

persons. We are at present in a state of civil war. If you can get any volunteers to come down you will confer a great favor on an unprotected people. We on this side of the river are in a state of defence, enough to protect ourselves in the small way, but we have only one barrel of powder on hand at present.

No more, but remain,  
yours respectfully,  
WM. L. WEAVER.

Immediately on the reception of the letter, the vice agent called the inhabitants together, and proceeded to make arrangements to succor Edina, which, it was supposed, would be attacked by the savage and blood-thirsty foe. For which purpose letters were despatched to the settlements up the river, announcing the fact, & requesting that each would furnish its quota of men, and have them ready to embark from this place by 12 o'clock on the following day, and by six o'clock on the following morning, sixty men from Caldwell, New Georgia, and this place, were ready to proceed to the assistance of their brethren.—The distance to Millsburg being much greater, the volunteers did not reach this till late in the afternoon.

About 9 o'clock, A. M. the English brig St. Lucia, capt. Rawlins, trading from Liverpool, arrived from the leeward, with Mr. and Mrs. Hankinson and one woman, who saved her life by getting under the house when the ruthless fiends were passing like a destroying angel through the place. The intelligence received from Mr. H. pointed out the propriety of adopting some method that would enable the vice agent to supply Edina with provisions. To do which, as the stock on hand was small, it was necessary to reduce the number of men intended to be sent to fifteen, who sailed on the 15th for Edina. On the 16th the brig Ruth, captain Taylor, arrived from Little Bassa, bringing Mr. Pinney, who at the time of the massacre was about 18 miles up the river, at a place selected for a missionary location. The intelligence by Mr. Pinney is still more painful. A letter from D. W. Whitehurst, esq., (at Edina) written subsequently to Mr. Weaver's, states the number killed at 27, in addition to some that have died since of wounds. From this number, however, must be deducted the three brought up in the St. Lucia. Mr. and Mrs. Hankinson owe their preservation to the fidelity of a Krooman, who protected them while the merciless savages were dealing death to all around. As soon as an opportunity offered, the Krooman conducted them to his own town, whence they were taken off by captain Rawling, and kindly brought to this place. What was the immediate cause of the attack we have not been able to learn, but we have no hesitancy in believing that the smallest show of military preparation would have prevented the attack. But the principle on which the colony was founded is one that forbids every thing like military preparation, consequently they fell an easy prey to the villainous savages. With all deference to the opinions of men, in almost every thing our superiors in wisdom, we beg leave on this subject to differ, and we think our intercourse with the natives, and consequent knowledge of their disposition and habits, entitle us to this privilege. We, as much as any one on earth, abhor and deprecate the effusion of human blood, but we are conscious the way to prevent it is not to be unprepared to resist the natives, but rather the most certain method to provoke it. Such is the dastardly unprincipled disposition of these half cannibals, that nothing but a knowledge of superiority in point of physical force, on the part of foreigners, will keep them to the terms of any compact made with them.—A colony established without the means of defending itself, becomes a temptation to robbery and

tion of military equipment, the slightest preparation for defence, and their dastardly souls, like a humble spaniel, will succumb in to most willing obedience.

The Herald of July 31st has the following additional intelligence:

**Native war to the windward.**—Hostilities are still kept up between the interior tribes, and those inhabiting the sea coast between this place and Cape Mount. However they may disagree on some points they seem to be agreed on one, that they will not risk the issue on anything like a general engagement.—Many motives concur to determine their conduct in this particular; and their unconquerable aversion to being found in front of a loaded musket, is no doubt one of the most powerful. They have no idea of dying by a ball, when any means or expedients can be devised to prevent it. In this we confess considerable sympathy with them. These feelings being common to both parties they remain in their respective territories, interdicting all intercourse, and content themselves by indulging a heathenish silence, and falling upon such unprotected individuals as may imprudently stray too far from their folds. The effects of this savage taciturnity on the part of the cynical chiefs have been severely felt by the colony. By it all egress and regress by the inland tribes have been effectually prevented, and the trade, as it were, locked up in the interior. We are happy to state that it is at length finding its way down the Mesurado, by a route hitherto untraveled. Another most convincing proof that the most effectual method to beget a love of honorable industry and perseverance in the natives is to excite a taste for the comforts of civilized life. But for this desire they would have remained at home, gnawing cassava year after year, until their sulky headmen should consent to make peace, and it is no uncommon occurrence for them to indulge for years in this stoical mood.—From the agitated state of the country, we had concluded that articles of offence and defence would be in great demand. But it was erroneous—they wanted principally tobacco, cloth, and beads, a demand unusual in such an exigence. Will some wise one inform us what it augurs?

**Later from Liberia.**—A private letter was received in this city yesterday from one of the settlers at Monrovia, under date of August 15th, from which the following is extracted:

"We have had to go to war with the natives of this country a few days ago. About 120 settlers against 2000 or thereabouts of natives. Our cause was such a just one, that the Almighty enabled us to conquer and burn their towns down to ashes. They are still engaged, but not in this place where I am, but in Edina, about sixty or seventy miles from this. Volunteers had to go down to fight this battle. It was a hard fight, but we conquered without the loss of a man."

The above letter was written by an emigrant from this city, to one of his friends here, and gives information fifteen days later than previous accounts.—*Richmond (Va.) Whig.*

The famous Albigensis, a body of musicians, one hundred in number, are about to embark for this country from Leghorn.—*New Orleans Adv.*

Professor Zahan announces a rich discovery made in the excavations of Pompeii. In the house of the Strada di Mercurio, that of Meleager, a building of small importance, although decorated with subjects of Narcissus and Endymion painted on the wall, he found fourteen silver vessels and a quantity of coin, among which were twenty-nine gold pieces of the first empire, also two silver vases five inches in diameter, ornamented with cupids and centaurs, with rustic and bacchanalian emblems.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE.  
New York, Oct. 6.

By the arrival of the packet ship Sully, captain Forbes, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 2d of September, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their files of Paris papers to the 1st, and of Havre, to the 2d, inclusive. We give translations as copious as time will permit.

## FRANCE.

The report of the commission charged with the examination of the new jury law, was read in the chamber of peers on Saturday the 27th of August. The debate upon it commenced on Tuesday the first of September.

In the chamber of deputies, on the 29th, an amendment to the 13th article of the law relative to the press, was adopted, fixing the amounts to be deposited as security by the proprietors of each journal, as follows:

In Paris, for papers issued more than twice a week, 100,000 fr.  
" semi-weekly, 75,000 fr.  
" weekly, 50,000 fr.  
" monthly, 25,000 fr.

In the departments, for papers in towns containing more than fifty thousand inhabitants, 25,000 francs, and 15,000 fr. in towns containing less than that number. A delay of four months is granted, within which proprietors of journals are to fulfil these requisitions.

The 14th article was also adopted, providing that one third of the sum deposited, shall be the private property of the responsible editor. Also, the 15th, requiring the editor to sign each number of his journal, under the penalty of from 500 to 3000 francs. Also, the 16th, requiring every article offered by the government, in answer to one previously published, to be inserted gratuitously on the day after its reception, provided it be not more than twice as long as that to which it is a reply—in which case the excess to be paid for as an advertisement. Also the 17th, providing for the insertion of all official documents, on payment of the expenses, on the day after they are handed in. Also, the 18th, providing that in case of the conviction of an editor for an offence under this law, the journal shall not be published, except under another editor, who has fulfilled all the prescribed conditions.

The 3d title of the law, relative to pictures, and so forth, and the 4th regulating theatres and plays, were also adopted, after a long discussion, by large majorities.

The first twelve articles were adopted on the 28th, with but little discussion and by large majorities—the struggle having been reserved for that establishing the tariff of security.

The arrest of a man named Pepin, on the 29th, is spoken of as an important measure. He is said to be the person who supplied Fieschi with money for the purchase of his murderous implements. It appears, however, that he escaped the next day from the very hands of the police.

It is said that prince Talleyrand will speak against the law relative to the press, when it comes before the chamber of peers.

More of the prisoners recently tried by the chamber of peers have made their escape—the whole number, at the latest date, who had got away, was thirty-two.

Paris, August 28.—M. Jaffrenou, editor of the Reformateur, was yesterday found guilty by the court of assizes of instigating an attempt to overthrow the government, and exciting the citizens to arm themselves against each other, by an article published May 2d, on the inconsistency of the court of peers.—He was sentenced to four months' imprisonment and a fine of 6000 francs, which will be merged in the previous judgments pronounced against the Reformateur.

## PORTUGAL.

The advices from Lisbon are no later than the 8th of August. It is stated that the new ministry is gaining popularity, and that every thing

was tranquil except the royal palace, which was agitated by disagreements between the queen and her mother. Rumor assigned another husband to the young queen in the person of a prince of Saxe Cobourg, nephew of the king of Belgium.

**As it should be.**—A case was tried last week at Montreal, before the chief justice and a special jury, which excited considerable interest. It was an action for two thousand dollars damages against a person named Trudeau, for driving his cart against the gig of the widow Starke, by which she was thrown out and severely injured. The jury gave a verdict of four hundred dollars damages. This is as it should be, and we hope it may have a salutary effect.—*Niles.*

**Philadelphia lancer guard.**—We were lately much gratified by the inspection of the uniform of a new corps of cavalry now raising under the above name, and recommend it to the notice of all who feel an interest in military costume. The dress consists of a coat of a rich maroon cloth faced with buff, pantaloons of crimson with a stripe of buff on the outside seams, and a helmet of the lancer shape, the skull of beaten brass, and the crest of crimson with a radiance of silver in front surrounding a golden eagle, the plume is of snowy white drooping gracefully from the front peak of the cap, forming together the most elegant and fanciful costume we have seen.

The lance to be carried by the corps, will be polished steel with a light ash shaft, decorated with a crimson streamer. This species of troops is a novelty in the city, and, if gotten up with spirit, will add greatly to the splendor of our parades. We are informed that a Polish officer of lancers is engaged to give the necessary instruction in the management of the lance and the use of the sabre.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Young Marcy, the convicted convict rioter, has been pardoned by the acting governor and council of Massachusetts.

Among the recent discoveries at Pompeii, has been found a *copper bath*, constructed of the same shape, as those now in use; also, a bed with ivory posts.

**Opening of the port of Singapore to American vessels.**—It is well known to merchants, that, for several years past, the question whether American vessels have a right to trade directly with Singapore, has often been mooted, but never so far cleared up affirmatively as to constitute a safe basis of action for shipowners. Accordingly, for the most part, American vessels have either kept aloof from the trade with Singapore, or have carried it on through the neighboring dutch port of Rho. This, of course was attended with much inconvenience and delay, besides the expense of boat hire, &c. &c. In one or two instances, American vessels have ventured the consequences of a direct trade; and in one at least, a prosecution was entered, which, although it resulted in favor of the defendant, was, nevertheless, a source of great inconvenience and loss, and has, so far as we are aware, effectually deterred others from similar attempts. The merchants and people of Singapore have always been favorable to the direct trade; but, until the determination of the British government should be known, they were unable to do any thing more than petition for existing obstacles to be removed. We are happy to state that this object is at length accomplished, and that American vessels may now trade directly with Singapore, free from any hindrance or interruption. Information to this effect is contained in a letter of May 7th, from Mr. Balesier, American consul at Singapore, to a commercial house in this city. We have been favored with the following extract:

"I now have the pleasure to inform you that yesterday I received from the governor a copy of a despatch from the court of directors in London, saying that inasmuch as Singapore had been united under the same government with Penang, to which port our vessels had acquired a right to trade by the convention of 1815, it was right to consider us at liberty to trade here, as well as at the other principal settlements, such as Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Penang. And so the port is free to us! I have availed myself of the circumstance, (which, by the by, from good authority I had before anticipated,) in favor of the brig Edwin, Millett, of Salem, whose cargo I have had landed in the port—there being at the time a king's ship in it, which so far from vexing, offered me any assistance we might want. This morning the ship Mar-mora, of Boston, arrived from China."

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

## FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

We would willingly have avoided publishing the letter of Mr. Adams, which appears in our columns to-day; but as it finds a place in every newspaper, and moreover forms no uninteresting incident in the politics of the day, it would savor of affectation in us to withhold it from the readers of this journal. In giving it a place in our columns, we feel called upon to make one, and only one, remark. With the congratulations which Mr. Adams is pleased to offer to Mr. Pearce, on his victory over Mr. Burgess, we have nothing to do; in that he has exercised a right common to every citizen: and neither on the manner nor the occasion of its exercise, in this instance, do we feel it to be our province to animadvert. But as members of the whig party, and amongst the sincerest of the supporters of Mr. Adams, so long as he was a candidate for the chief magistracy, we feel the unkindness with which that party is spoken of by him; and we must say, that, whatever may be its faults, it is chargeable with no infidelity to him, and at his hands merits rebuke or censure least of all.

## FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

MR. JOHN Q. ADAMS.

The Newport Herald of the Times publishes the following remarkable letter, from Mr. Adams, to Mr. Pearce, the late Jackson candidate for congress, in Rhode Island, and the successful competitor against Mr. Burgess, the whig candidate. The party which Mr. Adams describes as having been struggling for the last two years to break down Mr. Pearce, is the same which struggled with the same zeal, when Mr. Adams was last a candidate for the presidency, to elect him to that office, and with the same success in the result, though they succeeded in obtaining for him the vote of their own state.

QUINCY, Sept. 7, 1835.

DEAR SIR: I enclose a copy of the proceedings of the town of Quincy, upon the evil report of the reverend William M. Cornell, to the Massachusetts missionary society; and as further evidence that the inhabitants of Quincy are not so graceless a set as Mr. Cornell represented them to be, I ask your acceptance, also, of a pamphlet containing the proceedings of the first congregational church and society in the town, upon the recent settlement of a colleague to their pastor, after thirty-five years of faithful service by him in this land of desolations.

I heartily congratulate you upon your reelection to congress. Although upon many important public measures I differed widely in opinion from you in the last congress, and, although I do not flatter myself that we shall agree much better in the next, I am yet convinced that the party which has been these two years struggling to break you down, the base compound of Hartford convention federalism and royal arch masonry, is so rotten with the corruption of both its elements, that I hail with joy the victory you have achieved over it. I rejoice also that the people have regarded the injustice done by the same party to Mr. Sprague, and have returned him to congress as your colleague. Of that party treachery is so favorite an instrument, that I have heard Mr. Burgess complain that they have used it even with him. It is their nature and their vocation. I welcome the result of your election, as a pledge that their chalice is returning to their own lips. They betrayed Mr. Burgess, by not electing him to the senate of the United States. Their own organ in Providence, charges the loss of his election to the house, upon their treachery. So will it be, and so mote it always be. They have no honest principle to keep them together.—Their only cement is a sympathy of hatred to every man of purer principle than themselves.

Towards Mr. Burgess himself, I cherish a friendly feeling; for, governed as he is by impulses, and bitter as he is in the indulgence of his sarcastic humor, he has brilliant parts, a classical taste, occasional flights of eloquence, and too much honesty for his party. I deeply regretted the division between him and you, and lamented still more his open electioneering speeches against you. In my humble opinion, public men debase themselves by personal electioneering against each other. The depositaries of public trusts should be ashamed to make themselves the scavengers of a party. Mr. Burgess suffered himself to be so used by the party to which he belonged. Verily he has his reward. They have paid him in kind.

I have taken as much interest in the Rhode Island elections, as in those of my own state, since the excitement on the masonic controversy has had so much influence upon them. What the politics of the state may be hereafter, or what yours in congress will be, I do not conjecture; but I hope they may be such as to promote the cause of sound principles, good morals, and the union.

I am, with great regard, your friend and servant,  
J. Q. ADAMS.  
DUTEE J. PEARCE, esq.,  
Newport, R. I.