

## Intelligencer.

For the Richmond Intelligencer.

### ON SOCIETY.

When neighbors dwell together, and visit in friendship, converse only for useful improvement, take part in each others prosperity and adversity, candid to excuse, and careful to conceal trivial or accidental failings, when all abide in their calling, and quietly perform their own business, and meddle not with the concerns of others, a blessing will attend their labours, and success will crown their designs with peace.

But, if each is bound up within himself, and looks with unfeeling indifference on those around him, if every meeting is filled with impertinent and angry controversy, and every visit employed in tattling and backbiting, if neighbour defame neighbour, if every brother endeavors to supplant, and all walk in slanders, one had better flee to solitary mountains, and dwell alone in the earth.

## Foreign News.

By an arrival at Charleston, London papers of the evening of the 5th of January (one day later) have been received. The following is a brief notice of the chief things presented:

In England, a war with Russia was talked of—but there was not any fluctuation in the funds—which is the British barometer.

In France, the new ministry was severely assailed. It had been understood that the censorship of the press would be abolished, whereas certain regulations, in substance as follows, were offered to the chamber of deputies:—

Art. 1.—No journals except those which at present exist, can henceforth appear without the authority of the government.

Art. 2.—The offices of the journals, and the individuals, will be placed under the ordinary measures.

Art. 3.—In case the spirit of a general tendency of any journal or periodical writing shall be of a nature to injure the public peace, or the respect due to the religion of the state, or to the other religions recognized in France, or the authority of the king, or the stability of constitutional institutions, the royal courts, within the range of whose jurisdiction these journals are published, shall have the power in solemn audience, to suspend the said journals, or even to suppress them.

On the reading of this project of a law, it is said, the liberals showed a violent disapprobation. The right side testified no feeling, and only called out "order!" Discussions of the most vital importance, are expected to take place. Many of the royalists are dissatisfied with the executive conduct of ministers, and their legislative wisdom is not likely to re-inspire confidence.

In Spain, the cortes have attributed the disorders, in part, to the conduct of the ministers, and re-urged their dismissal.

Of the affairs of Russia and Turkey it is said that an accidental rencontre had taken place on the Pruth. The report about the assassination of the Sultan is not true. The emperor Alexander was expected at Wilna. Many war rumors were afloat at Vienna; but it was asserted that Austria would remain neutral. The Turks had ravaged and exhausted the province of Moldavia.

Several of the late revolutionists of Naples, among them gen. G. Pepe have been consigned to the "holy keeping" of the truly legitimate emperor of Austria, who has sent them to the dungeons of Prague. When Napoleon, who three times

had his foot on the neck of this stupid tyrant—why did he not crush it? We have some news from South America. A gazette, to be printed in the English language, is proposed to be published at Caracas. Bolivar has directed that 1000 dollars a year out of his salary, shall be paid to the widow of a citizen—she being reduced to abject poverty.

Gazettes and periodical publications, pamphlets, &c. whether foreign or domestic, are exempted from postage in the republic of Columbia; unless the weight of a pamphlet, of national printing, shall exceed four ounces.

A letter from Buenos Ayres states the death of Carrera—he was carried to the spot where his brother died and there shot. He refused to be blindfolded. It is said that parts of his body were sent to different provinces! Ramirez had also been executed. Order has been restored to the interior, and the present administration is popular.

A new congress was to have met in Mexico in February last, to consist of 162 deputies and 29 proxies—the deputies to be divided into two legislative bodies of equal numbers, so that the laws which originate in one chamber may be revised in the other. It is imperative that the deputies should be of different classes—some of the departments, are required to send at least one farmer, miner, mechanic, merchant, lawyer, priest or nobleman, &c.—This is a singular regulation.

All the inhabitants of New Spain, without distinction of country or colour, are declared citizens, and may hold any office in the gift of the people or the government.

### HAYTI.

Translated from the American Sentinel, from the Port au Prince Telegraph, January 20.

Anniversary of the 13th year of the independence of Hayti.

On the evening preceding, at sunset, a discharge of 17 guns proclaimed this solemn day. A similar discharge was also fired the next morning at sunrise. At eight o'clock the troops of the garrison in the finest order, assembled at La Place Pétion. At 9 o'clock the executive body and the judiciary, the Haytian and foreign merchants also repaired thither. Among these was observed the American commercial agent. At half past 9 o'clock, the senate, with its president, rear admiral Panayoty, proceeded thither, and met the president of Hayti; and his excellency, accompanied with the general officers of the army, placed himself with the senate on the altar of the country. A discharge of 17 guns announced the arrival of his excellency. Immediately the repeated cries of *vive l'indépendance, vive la liberté*, and *vive le président d'Hayti!* resounded from every side.—We regret that we cannot insert it in our sheet, as it was delivered extempore. But he reminded the people and the army of the duties which they had to fulfil, in order to preserve the peace, the harmony and the union necessary among members of the same family. He concluded by the customary oath, which he took in these terms:

"We swear to the whole universe and to posterity, to renounce forever all foreign domination, to live free and independent or die."

After this discourse, the same cries resounded through the air.

Port-au-Prince, Jan. 19, 1822. 13th anniversary of the independence of Hayti.

At 10 o'clock, the troops defiled, to repair to the cathedral, in order to hear the Te Deum, and the president also repaired thither with his whole retinue.

After divine service his excellency retired to the national palace with the same attendants. A grand entertainment took place in the afternoon, at which the greater part of civil and military authorities were present. Joy and gaiety prevailed during the repast. The following toasts were given.

1. By his excellency the president of Hayti—The glory and prosperity of the republic.

2. By the same—The memory of the illustrious Alexander Pétion, the founder of the republic.

3. By the president of the senate—The president of Hayti—may God bless and protect his days.

4. By brigadier general B. Inginac, secretary general—The senate.

5. By brigadier general Thomas—The chamber of commons.

After the repast, the guests repaired to the peristyle of the national palace, and enjoyed a display of very fine fire-works. A ball, at which a great number of the ladies of the city were present, closed this day, the anniversary of which is celebrated every year by the Haytiens with all the delight and satisfaction with which it is calculated to inspire them.

### CHILI.

The government of Chili has recently lost two of the best ships in its navy—the SAN MARTIN and the O'Higgins. The account of this disaster which befel the former was lately received in this city. We now learn that, after Lord Cochrane had removed his flag to the O'Higgins, that vessel was lost in a gale on some reefs. All hands on board were saved, and a considerable portion of the specie recovered. In consequence of these disasters, Lord Cochrane sent to England for another ship, and also for a diving bell, for the purpose of recovering the specie sunk in the O'Higgins.—*Nat. Adv.*

### SMYRNA.

In addition to what we have published relative to the disturbances at Smyrna, we are furnished with the following from the *Boston Patriot*.

The urgency of circumstances have rendered extraordinary measures necessary, the Pacha made to the Consuls offers of arrangements—The Consuls having assembled to deliberate upon these offers, give the following answers:

1. The Consuls promise that no Frank shall wear his arms in an open manner, so as to provoke the hostility of the Turks.

2. The Consuls engage to send away all suspected individuals of their respective nations.

The Consuls expect in return the most perfect reciprocity; that is the exile or arrest of all Turks committing excesses against the Franks.

3. No boat belonging to the Europeans will be permitted to pass the Castle, without being subjected to the usual examination and formalities.

4. All Coffee houses and Billiard-rooms, belonging to the Europeans shall be closed, till order be restored.

The Consuls expect the most complete reciprocity in this respect from Pacha, and that he will cause to be closed all taverns and other places, where the Turks find liquors.

5. The Consuls will renew an express order, that no Europeans shall walk in the night, except with torches. Those whom the Turkish Guard apprehended in the breach of this rule, shall be conducted to their Consuls, by whom they will be punished.

This instrument was executed at Smyrna on the 20th November, and signed by all the Consuls.

### Baltimore, Feb. 2.

The following extracts are copied from the Charleston City Gazette.

### DEATH OF LOUIS XVIII.

We give this important intelligence without comment. We find in the Havana Noticioso Mercantile, of the 12th inst. which contains a translation in Spanish from the Regulateur, (a French paper) of an extraordinary address or proclamation to the French people. It commences—

### THE KING IS DEAD!

Frenchmen, my compatriots! The happy moment has arrived of your regeneration; and shall you neglect the occasion which now offers you to be free? Six years you have submitted to the will of a despot, taxed, ruined and made the jest of ignorant and perfidious ministers. Will you not open your eyes and shake off the yoke which oppresses you? Reflect

who is about to be the successor of Louis XVIII. Remember the character of the man who was formerly the most dissolute in the kingdom, who now covers himself with the veil of hypocrisy.

Charles Philip, Count d'Artois, was one of the principal causes which excited the French people to their first revolution. The excess and dissolution of this Prince exasperated the nation, who in a moment of phrenzy washed out with the blood of the innocent the crimes of the guilty. Feudalism followed the footsteps of Charles Philip. Tithes and the influence of the Priesthood composed his van.

The address after many inflammatory appeals to the feelings of Frenchmen, and many bitter remarks on the past government of Louis, continues—

"Frenchmen! to arms! a Frenchman never counts his enemies—he conquers them. Found your hopes on the Son of the Hero!—and erase with your new achievements the shame of having abandoned the FATHER!—proclaim the heir of his glory—the worthy successor of his name."

It goes on to recall to their recollection the glories of Marengo and Austerlitz.

"Italy will follow your example, the German youth wait for you—Spain and Portugal will not be backward on the occasion, their battalions will unite with yours to repel the common enemy.—You shall be free, Frenchmen, and thus you shall not lose the fruits of thirty years of victories. The sacred fire which burns in your eyes will carry terror to the enemies ranks, and your sacred standard shall once again float triumphantly over the walls of Vienna, of Berlin and the Kremlin."

This proclamation is without date.

### RICHMOND INTELLIGENCER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1822.

We are authorised to state that Capt. Samuel C. Vance of Lawrenceburgh, Dearborn County Indian, is a candidate to represent the third Congressional district, composed of the counties of Randolph, Wayne, Fayette, Union, Franklin, Dearborn, Switzerland and Ripley, in the Congress of the U. States.

"SQUALLY!" The Democratic Press says that large orders have been received in the United States, for the purchase of Russian hemp, on account of the British government—in consequence of which that article has risen 25 per cent. If the editor is not misinformed, that fact would shew that war is expected between Russia and Great Britain. The latter, we always supposed would support her "good allies," the Turks; but her efforts cannot avail any thing, unless all Europe is set in flame; an event much desired by certain Christian politicians.

Naval. We have noticed the recent departure of the *Alligator*, from Charleston, to cruise on the coast of Cuba. The U. S. schooners *Propose* and *Revenge* sailed on the 23rd ult. with the same purpose—pirate-hunting.

The U. S. ship *Franklin* and the schooner *Dolphin*, arrived at Rio Janeiro in November last, all well.

The U. S. brig *Spark*, lieu. com. Elton, has arrived at Charleston, from a cruise along the main of South America, and in the West Indies. She has on board seven pirates, which she took out of a Dutch vessel recaptured by her and given up to her former master and crew.

Letters have been received from an officer on board the U. S. brig *Enterprise*. An attempt had been made to catch some pirates at Cape Antonio but they escaped—a schooner and a boat, however were captured and

their settlements set on fire. The papers of several vessels were found at the settlement. The *Enterprise* had visited Port au Prince—an officer went ashore to arrange a salute. He speaks of the commandant as a man of business and a gentleman—polite, but neither foppish nor stiff. They entered into general discussions, which were "handled with ease by the sable statesman."

The Legislature of Lower Canada have passed a bill "To prevent bribery and corruption in the election of members to serve in the house of assembly."

Rhode Island. It is proposed in Rhode Island to reduce the number of judges in that state from 30 to 6.

There has been a report in circulation in this city, for a day or two past, of a revolution in Havana; but the latest accounts we have seen from that quarter make no mention of it, and we cannot trace it to any more direct source. It is an event in the present state of things, by no means unlikely to happen.

### Nat. Int.

### EMIGRATION.

We perceive, that a society called the British Union society, is now forming at Doncaster, by a number of religious families for the purpose of establishing an AGRICULTURAL COLONY in the state of Illinois, in the United States. A general fund is to be raised by subscription for the purchase of public land, stock, &c. Religious teachers will be appointed, and the children will be taught useful learning.

Late London Paper.

Florida. While some persons represent this country as consisting almost exclusively of swamps and sand hills, barren and unproductive, others make it a very paradise. A writer, "who has surveyed all Florida," says there are twenty millions of the best sugar and cotton lands in the world—that all the fruits of St. Domingo are found there, growing wild; that the olive tree flourishes as well as in France, &c.

### NEXT PRESIDENT.

We see, in a communication in the Aurora, the following list of candidates for President and Vice President—President, J. C. Calhoun, J. Q. Adams, De Witt Clinton, W. H. Crawford, W. Lounes, S. Thompson, A. Jackson—Vice President, D. D. Tompkins, H. Clay.—Mr. Clay has not been nominated by a caucus, or been formally announced as a candidate; but we have always seen his name associated with those of the candidates for the Presidency. It is the writer's opinion, that none of the above named gentleman are entitled to the office, and offers Mr. H. Baldwin. After asking what claim the present candidates possess, what "glorious deeds" they have done, &c. he concludes thus:

If a choice of De Witt Clinton, or Andrew Jackson could be made, then would our country prosper—American manufactures be encouraged, and trade to South America promoted. These are independent and useful men, the friends of national honor, internal improvements; and, men who sacrifice private interests for public good.

The seven other candidates are almost without a single noble act recorded in honor of their country; fame has not been employed in their service—they have been, and still are in some respects, the servants of "the powers that be"—at the seat of general government.

### SWINDLERS.

A few days ago there passed through this county, two notorious villains, well supplied with counterfeit U. States Bank paper, and counterfeit American gold coin, against whom the public ought to be on their guard. They purchased a horse of a certain Mr. Mauch, and paid him the price thereof, in the above described counterfeit money. We have not been able to ascertain any particular