

SIR MADISON & MR. MONROE.

Copy of Mr. Madison's Letter to Judge Brooke.
MONTPELIER, FEB. 22, 1822.

Dear Sir: The mail of last evening brought me your circular communication, by which I am informed of my being nominated by the convention at Richmond on the 8th of Jan. one of the electors recommended for the next appointment of Chief Magistrate of the United States.

Whilst I express the great respect I feel to be due to my fellow citizens composing that assembly, I must request that another name be substituted for mine, on their Electoral Ticket.

After a continuance in public life with a very brief interval, through a period of more than forty years, and at the age then attained, I considered myself as violating no duty in alloting for what of life might remain, a retirement from scenes of political agitation and excitement. Adhering to this view of my situation, I have forbore during the existing contest, as I had done during the preceeding, to participate in any measures of a party character; and the restraint imposed on myself, is necessarily strengthened by an admonishing sense of increasing years. Nor, with these considerations could I fail to combine a recollection of the public relations in which I stood to the distinguished individuals now dividing the favor of their country, and the proofs given to both, of the high estimation in which they were held by me.

In offering this explanation, I may be pardoned for not supressing a wish which must be deeply and extensively felt, that the discussions incident to the depending contest, may be conducted in a spirit and manner, neither unfavorable to a dispassionate result, nor unworthy of the great and advancing cause of Representative Government. With good esteem and respect,

JAMES MADISON.

FRANCIS T. BROOKE, President of the Convention, &c. &c.

Copy of Mr. Monroe's Letter to Judge Brooke.
OAK HILL, FEB. 22, 1822.

Dear Sir: I have by this day's mail, received your letter, announcing my nomination by the Convention lately assembled in Richmond, as an Elector, at the ensuing election, in favor of the distinguished citizen whom they designate as President of the United States. For reasons which I hope will be satisfactory to the members of that body, and to my fellow citizens generally, & which I will frankly communicate, I consider it a duty to decline the trust in question.

After the long and laborious service in which I have been engaged, & in the most difficult conjunctures to which our country has been exposed, it is my earnest desire to cherish tranquillity in my retirement.—Important as this object is to me, I am satisfied, if I become a party to election to the high office of chief Magistrate of the U. S. that I cannot accomplish it. In the pending elections, I have motives of a personal nature, which would make it particularly painful to me to interpose. Having held, in the office from which I lately retired, a very friendly relation with both the candidates, and given to each strong proofs of confidence and regard, it would be very repugnant to my feelings to take the part of either against the other.

Other considerations drew my attention, at an early period to this subject, and, confirmed me in this decision. As a permanent rule, I was led to conclude it would be better for our country, and contribute more to the success of our excellent system of government, that those who have held the office of chief magistrate, should abstain, in their retirement, from becoming partisans in subsequent elections to that office. Instances may occur in the course of time, and in the vicissitude of human affairs, in which the opinion of those who have had long experience, may be useful. Every government that has existed, has been exposed to trying emergencies. All those which were strictly republican have been subverted. Ours will, I trust, experience a different fate. Should an emergency of any kind ever occur, it may be important that there should be among the people some men unconnected with either of the contending parties, and among them those who have retired from that high office, whose voice might be heard. To render service, they must enjoy, in like degree, the confidence of the whole community in their disinterestedness and impartiality. If they embark as partisans on either side, they would have no weight with the other.—By remaining neutral it might be other-

wise. On full consideration before my retirement, I concluded that the course suggested would be best adapted to my own peace and tranquillity, and contribute most, as a permanent rule, to the welfare of my country. Under this conviction, I then

formed the decision stated, have frequently declared it since, and cannot depart from it.

With great respect, I am your ob't. serv't

JAMES MONROE.

FRANCIS T. BROOKE, Esq.
President of the Convention lately held at Richmond.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Late London papers announce an important change in the British ministry. Lord Goderich has rendered his resignation to the king, in consequence of the dissensions prevailing in the cabinet, occasioned by a difference of opinion as to certain matters of policy between Messrs. Huskisson and Herries, which induced the former gentleman to resign. Lord Wellington is said to have taken a principal part in forming the new ministry, an official list of which is published. Mr. Peel is named as chancellor of the exchequer.

The above proceeding has caused much excitement among the whig and tory interests. The former deprecate the change as pregnant with the worst consequences to the nation; the *ultra tory* principles of the new members being in opposition to all improvements, &c. while the latter are loud in their demonstrations of joy, that "an administration which, during its brief career, has been productive of nothing but mischief and which threatened to inflict upon the nation a fatal succession of disgrace and calamities, to avoid execution has committed suicide."

In our opinion, any change will tend but slightly to alleviate the burthens of the people. The "ox is muzzled that treadeth out the corn," and, while anticipating the luxury of a well filled crib, he perishes upon a sterile heath.—*Niles.*

Affairs of the East.—According to intelligence from Bucharest, all the persons attached to the English, French, and Russian Embassies, who were left at Constantinople, have embarked. It is added, that the Russian troops in the interior of the Empire are in active motion. The Imperial Government, it seems, endeavors to conceal from foreigners every thing connected with the army.

The Augsburger Gazette contains the following particulars, under the date of Constantinople, December 12th. "In the capital, preparations for the war are making with activity. The Romelioite chiefs have arrived here, and have each received a pelisse as a badge of honour.—After a council held yesterday at the residence of the Mofî, several Tatars were despatched to the fortresses on the Danube, the nature of whose commission is unknown. The young Turks of all ranks are exercised after the European tactics. Since the departure of the Ambassadors, the enthusiasm in favor of the Sultan has risen to the greatest height. A firman has been issued, ordering that the Christians, wherever residing, and of whatever description, should be allowed to enjoy their religious worship without molestation—Chapels have been built in the suburbs of Constantinople and Adrianople, where service is performed every Sunday by Christian ministers."

The correctness of the intelligence by our last arrival, of the destruction of a Greek Squadron at Scio, is now considered extremely doubtful on all hands, and by most as an absolute fiction.

Manufactures in Virginia.—The Legislature of Virginia, at its late session, has incorporated five companies for manufacturing purposes, with an aggregate capital of \$15,000 dollars. Four out of the five companies will prosecute the manufacture of cotton.—*National Intelligencer.*

The Harrisburg Argus of Saturday, says—"Since our recent publication on the vote of the different Counties of Pennsylvania, we have received further minute information, which we shall shortly lay before the public. We assure our friends that our former statement has received further corroboration, and that several of the other interior, called Jackson counties, can, at this day, give a majority for the Administration. And the work of reformation goes on unceasingly as the character of Andrew Jackson becomes known, and the policy of the Southern politicians who support him."

A North Carolina paper, published at Greensborough, in alluding to a county meeting of the friends of the Administration, lately held in that place, says, "we can truly say, without fear of contradiction that at least two thirds of the freemen of Guilford county are in favor of the present worthy chief magistrate of the United States."—*Niles.*

Ingratitude is a crime so shameful, that the man was never yet found who would acknowledge himself guilty of it.

Richmond.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1822.

ADMINISTRATION MEETING.

We are requested to state, that a Meeting of the citizens of Wayne county, friendly to the present Administration, will be held at the Court House in Centreville, on Saturday, the 29th day of this month. It is hoped that our fellow-citizens will generally turn out.

Internal Improvements.—The discussion which has been going on in the House of Representatives has possessed some interest, as showing the sentiments of the different parties on this great subject. Repeated attempts were made to strike from the appropriation bill, those items based upon the doctrines advocated by the friends of Internal Improvement by the General Government. A very injudicious effort was made to arrest the progress of the National Road; but it failed. The sentiments, however, of the leading members in the opposition do not seem to be favorable to its further continuance; but we cannot give up the belief that the evident importance of the work, and the direct interest which the United States have in its completion, will always insure for it a competent support in Congress.—Two attempts were subsequently made to con-

fine the appropriation for surveys to such as were purely of a military character, or for the transportation of the mail, and to such only as were already commenced.—Neither of them have succeeded—and, upon the whole, we think there is cause for rejoicing in the prospects of this essential interest of our country. If it survive the present whirlwind of the political elements, its triumph is certain.

The Tariff.—It will be seen that the House of Representatives has postponed all other business to take up the Tariff bill; and that the debates upon it have fairly commenced. From the vote upon the question to postpone the orders of the day, it seems pretty certain that a majority of the House are resolved to pass a bill of some character the present session.—The great difficulty will consist in adjusting its details to mutual satisfaction.

We publish to-day the letters of the Ex Presidents, Madison and Monroe, declining to serve as Electors. This we anticipated from the first—and for the very reasons which they have assigned.

New Post Offices established within the United States, during the month of February last, 178—(in Indiana, 2)—discontinued, 19.

Gov. Ray.—The National Intelligencer of the 7th inst. says—"Amongst the visitors at present at the seat of Government, is Governor Ray, of Indiana."

Hogs.—The Chronicle states that there were slaughtered at Cincinnati, during the late season, 82,095 hogs! During the previous season the number was about 30,000. The increase is extraordinary—and it is supposed that there is not another city in the world at which so great a number of hogs are slaughtered.

MECCA, the "holy city," has been taken by the Wechabites, who put 4000 of the inhabitants to the sword. The Pacha of Egypt has thus new work cut out for him nearer home than Greece—and the "holy city" must not remain in the hands of "infidel dogs!"—*Niles.*

BLOCKADE. It seems that the Buenos Ayrean government has declared the whole coast of Brazil in a state of blockade. Col. Forbes, our valuable agent at Buenos Ayrean promptly remonstrated, and was officially informed that the instructions given to its privateers, to bring in for adjudication all vessels laden with provisions, and other articles not contraband, would be revoked, as far as related to Americans.—Accordingly a decree to that effect was immediately issued by the Buenos Ayrean Government.—*Niles.*

WHEAT & WOOD
WANTED at this Office, on subscription.

CINCINNATI PRICES CURRENT.

CINCINNATI, March 8.

Beeswax—21 to 25 cents.

Berries—75 cents per bushel.

Cotton—7 1-2 to 8 1-2 cts. plenty.

Cotton Yarn—No. 5 to 10, 30 to 30 cts.

Flaxseed—37 1-2 to 40 cts. in demand.

Flour—Fresh from wagons, superfine, \$3 50 to 3 75 per bbl. fine 2 25 to 3 37; superfine in store 3 75 to 4 00.

Hemp—Scarce and in demand at 6 to 6 cents per pound.

Hides—Southern, dried, 10 to 12 cents.

Iron—Juniata, hammered, per ton, 130 dollars; puddled, 80 to 100; Hoop, 6, 8, & 10d \$130; ditto 4d \$140; nail rods 130; Juniata roll \$175; sheet, from 10 to 12 cents per pound.

Leather—Sole, eastern, 20 to 23 cents; Cincinnati, 25 to 28; calf skins, \$18 to 26 per dozen; upper, 24 to 30; skirtings, 29 cents per pound.

Nails—Assorted sizes, 7 to 10 cents.

Oil—Tanners, 825 per bbl. scarce; linseed, from wagons, 50 cts per gallon, in store 56 cts.

Provisions—Pork, mess, 7 to 7 50 bbl. prime, \$6: Pork in pickle, 4 to 4 1/2 cts. Lard, in barrels, 3 1/2 to 4, in kegs, 4 1/2 to 5, dull: Hams, green, 3 to 4, city smoked 5 to 6, country do 3 1/2 to 4 cents. Butter, first quality, 5 to 6; Cheese, first quality, 6 to 7.

Rags—4 cents, in demand.

Salt—Turks Island, 1 25; Kephawa, 1st quality, 50 cents; Conemaugh, 50 in store.

Sugar—New Orleans, 7 1-2 to 8 cents; Maple, none in Market.

Tallow—Tried, 7 1-2 to 8 cents, rough, 5 to 5 1/2, in demand.

Whiskey—New, in wagons, 17 to 18, in store 19 to 20; old 22 to 23.

Public Sale.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Friday, the 28th of this month, &c.

HOUSE AND LOT.

Situated in the northern part of Richmond:—Also, a variety of articles of

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE.

A reasonable credit will be given, and terms made known at the sale.

EDWARD CANNADY.

Richmond, March 18, 1822.

PROSPECTUS.

OF A WEEKLY PAPER.

To be published in this city, and to be called THE LITERARY PARTRIDGE.

AND

LADIES' MAGAZINE.

TO BE EDITED BY

MRS. J. L. DUMONT.

Believing that the march of mind maintains a rapidity, commensurate with the development of our physical resources, the proprietor of the proposed paper confidently trust, that the Western public will extend a liberal patronage to work, exclusively intended for the diffusion of literature, moral instruction and intellectual amusement.

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FEMALE CHARACTERS, education, manners and customs.

DESTITUTORY SELECTIONS, with original remarks.

ANECDOTES, literary, historical and humorous.

LITERARY NOTICES. Under this head will be given a list of recent publications, with cursory remarks on their contents; together with notices of forthcoming works.

POETRY, when not original, selected with great care from the Atlantic journals, or from the best production of the English and American poets.

Arrangements will be made for procuring the best periodicals of the day: but as our most popular productions are often prematurely worn out by going the rounds, it is intended that the pages of the Literary Partridge, shall contain an unusual portion of original matter. The slumbering energies of native talent will be thus called forth, and like the germ, that is strengthened by expansion, the embryo bud of Western genius will acquire the vigor of maturity.

CONDITIONS.

The Literary Partridge will be printed on fine white paper, of royal size, with small, new and handsome type, and without advertisements. Each number will comprise eight quarto pages, making annually an elegant volume of 416 pages. For their better preservation from injury, a cover will be attached to each. A Title page and complete Index to the contents will accompany the last number of each volume.

The price of fifty two numbers will be \$2 50, in advance.

The publication will be commenced, as soon as sufficient patronage shall have been obtained.

Subscriptions from a distance, by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance, will be thankfully received.

B. E. REYNOLDS.

Cincinnati, March 4, 1822.

(Subscriptions for the above work, received at this Office.

Printing.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BLANKS,
HORSE BILLS, CARDS,
LABELS, &c. &c.

Neatly executed at this office on reasonable terms, and on the shortest notice.