

Intelligencer.

For the Richmond Intelligencer.

Mr. Printer:

I am one of those beings who feel it a duty, to allow every person the privilege of saying something, without being bound under set forms, of modern diction. And, when I peruse a communication in one of your papers, I presently conclude that some person has been the author of it. I am not particular that his thoughts should be different from any thing heretofore known, but am disposed to let him think as other men. These reflections, Mr. Printer, put me in remembrance, of wearing a crape round the left arm, in commemoration in the 6th No. of your paper; where the writer undertakes to sketch the outlines of such who design to scribble for the press in future. The conclusion I drew from his performance, which I suppose is original, was, that all which has appeared previous to his address, has been sought for in the works of other men. I request my scribbling friends, to adhere strictly to Calamarius' invaluable admonition. Of course future productions of original thought, will exonerate our scribblers from public degradation. I have one request to make of Calamarius, that he refrain from scribbling again, the art of discerning between original matter, and the contrary. If he fail, in insisting to us his secret, I shall conclude he has supposed others inadequate to a task, of which he has not, as yet, been master.

A SCRIBBLER.

VENTIETH CONGRESS.

The bill for the purpose of the bill, which was introduced by Mr. Woodson, and Mr. Lowndes, supported the motion to strike out the first section. The committee rose and the house took up the bill making appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1822.

February 22. Mr. Sergeant, from the committee on the judiciary, reported the bill from the senate for the apportionment of representatives of the United States according to the fourth census, with a recommendation to disagree to the senate's amendment thereto, which, on motion of Mr. S. was laid on the table.

The house then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, (the military appropriation bill.)

Mr. Chambers moved to recommend the bill to the committee of ways and means, with instructions to modify the same as to limit it to such appropriations as are indispensably necessary, and he enforced his motion by remarks at considerable length.

After an ineffectual attempt to amend Mr. Chambers' motion, which was considered, a motion to postpone the whole subject until Monday, was lost—ayes 59, noes 74; and, at half past 4 o'clock, the house adjourned.

February 25. The speaker presented a communication from the president of the United States, relative to the correspondence which led to the treaty of Ghent, which, on motion of Mr. Floyd, was ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

The speaker presented a communication from the president of the United States, on the subject of extinguishment of the Indian title to lands, of which the right of soil is claimed by any particular state; which, on motion of Mr. Hill, was referred to the committee on the public lands, and ordered to be printed.

[C.] Neither house of congress sat on Wednesday, that being assigned to attend an interment of the remains of WILLIAM PINKNEY.

February 29. Many petitions and reports were received, and sundry resolutions submitted, which shall be noticed, as necessary, hereafter.

The house went into the consideration of the apportionment bill—the question being on a concurrence with a report of the judiciary committee, disagreeing to the amendment of the senate, [in the provision respecting Alabama.] But, after debate, the house adjourned without a decision.

Niles Register.

Foreign News.

IRELAND.

The Ship John Dickson Capt. Bauch' arrived on Saturday from Belfast, by which we received regular files of the Belfast Irishman, and the Commercial Chronicle to the 5th ult.

They contain an account of the execution on the 31st December of four men at Limerick, who had been convicted of taking part in the recent disturbances. Three of them confessed, but two of them denied to the last having any participation in these transactions, though one of them admitted that he was secretly sworn twenty years ago, and also eight years back.—Another man was flogged by the hangman. Garret Liston charged with the murder of a crown witness, has been apprehended and committed to prison.

The provincial papers from the South of Ireland hold out an expectation, that the tumultuary spirit of the peasantry would soon subside. The Roman Catholic Clergy are stated to be "indefatigable in their endeavors to impress on the minds of their flocks, the necessity of submission to the law, and of an abandonment of those frantic projects which have brought so many individuals to an ignominious death." It is not conceded, however, that these endeavors are likely to prove fruitless so long as the peasantry retain the fire arms which they had in their possession.

There has been an illumination in Dublin.

N. Advocate.

Extract of a letter received in Baltimore dated

SMYRNA, 16th Nov. 1821.

"From the accounts you have in America respecting this country, perhaps you have numbered me among the dead—in reality there has been only a hair's breadth difference between your news, and the truth. Several times we have expected to see our quarter of the town destroyed; a few days past we thought there was little doubt of it, and even at present are not at all easy. The cruelties of the Turks towards the Greeks has been such, that every friend of humanity was pleased to assist the latter in getting away. Monsieur David, the French Consul, and the ships of war of that nation, have been particularly useful to these poor people, and certainly he has, at the risk of his own life saved thousands of them. These beastly Turks are not capable of grinding grain, or making it into bread when ground; in fact all kinds of trades were carried on by the Greeks, so that their going away began rather to embarrass the Turks, who thereupon made their complaints to Monsieur David. He replied to them, that so long as they continued killing the Greeks, so long would he assist their escape. They threatened as usual to burn the city—he told them to be assured, that when they set fire to our quarter, care should also be taken that theirs should also burn.—Taking advantage of the absence of nearly all the men of war on the station here, they killed three Franks of the poorer class, who killed one and wounded another of the Turks. That night all the Franks, or nearly so, armed—the vessels of war took their stations, and we expected that they would put their threats into execution. The French Consul assured the Pacha, that the Franks had orders to defend themselves, and were determined to do so: That he must not imagine, like the poor Greeks, we should suffer ourselves to be killed without resistance—and that every injury done to a Frank in his person or property, should be retaliated on them. Seeing therefore that attacking France (although 100 Turks to 1 Frank) was attended with some danger, they turned upon the poor Greeks, of whom, on the 18th or 20th inst. they killed upwards of three hundred. The boats of the men of war, that is French and Austria, armed with cannon remained at the quays, and thus not one Frank

was molested. The English kept themselves quietly on board, and when some poor Greeks, who had escaped with wounds, went to them for assistance would not even look at them. The French on the contrary, extended every assistance. The Janizaries have taken the town under their protection, and on their promise no dependence is to be placed. To the presence of a respectable force, which arrived some days since, and the persuasion that all Franks have arms about them, we owe the quiet we now enjoy. All the Bazzars are still shut; but will in a few days open again, until some new disturbance takes place, and then we shall have the same disorders again.

Be assured the time is near at hand when the Turks will be driven out of Europe—the Greeks have got over the worst of it. They are now prosperous and gaining strength every day, and in the Morea, they have gained several important advantages. The Archipelago is entirely in their power. On the other hand, the Persians have declared war against Turkey, and the Russians, who are in doubt at the bottom of all this, it is to be expected, will not much longer put up with the insolence and insults of the Musselmans. Should Russia declare war, then beyond all doubt the Turks must march out of Europe, and you are sufficiently acquainted with this country to know that it would be impossible for a Christian to live here."

[Patriot.]

Translated for the Pittsburgh Gazette, from the Merlandische Deutsche Zeitung.

An article in the Journal of Frankfurt, of the 16th August, 1821, furnishes the following extraordinary intelligence.

Ebach, Obercaelle, August 10 1821

The Ghost of the castle of Schnellert has again (as it is usual for him to do before the breaking out of a war in Germany) moved from Schnellert to Rotenstein. This incident occurred in the night between the eighth and ninth of August. The official report, which is usually made of such an event, by the magistracy of the district is as follows:—Shortly before the hour of midnight, a frightful tumult was heard in the direction of the old ruined castle Schnellert. It filled the whole surrounding country, and constantly increased. The ear could clearly distinguish a roaring, immediately after was heard a jar-ring and rattling sound, similar to that which is produced by the simultaneous passage of cannon, ammunition waggons and other heavy carriages, when driven, in great numbers, at full speed. At the same time there was in the upper atmosphere, a tremor, as if all the winds were let loose, and dreadful hurricanes raged; yet not the least motion among the leaves and branches of the trees, was perceptible. In the midst of this tremendous tumult, it appeared as if thousands of voices were vociferating "Hurrah!" "Halle!" and at intervals could be distinctly heard, sounds like those of bugles & trumpets, which were mingled with the rolling noise of drums and groans, and the howling and barking of dogs; but most distinctly of all were heard the winnowing of horses and clashing of arms. The duration of this awful sound was nearly two hours, and it at length increased to such an appalling height, that those who heard it, were struck with an uncontrollable panic. All the inhabitants of the circumjacent villages, Oberkeinsbach, Eberbach, Ober-Gespritz, Kirchberfurt, Reicholtsheim, were auditors of this tremendous noise, which extended as far as Ashold and Wolbach. The inhabitants of the two latter villages assert that they never before have heard the sound of this phenomenon, and the inhabitants of Oberkeinsbach, numbers of whom have lived long enough to have witnessed many of the former transits of the ghost of Schnellert castle, affirm that the terrible manifestation of this passage at this time, far exceeded all the preceding exhibition of the kind, and that every one was impres-

sed with the belief that the end of the world was at hand.

They further declared, that never before on a similar occasion, had any phenomenon appeared to the sight; but that, at this time, after the infernal army had entered Rotenstein, there appeared in the east a blood red cross, surrounded by fiery horsemen, and a great number of black clouds, in the shape of coffin, which at length dissolved in a stream of fire and blood, and swept away and buried in their flood the whole of the phenomena: The stream itself, at last vanished, with a tremendous noise, as when mountains are overthrown, after which the whole sky appeared in its usual serene aspect, and all the stars assumed their beautiful appearance. This the inhabitants of Oberkeinsbach affirm they beheld and heard. Be that as it may, the relation seems to be supported by the testimony of more than a thousand persons who were present, for nearly two hours.

How long the ghost will stay at Rotenstein, time only can determine.

HAYTI.

It is now said that all the inhabitants in the late Spanish part of the island have made their submission, and requested to become members of the Haytian republic. President Boyer was about to march some troops into the country—which will ever may be its capacities, has been shamefully neglected by the mother country. The inhabitants, it is said do not exceed 40,000. It appears that in the first instance, the people of the city of St. Domingo had opposed this incorporation—but afterwards acceded to it.

The latest accounts inform us that the city of St. Domingo was taken possession of by Boyer, with 70 men, and that the whole island is now held under his authority.

The imports of Port-au-Prince the last six months of 1821, are estimated to have cost in the United States 427,000 dollars. Among articles were 36,710 lbs. of two millions feet of lumber, a large quantities of beef, pork, hams, &c.

COLUMBIA.

The Caracas Gazette gives the names of the departments of the republic and of the senators from, in the present congress. The departments are—Venezuela, Su Boyacca, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Cauca and Orinoco.

Each of these seven departments (says the Aurora) have an executive officer, whose functions resemble those of the governors of our states, and each contains within itself the powers of government—legislative, executive and judiciary, which is only excepted, which is only the congress, consisting of a senate and house of representatives, popularly elected.—Each department has its own treasury, its own judiciary, and there is no appeal out of the department to any other court. The department of Orinoco, we presume consists of all that is east of Venezuela proper. The department of Su Boyacca comprehends Maracaibo, Mada, &c. and takes its name from a fine river, which descends into the south west angle of the lake of Maracaibo, which is the shortest route to the capital city of Bogota.

Two thousand men have been sent by the Colombians from Cartagena to garrison the important ports, Porto Bello and Panama, at which the royal authority was lately shut off; and the royal forces made prisoners of Porto Cavallo and Maracaibo was still possessed by the forces of Spain, but their surrender was immediately expected. Bolivar remained the darling of the people. The British legion had been reduced to 300 men, by disease and battle. Gen. Devereux was in arrest for having assaulted and beaten the vice president of the republic. The British have chiefly monopolized the trade of this new nation.

An official despatch from the patriot general Montilla, states that the capture of Carthagena, he has taken several millions of dollars of this passage at this time, far exceeded all the preceding exhibition of the kind, and that every one was impres-