informer, every inadvertent word that happens to be dropt by the other. I know not what Hoover may be able to prove against me, neither do I care; but this much I do know, that he would be perfectly safe in proving whatever he pleases, as it is impossible for me to disprove any thing; a negative, from the very nature of things, is not susceptible of proof; I can only make use of argument.

True, I did say that I was morally certain I had never made use of the expression, that "Rariden had damn'd himself forever in Wayne county." I say the same now; yet it is possible I may be mistaken: I am not, however, in the least intimidated by Hoover's swaggering defiance, or his threat of confronting and overwhelming me with evidence. By his gasconading challenge, I understand an invitation to meet him in a common street altercation, or a court yard brawl. I am not, however, sufficiently master of the slang-wang of Billingsgate to meet any man upon those terms. I shall not accept his challenge, and he is at liberty to put what construction he pleases upon my refusal.

Hoover, in his first address, charges me with saying that "Rariden had damn'd himself forever in Wayne county;" he now admits that I stated merely that "Rariden had damn'd himself in Wayne county." If I have any knowledge of the English language, the meaning of those two expressions differs very widely. It is not uncommon to say, in reference to an election, that a candidate has done an act calculated to damn him in that election; and common experience proves that this may frequently be the case, although the act done is not wrong in itself; but to say that a man is damn'd forever, in a particular county, implies a degree of guilt, on his part, that he has done an act of turpitude, involving the violation of some moral obligation, and a wilful departure from rectitude. This I have no doubt Hoover will say is a play upon words, and altogether mysterious to him; but good sense will mark the distinction. I had a conversation, the other day, with a respectable man, a citizen of this county, in whose veracity I have every confidence, and who was present at Indianapolis, at the time alluded to by Hoover: he is under the impression that I did say, when speaking in reference to the ensuing senatorial election of this county, and those suits in the District Court, that "Rariden had damn'd himself in Wayne county." It is possible I may have said so; it is very nearly the same in substance that I have always admitted. I recollect of being told repeatedly, while at Indianapolis, that the circumstance of those suits would be made use of against Rariden to prejudice his election, and I did believe then, whatever I may think now, that it would have a very serious effect.

But admitting, for one moment, that I did say all that Hoover charges me with saying, in what manner, I would ask, in the name of common sense, does that affect the certificate I gave relative to Rariden's conduct in the management of those suits?—And I now submit to the good sense of a candid public, whether Hoover has any right to complain of me for certifying to facts which he himself tacitly admits to be

true: he never uttered one complaint in my presence, nor can I find in any of his letters or publications, that he ever did complain of any improper, or if you please, ungentlemanly conduct of Mr. Rariden on the trial of those causes. He has, to be sure, inserted some counter certificates, respecting which I have no remarks to make, but he says nothing himself. As I remarked before, his whole ground of complaint to me, was, that Rariden had suffered himself to be employed as counsel against his brother, &c.

It is but justice to myself to state, that I have been dragged into this controversy much against my own inclination. It was not of my seeking. Hoover's attack upon me was wanton and unprovoked—unwarranted by the circumstances, and wholly unnecessary and foreign to the difficulty between him and Rariden. You can form some idea of the heavy malice of the man with whom I have to contend, when he so clearly evinces his determination to hold no terms with any one who either thinks or speaks favorably of the person with whom he is at enmity. He is at liberty to pursue, in future, any course towards me that his conscience may dictate—he may "persecute me even unto strange cities," if he thinks proper—I shall act only on the defensive. I never could justify a war of aggression, whether carried on with words or with steel; but I have always considered it right to make use of both in self-defence. David Hoover, from his long standing and popularity in this county, is an enemy by no means to be despised. It was my misfortune, in doing an act which I considered my duty, (from which I hope I may never shrink,) to fall under his displeasure, and to call down upon my devoted head the whole venom of his ire, how justly let the people determine. Yours, &c.

CYRUS FINCH.

Centreville, 18th July, 1826.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

From Niles' Register.

GREAT BRITAIN.—From a parliamentary document it is proved, that the laboring classes of England have, for some years, exhibited a gradual decline towards a state of utter poverty and humiliating dependence! While population, since 1776, has increased as only 1 to 3—pauperism has increased as more than 12 to 3—that is from 15 to 61. An augmenting proportion of human misery every year is a frightful picture.

The Fancy ball in London for the benefit of the poor, was said to have produced upwards of £4,000.

An old maid named Lawrence, is proprietor of nearly all the town of Ripon, containing 5,000 souls, as well as much other valuable property in lands, &c. She possesses a complete control over all elections, and so sends two members to parliament—whom she will.

A violent assault was lately committed on the high sheriff of Cork, by a mob in that city. A vast multitude was marching through the streets, with placards, inscribed; "We want employment, ourselves and our families are starving." The sheriff tried to remonstrate with them, but the mob raised on him and wounded him severely. He found refuge in a shop, but tranquility was not restored until a party of dragoons marched to the spot.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts were favorable; trade was reviving, and active benevolence was relieving the distress of the unemployed.

HAYTI.—Mr. Gordon, British consul to Hayti, arrived at Port-au-Prince on the 9th instant, from London. The Feuille du Commerce of that place of the 11th says: "last evening, the secretary general of the president of Hayti gave an entertainment in honor of the consul general of Great Britain, to a great number of individuals. Mr. McKenzie was not able to be present. He was sick. The consuls of other nations who were invited, were without doubt also indisposed, since they did not attend."

GREECE.—The Turkish accounts state that the attack of col. Fabvier, with the regular Greek troops, upon Negropont, had totally failed, and the corps estimated at 1000 men, besides cannon, &c.

It is stated that lord Cochrane has actually sailed for Greece.

Trieste April 16. A vessel arrived from Zante, after sixteen days' passage, brings intelligence that Ibrahim Pacha left a feeble garrison at Missolonghi, and has set out for the Morea, with the remainder of his troops. The Turco-Egyptian fleet has set sail for Napoli di Romania. Two frigates and two brigs of this fleet attacked Miaulis' squadron on the 18th, which they met in the Archipelago. It appears that the garrison and inhabitants of Missolonghi capable of bearing arms, within the last few days, amounted altogether to 3,200 men but besides these, there were reckoned 1,000 young women, 500 young men, between 10 and 18 years old, and 700

invalids and wounded. Two thousand armed men, having in the midst of them women and children, made the sortie of the 23d; they were all slain, except about forty who were taken alive and made slaves. The other 1,000 men who remained in the city, assembled the 700 invalids together, with the women and children, in the church which they blew up into the air, and then proceeded to share the fate of their compatriots, who fell in combatting the enemy.

SALEM, IA. JUNE 26 1826.

NEGROES.—Since noticing the arrival of the 30 negroes in our county, we hear of the arrival of about forty at White Water. We also find that several families of blacks have come among us from Tennessee and elsewhere—These large numbers, however, we believe have been conducted here by the Friends Society of North Carolina. Considerable excitement has been produced in consequence of this emigration. The liberation of a slave is certainly an act of justice, and is creditable to the master—but no person who will rightly consider the subject, but will regret the increase of our numbers with such materials. We have been requested to say that no encouragement has been given on the part of the Friend's Society here, for the increase of the black population in this way, but that they feel themselves, through humanity, bound to see them in the possession of means to acquire sustenance.

Where censure (if any) is due, in this case, we cannot say. We live in a state where involuntary servitude is prohibited, and we wish it were so that none of the evils of slavery could be felt or anticipated.

The expense of shipping negroes to Hayti from North Carolina, can be but little more, if any, than that of sending them to Indiana. The government of this island is ready to receive and give them protection. There a liberated slave is on an equality with the people, and he has many excitements to the acquirement of wealth and respectability which never can exist in Indiana, or any other state or section on the continent until the Crawford system of amalgamation is realized in the full extent. The island of St. Domingo, (or Hayti, as the government is called) is capable of sustaining as great a number of inhabitants as any other tract of country of the same size, and is greater in extent than England or Ireland. The soil is represented as remarkable fertile, and the climate adapted to all the rich commodities of the West Indies, as well as uniting upon the sides of the mountains, and the high parts of the island, the temperature of the more northern regions.—It possesses, more natural advantages than any other section of the same extent that belongs to the "new world." The government is liberal and enlightened, and to this country the free blacks can have no objection to emigrate. But it is needful that they should be informed of it, for without this information which has to be given on the part of the whites they cannot be censured for directing their course towards the free states. Did they know the superior advantages to be enjoyed there in consequence of living with a people of their own color, governing themselves by wholesome laws, they certainly would reject a free state as a place of abode, if the means to remove were in their power. In the free states the blacks may be free from the yoke of a slave owner, but they never can fully claim the title of free citizens. Our laws deprive them of nearly all the privileges so highly prized by a free people—while prejudice, arising from national feelings, and all the variety of feelings, towards them, deprive them of nearly every thing but the name, while the most of them live in greater degradation than the slaves themselves.—Tocsin.

From the Lexington Whig.

CHARACTER OF THE OPPOSITION.—It has been ascertained that the opposition in Congress do not oppose the Administration because its measures are wrong, but agreeable to an understanding that it "must be put down." That Mr. Adams must not be re-elected; but room must be made for a favorite who is to distribute the loaves and fishes among his followers. A noted Senator from the West, in conversing with an editor in Washington City, urged him to come out and oppose the Administration. The editor said he saw nothing to oppose; that he thought all the measures thus far were right. The Senator rejoined that "they must be put down, if the Administration were as pure as the Angels at the right hand of God, they will be put down." This conversation actually took place, and can be substantiated. It corresponds very much with the course pursued in the Senate by the opposition, in consequence of which, the public business suffered so much; the Bankrupt law, judiciary law, and many other highly important bills, both of a public and private character, were lost. What immense mischief a little faction can inflict on a great nation.

Richmond.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 21, 1826.

For a sufficient reason, we have anticipated our usual day of publication.

We understand there is a report in circulation, that we refused to publish an article in vindication of Mr. Test's views on Mrs. Denny's case—we have only to say that it is absolutely false. Our columns are equally open to all parties; but for ourselves, we expect to take no active part in any of the elections.

THE LIBRARY.—It will be recollected by those who feel themselves interested in the success of this valuable institution, that next Saturday, the 29th inst. at 2 o'clock P.M. is the time appointed for a meeting of the shareholders, to make the proper arrangements for organizing and increasing the Society. We hope the meeting will be fully attended, for, in our estimation, the object is interesting and important.

COTTON SPINNING.—Exertions are making among the citizens of this vicinity to organize a Cotton Manufacturing Company. The object, we believe of those who propose the scheme, is, to divide the stock into a number of shares; to invite who feel willing, to subscribe one or more, and, as soon as possible, to put into operation a Cotton Spinning Establishment. It is also contemplated, should circumstances hereafter prove favorable, to manufacture coarse cotton cloths. We take a peculiar pleasure in mentioning this fact—for we have long thought that an establishment of this kind, if properly managed, would prove eminently profitable here. The advantages which this vicinity presents, for manufacturing purposes, are numerous and striking; but we cannot now enter into detail of them. We really hope that the project will be persevered in, and that it will not be long before the beautiful and systematic industry of a Cotton Factory will be exhibited in busy operation. The establishment and prosecution of different manufactures among us would secure permanent prosperity, which nothing else can afford. They would mutually benefit each other, and give an impetus to agricultural improvement, powerful and progressive.

It is expected that a PLAN will be suggested, and laid before the public in a few days, and books opened for subscription for stock.

A Company has been instituted at Centreville, in this county, whose object is to detect and bring to justice, horse thieves and other felons. They have assumed the name of "Anarugians." The object of this institution is good—for, by the united activity and vigilance of the members, villains may frequently be detected, who would otherwise escape merited punishment. A company of this kind will be a useful auxiliary to the police authorities. A meeting of the company is to be held at Centreville, on Saturday, the 5th August.

"When the bright guardians of a country die,
The grateful tear in tenderness will start;
And the keen anguish of a reddening eye,
Disclose the deep affliction of the heart."

By reference to our Obituary, it will be seen that two of the greatest and best men of our country, who, in the hour of oppression and peril, bared their breasts to the fury of British vengeance, and who nobly ventured to make the "bold and doubtful election for their country, between submission and the sword," have gone to their reward. Theirs have been eventful lives—they have seen their country emerge from the obscurity of colonial thralldom, and assume a proud station among the nations. The parts which they have acted in this grand drama, have been of the most important character—and that which endears them most to "the memory of the heart," is their unwavering and devoted attachment to their country, and to the melioration of man's condition. Only one, CHARLES CARROLL, now remains of the bold band who officially promulgated the instrument which separated these States from