

Intelligencer.

For the Richmond Intelligencer.
Mr. Editor:

Sir—while my eye wandered over the 12th No. of your Intelligencer, I paused to view the features of a singular, and altogether proofless theory, which purported to weigh in the scales of a visionary imagination, the moral turpitude of the drunkard and the warrior. Unfortunate warrior! the scale preponderates against you; the drunkard ascends, his towering front is reared on the beam of imperative comparison, and he exultingly triumphs in his honestly earned exultation. I have no intention to argue this point with the author who calls himself "Subscriber," but I think that I am entitled to expect that he, in justice to himself, the warrior, and the public, will answer, in print, the following interrogatories.

Query 1st. Was Abraham guilty of moral evil, when he rescued Lot, as recorded Gen. 14th chap?

2. Was Melchisedek, king of Salem, and priest of the most high God, guilty of false ascriptions of honor to God, when he blessed him (God) for delivering Abraham's enemies into his hands, on that occasion, as recorded in the 20th v. of sd. chapter?

3. Was the Lord impeachable with moral evil, when he swore that he (the Lord) would have war with Amalek from generation to generation, as recorded xvii. 16. Exodus.

4. If Moses had been guilty of wickedness, in warring with, and cutting off Amalek, would God have answered the prayer of Moses, while in the very act of the supposed murder of Amalek? Ex. xvii.

5. Did the Lord grant to Phineas, and his seed after him, the covenant of an everlasting priesthood, in consequence of, and as a reward for, his (Phineas) smiting to death with a javelin, the impious Zimri and Cozbi, in the camp of Israel? Num. xxv. 7, 8, 12, and 13.

6. Was the divine command given to Moses, and to the children of Israel, recorded Num. xxxiii. 51, 52, 53, authority sufficient to justify them in driving out the Canaanites, and possessing their land?

7. And would disobedience to the above edict (and in which war the blood of thousands of thousands must have stained the vestments of the war-like victors) have procured to Moses and his army the Divine displeasure, as it is intimated it would in the 55 and 56 verses of the said 33d chap. of Numbers?

8. Let our author read from the 23d to the 25th verse of the 2d chapter of Deut. and then tell me, must the mind of Moses, and his army, be necessarily depraved, as a consequence of their smiting Sihon the Amorite king of Heshbon, taking of his cities, and utterly destroying the men, women and little ones of every city?—Or,

9. Must their minds possess that depravation, as a necessary qualification to their performing the Divine mandate?

10. Is not that command which none but a necessarily depraved mind can render obedience to be itself necessarily immoral?

11. If the command be moral must the mind be necessarily depraved, in order to surrender to its injunctions? In the iii. of Deut. you will see the fighting system, in all its blood and carnage, casting from his pinnacle the proud usurper, and enemy of God, Og king of Bashan: the story is replete with all the horrors and depopulation, which Sihon, his cities and people underwent—

12. Did Moses then speak the mind of God, or did he prevaricate when he encouraged Joshua, by telling him that as the Lord his God had done unto the two kings, viz. Sihon and Og, so would he the Lord his God, do unto all the kingdoms whither he (Joshua) should pass?

13. And was the 22nd verse of said chapter, intended to animate Joshua, and the soldiery? "ye shall not fear them; for the Lord your God he shall fight for you."

14. Would Moses had he been a christian or holy man, shed blood without shewing mercy, as commanded, Deut. 7th chap. 2d verse?

15. Did the Lord threaten to punish the children of Israel, if they did not by war, cut off, drive out and destroy the nations of canaan, as recorded in the 28th of Deuteronomy?

16. After our author has read the 13, 14 & 15 verses of the 5th chap. of Joshua, then let him tell us, whether the Angel therein mentioned, and who said that "as captain of hosts of the Lord am I now come" believed (with him) that those hosts of the Lord (whom the Angel intended leading to victory and renown) were a set of necessarily depraved wretches inferior to the demoralized thief and drunkard?

17. If the Angel should differ from him in opinion (as he most certainly does) is he able to fix a rational or scriptural negation thereon?

18. Was the angel who announced himself 'captain of the hosts of the Lord,' (and of course a warrior) necessarily depraved, and sunk below the level of the drunkard?

19. Did the miracle of the walls of the city of Jerico, falling at the blowing of seven trumpets of ram-horns, and the shouting of the hosts of the Lord, who marched in, sacked and burnt the city, recorded Joshua 6th chapter, wear the appearance of a mob of infuriated drunkards? The 27th verse of said chapter reads thus "so the Lord was with Joshua, and his fame was noised throughout all the country."

20. Is our author now prepared to say, and will he insist upon it, that be the Lord's opinion of Joshua as it may, he is certain, that he (Joshua) in strict justice, merited no higher fame for moral rectitude, than the shameless, and abandoned thief and drunkard?

21. Let "Subscriber" read the history of the wars of Joshua, as recorded in the 10th chapter of his book, together with the other scriptures already cited, and then let him say, whether his publication has, or has not, implicated (and that necessarily too) the moral perfections of the most high God?

22. Was not the mind of the angel of the Lord, more than commonly depraved, who marched by night into the Assyrian camp, and slew of them, with his single war-like arm, 18,500 men? 2d Kings, 19th chapter, 35th verse, and 2d Chron. 32. 21.

23. Did the Lord command anything to be done under the Mosaic dispensation, which command, was in fact contrary to the Divine will?

24. Was the Divine will, at any time, or in any instance, hostile to, or contrary to the spirit of the gospel?

25. Is there anything in the gospel which secures the total destruction of the finally incorrigible enemies of the Lord?

26. Was Paul's invocation against Alexander the coppersmith, recorded 2d Timothy 4—5 contrary to the spirit of the gospel?

27. N. B. How many more assertions would it take to prove that the proofless opinions of the Subscriber are true?

Although "Subscriber" is so determinedly opposed to the fighting system, that he has indiscriminately unchristianized, and stigmatized in the lump; yet, strange as it may seem, I pledge myself for it, and seriously engage to prove that he himself has since, and in a very direct manner, proclaimed war against his fellow man, and is living in the daily habit of menacing hostilities against them; and this I am ready to do when "Subscriber" shall, through the medium of the press, require of me the favour?
INQUISITIVE.

Foreign News.

By an arrival at Charleston, we have extracts from Liverpool papers of the 3d of February. They give detailed accounts of several rencounters between the king's forces and the people in Ireland, generally attended with the loss of some lives—in some cases there was pretty severe fighting between small parties, but

in one instance the "banditti," as they are called, were said to amount to 800 men.

A Liverpool paper of the 6th Feb. says—"There has been in this neighbourhood, only 24 days of clear, cloudless sky from Jan. 1st, 1821, to 31st Jan. 1822, a period of thirteen months, and the greater part of the 24 were in the months of January, February and March, 1821.

The accounts from Spain are favorable to the peace and quiet of that kingdom.

Reports had reached Paris that a revolutionary spirit had manifested itself at Brest, and that two regiments of marines and one of infantry of the line had hoisted the standard of revolt. Measures were adopted to repress the "factious enterprise."

A private letter, dated Venice, January 3, contains the following intelligence:—"Omor Vriou, Pacha of Delvinou, who occupied the citadel of Athens, has capitulated, together with the commandant who held the castle of Thebes; they surrendered those two cities, on condition that the Greeks should allow them a free passage to Janina. The capitulation has been strictly observed by Ulyssis and Pallasias, the Greek leaders. Both the Turkish commandants have arrived at Janina.

Later. By an arrival at Baltimore, we have Liverpool papers to the 6th of February. Great preparations were making to subdue the Irish people, whose excesses appear to be on the increase, and several very serious affairs had taken place: oppression has rendered the poor peasantry mad.—There is a talk of reducing the rate of interest for money, from 5 to 4 per cent. which has caused much Jobbing and bustle on the exchange; but it is understood that the interest on the stocks will not be interfered with.

There are some indefinite rumors about the unsettled state of France.

No additional news of interest is received from Greece—but it is said that the revolutionist are divided in opinion whether they shall establish a republic, or proclaim Demetrius Ypsilanti king. The course that Russia will pursue is as uncertain as ever.

Latest and interesting. Liverpool papers of the 9th of Feb. have been received at New York. The chief thing contained in them are as follows.

The Spanish cortes have been deeply engaged in a consideration of the affairs of the revolted provinces in America. Liberal plans of conciliation were suggested and discussed—and a Paris paper, of the 5th of Feb. says—"We have advices from Madrid of Jan. 28. The government has at length, wisely acknowledged the independence of the S. America states. We have not yet obtained the particulars of the interesting event."

BURNING SHAME.

Yesterday we witnessed one of the most ludicrous processions ever seen in this great metropolis. A dustman residing in Charles-street, Drury lane, was found in bed with another dustman's wife; he was immediately taken to a neighbouring public house, where he was tried before a whole bench of the society, and found guilty of the offence laid to his charge & the usual sentence of "Burning Shame," passed on him, which was put in execution in the following manner:—The offender was placed astride of a small ladder, such as the carry at the tail of a dust cart, with a coal sack for a saddle; there was a bunch of Christmas in his hat and two large carrots, with the small ends upwards, in the front, to represent horns. In this manner he was mounted on the brawny shoulders of four of his companions, preceded by the crier of the court, another dustman, with a bell, proclaiming the crime he was guilty of. After the crier followed eight more of the fraternity, two and two, their hats ornamented with bunches of holly, and a burning candle in the front of each hat. Then came the culprit carried as already mentioned. He had a pot of porter in one hand, and a pipe of tobacco in the other, which he occasionally smoked, stoop-

ing forward to light it by one of the candles in the hats of his two front carriers. The rear of this ludicrous procession was brought up by several other dustmen, coal heavers and their ladies. The procession set out from Charles street down Drury lane Great Queen street, Wild street, round Clark market, followed by an immense crowd, which rendered the streets nearly impassable. There were two collectors one on each side of the street, very active in levying contributions among the spectators, to defray the expenses.—The stopped at many public houses, where they quaffed off oceans of beer, ale, and gin, and then returned to their head quarters in Charles street, where the offence was drowned in drink, and they and their ladies passed the remainder of the evening as happy as beer, gin, and tobacco could make them.

[Late London paper.]

RICHMOND INTELLIGENCER.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1822.

CONGRESS—both houses have agreed to adjourn on Wednesday, the 8th May.

State Debt.—A letter from our representative in Congress, to a gentleman in this town, dated Washington, 2d March, 1822, contains the welcome intelligence, that the Secretary of the Treasury has returned the transfer of our State debt to the State Bank. This course of conduct is highly creditable, and will no doubt meet with the approbation it deserves particularly from the people of this state, who are thereby enabled, without any further difficulty, to pay their debt to the bank in the depreciated currency now in our treasury.

Road Fund.—From the same letter it appears that the Secretary has issued his check on the Branch Bank at Louisville, in favor of Christopher Harrison, for the amount of the three per cent. fund due to our State.—*Lawrenceburgh Oracle.*

GENERAL POST OFFICE. It appears that the expenditures, for the year 1821, amounted to the great sum of \$136,379 more than the receipts. The P. M. G. suggests some of the causes of this great deficiency and proposes certain means to reduce the expenditure and augment the receipts: but the idea of preventing passengers in public stages and steam boats from carrying letters, never can be submitted to by the people of the U. States, until a king, in name, as well as fact, shall reign over them.

If we were to speak of the proposition relative to news-papers, it might be thought to "smell of the shop"—but it is a little singular that at the moment when what must act as an obstruction to the circulation of intelligence is contemplated in the U. States, the public of Columbia should have passed a law provided for the gratuitous transport of those useful vehicles of information.

The deficiencies of the two last years have been supplied by collections of outstanding balances, and yet on the 1st of January last, still amounted to more than half a million of dollars! We should like to see a list of the names, and hear that every deputy had been dismissed who had suffered himself to be in arrears or refused or neglected to render his accounts. Punctuality and promptitude are essential to the welfare of the public, and the means to enforce them are so completely in the power of the heads of department, that we feel little disposed to excuse a want of them in persons retrained in office. The people's money will never be well taken care of, until it shall be understood as a rule without exception, that every officer who fails to settle up and pay off his account at certain regular periods, will be dismissed. The nursing of such is culpable, and tempts men to become defaulters.

The Editor of the National Intelligencer in speaking of the late proposition of the post master general,

suggest that in a Congress does not act upon the subject at the present session, there should be "a congress of printers," convened during the recess, to take the subject into consideration. Although this suggestion is not intended as serious, it would not be a bad plan, provided they could receive eight dollars a day, and eight dollars for every twenty miles travel. By this they would be better enabled to carry into effect Mr. Meigs' project.

Mr. Messenger.

RELIGIOUS WAR! The quiet of Philadelphia has long been much disturbed by certain disputes between the Roman Catholic bishop, resident there, and his adherents, and the rev. Mr. Hogan, a priest of that church and the pastor of St. Mary's congregation, and his friends and followers; and a great deal has been said about these matters in the public papers. Mr. Hogan, it seems, was excommunicated in ample form, but the congregation stood by him, and the trustees of the church being favourable to him, he continued to preach and perform the religious services of it as before.

The election for trustees took place on Thursday last—the polls were advertised to be opened at 11 o'clock: but during the night preceding, or very early in the morning, one party took possession of the grave yard, in which stands the church—at 6 o'clock, A. M. the other party met in the street in front of the church—they were now separated by a iron railing. At about 9 o'clock, from the pressure of the crowd, the railing gave way, and then a general battle commenced with clubs and brickbats, previously prepared for the occasion, by which many were wretchedly mangled, though it is said that none were killed. After the fight had continued for some time with the greatest fury, the civil authorities interposed with so much effect as to quiet the people sufficiently to attend to the election. There was much dispute about who were the legal Judges, and it finally resulted in this—that the partisans of each side commenced the receipts of votes and each claimed a majority in its favor. Two sets of trustees being elected, it is supposed that the matter will go before the supreme court for settlement.

It appears as if two or three thousand persons may have been concerned in this hideous and disgraceful affair—which must be a subject of great grief to a large majority of a very numerous and highly respectable congregation, as well as to the sober-minded people of Philadelphia at large—who we hope since this unhappy affair, may find increased charity for the misfortune of the others.

Laudable proceedings. At a late meeting of a county convention, from Albany, the following preamble and resolution (with others) were adopted: Benjamin Knowler, esq. being chairman and John McCarty, esq. secretary—

whereas the practice of making certain appointments within the gift of the national administration, from among the representatives of the people, in the congress of the U. States, by creating frequent elections, in order to supply the places of those who are induced to vacate their seats in consequence of such appointment causing much expense and inconvenience to the public; and as it places such representatives within the reach of improper influence, may in time become dangerous to the right and liberties of the people: And whereas, the constitution of this state recently adopted, restrains any member of the legislature from accepting any office within the gift of the governor and senate, during the term for which he shall have been elected—

Resolved, That the senators from this county, be requested to use their best endeavors to induce the legislature to recommend an adoption of an amendment of the constitution of the U. States, disqualifying any member of the national legislature from re-