

## Intelligencer.

(COMMUNICATED.)

### MATHEMATICAL.

The three sides of a triangular field are 50, 60 & 70 perches respectively. How may it be divided into four equal parts, by two straight lines which shall cut each other perpendicularly; what is the sides of each share, and, if the longest side of the triangle bear N. 18 degrees E. what then is the course of the division lines?

K.

Mr. Printer.

I am one of those creatures, who hear much and speak little. Nevertheless, I frequently ruminate on what I hear, endeavor to comprehend every point, and draw just conclusions on such subjects as fall under my notice.

I often conclude, that the right of framing opinions and also of judging, belongs to the people, independent of the actor or speaker.

And when I hear a statesman excuse himself for any delinquency, that he exerted all his powers in support of the rights of the people; that he will faithfully serve and bow to the magistry of the people, I am then ready to say, let other people judge.

When I hear a merchant tell his customers that his goods are new, that sundry articles now on hand are growing scarce, in market, that he undersells all others in the place, I then conclude that others have a right to judge.

When I hear a preacher tell his audience of the divinity of his mission, that his arguments and doctrine are not his own choosing, I am then ready to say let every body judge.

When I hear a doctor tell the success he has had in every case in which he has been consulted, his manner of treating diseases, &c. in this case I shall take the liberty to judge.

When I hear a petty officer say he would wish to avoid all litigious matters, that he advises the people to settle their own concerns, that he frequently receives no compensation, that the fees are no inducement; I then conclude that the people have a right to judge.

When I hear a man say, if he kept a tavern, he would keep an orderly one, that there should be no swearing, fighting, or gambling in his house, I then feel disposed to judge.

When I hear an old bachelor say, that his condition does not proceed from a want of power to get a wife, but from choice; that he always had a dislike to the marriage union; that he had paid his addresses to many respectable and virtuous fair ones, who were ready to bless him before the parson, I then say, let the old maids judge.

And finally Mr. Printer, when I hear an old maid repeat a catalogue of her old suitors, in what manner she had treated them; that she had many good offers, I am then ready to say, she is grieved that she had not embraced one of them.

JUDGER.

## Foreign News.

By several late arrivals from Europe, the public mind has been considerably agitated since our last London papers of the 11th of March gave us almost reason to believe that a revolution had really commenced in France, and that the cry was for Napoleon the second. A certain general Benton was said to have raised the tri-colored flag, issued proclamations, and collected a considerable force at Tours, from whence he had marched to Laumur, gathering force like a snowball. Paris accounts were then received that gave some details of these events, but made them out to be the acts of a few rebellious individuals, who were promptly put down by the military, who remained entirely faithful to the king; that Benton had fled in disguise, and that all things were

quiet, though this did not exactly appear to be the case. Another arrival states that the rebels had been dispersed without difficulty and that several of them had been arrested—still it appeared that Paris was in so great a ferment that large bodies of troops had been called out to preserve the peace; and by another vessel, bringing London dates to the 11th of March, we learn that the greatest alarm prevailed in Paris—that the streets were paraded by large parties crying, "Vive la charte, vive la nation, vive Napoleon."—How much truth there is in all these things, we cannot pretend to say.

It is reported that a secret marriage has taken place between the king of England and a princess of Denmark.

In Ireland, though great outrages were still committed, the strong arm of government was reducing the people to order. Many persons had been tried—a number were executed at once, and others immediately put on board transports for New South Wales. For a man to be absent from his home at night, subjects him to transportation. Some riots had taken place at Suffolk and Norfolk, (England) to suppress which the military were used.

The people of the Ionian islands are used with the greatest severity by the British—military law prevails.

Gen. Riego now is president of the Spanish cortes. The state of things is improving. The number of deaths, by yellow fever, at Barcelona, during the last autumn, is reported at more than 10,000—supposed not to have been less than 12,000; about the sixth of all that inhabited it.

The question of war or peace between Russia and Turkey remained undecided, but there are various rumors which render it highly probable that hostilities would commence early in the spring. A letter from St. Petersburg, dated Feb. 17 says that a declaration of war against Turkey was momentarily expected; an alliance with Prussia is spoken of; the emperor was about to proceed to join the grand army &c. It now appears to be the belief of England that war is inevitable. A letter from Odessa says, that the Persians had refused the intervention of the British minister, and issued a formal declaration of war against the Turks. A strong report prevails that Ali Pacha of Janina has, at last, fallen into the hands of his enemies, by treachery. He had immense treasures in his possession—it is stated that he will be sent to Constantinople, as that he desired to make some important communication to the Sultan. There were at Smyrna, about the 19th of Feb. 9 French 3 British and 5 Austrian vessels of war, as squadrons of observation. A Dutch frigate had left the port a few days before. The presence of these ships had a wholesome effect on the Turks.

Austria is reported to have addressed a circular to all the courts in Europe, declaring in substance, that there shall not be any war, for that she was determined to maintain peace. In this procedure it is believed that she is backed by France and England. But Alexander is increasing his army on the Turkish frontier, and seems resolved to manage his concerns in his own way.

It appears that the Spanish authorities in the west Indies, have or are about to authorize the fitting out of privateers for the capture of vessels proceeding to or from the ports and places possessed by the independents. A vessel has arrived at Callao from New-York with flour, which sold for twenty-five dollars per barrel, free of duty.

The latest papers mention, that the emperor of Russia has replied to the joint note of Austria and Great Britain, in which he refuses to admit any foreign interference in his affairs with Turkey, and a variety of circumstances are presented that favor the idea of hostilities—which, we now think, have before this time commenced: if so, no one can calculate the consequences. The Greeks are evidently gathering strength and gaining ground.

Nile.

## RICHMOND INTELLIGENCER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1822.

### THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

Several of the newspapers are still busy in putting forth their pretensions of favorite characters for the presidency of the United States—the persons named as candidates now amount to sixteen or seventeen; a goodly number, and if each has a reasonable quantity of friends, with long purses or extensive patronage to keep the press a-going, we may expect a great deal of ink-shed before the 4th of March, 1825.

Nile.

The Small-Pox continues its ravages at Baltimore—nine persons died of it during the week ending on the first instant.

Deaths in New-York during the week ending on the 6th instant, 19 men, 10 women, 15 boys, and 10 girls—Total 54—of which 14 were of consumption.

Deaths in Philadelphia during the week ending on the 6th. Adults 40. Children 22—Total, 62—of which 15 were of consumption.

MAILS. The average number of mails at New-York, according to a statement lately published, is 1931: those made up at Washington city at this time, amount to 1532. But this number will be greatly diminished on the rising of congress.

A bill is before the Legislature of New-York for reducing the rate of interest in that state from 7 to 6 per cent—and another bill has been introduced for abolishing imprisonment for debt in certain cases. A bill for taxing Bank and Insurance Stock has passed the House of Assembly by a majority of 72 to 32—but the Bankers and Insurers are making a strong effort to defeat its passage in the Senate.

### FLORIDA.

William P. Duvall of Kentucky, recently Judge of the U. States' court in East Florida, has been appointed by the President with the consent of the senate, to be governor of the territory of Florida.

A Railway was exhibited in the Capitol-Yard, Washington, on the 5th instant, by a Mr. C. P. Williams, which is said to be on a very cheap plan, and may be built for about 1500 dollars per mile, and kept in repair for ten per cent per annum. On this railway a man may draw 5000 lbs. on a level. A Car was also shown at the same time, in which a person can ride by his own exertion, and go very rapidly. Since the invention of the art of flying, for which Congress have been solicited to grant patents, we presume the Car will be but in little request—particularly among the High-Flyers with which our country abounds.

At Baltimore, a Frenchman, charged with robbing a dwelling-house last winter, has been convicted of this and two other offences, and sentenced to sixteen years confinement in the Penitentiary.

### Hard times for Lawyers.

We understand that the number of entries upon the Docket of the Court of common pleas for this city and county, the present session, does not exceed thirty.

N. York Statesman.

Lancaster, Pa. April 30.

John Lechler was taken on Monday, 8th inst. at the house of his sister, in Cambria county, by two young men, brothers, of Huntingdon county—one of whom, Daniel Shively, with the Sheriff of cambria and another man, lodged Lechler in the Jail of this county, last Tuesday evening. His Trial is fixed for the court in next August.

Canalling.—Books are to be opened in Carpenter's Court, Philadelphia,

on the 3d Monday in May next and to remain open for 30 days, for additional subscriptions to the stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, to the amount of 2000 whole shares of 200 dollars each—a deposit of 10 dollars on each share to be made on subscription—this deposit to be returned if the whole number of shares is not taken. We most earnestly hope that this important link in the chain of inland communication will now be speedily completed—as we are sure it may be, if the wealthy and enterprising citizens of Philadelphia and Baltimore will but heartily engage in the undertaking. The progress made in the grand canal of New-York, shows what zeal and perseverance may accomplish; while the experience and skill obtained there, can readily be applied to similar works elsewhere. When the New-York Canal was commenced, the subject was but little understood in this country; and doubt and disbelief as to the practicability of the enterprise, almost universally prevailed. Now, since so many obstacles have been overcome, and such great progress has been made, no one has the folly to entertain, or the hardihood to express, the least doubt of that undertaking. And if that can be carried through, what other need fail? If New-York alone can consummate this grand project, will Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware, shrink from the comparatively trifling effort necessary to unite the Chesapeake with the Delaware? We trust not. We hope they will unite their exertions, and press forward to the accomplishment of the important object, with zeal and perseverance. And we now caution them, that unless they proceed in their enterprise with rapidity, and complete it with speed, New-Jersey may outstrip them and have the Canal from the Delaware to the Raritan first finished.

True American.

A writer in the Richmond Compiler attempts, *totis viribus*, to justify the use, by the Virginians, of the word *Tote*; and seems to think our language would be totally defective without it. We differ from him *toto calo*—we regard the words *carry, take, bring*, &c. as at once comprehensive and definite enough to convey any idea which *tote* could express—and we should consider it wrong in *tote* to permit such an uncounted and unauthorized term to supplant words in general use and of established import.

### "THE BLUE BOOK."

What is called the "Court Calendar" in England, from being done up in red leather, is generally denominated the "Red Book." It is provided by law, that, every two years, a similar work shall be published in the United States, to contain a list of all the public officers, their agents and clerks, and the amount of their pay and emoluments respectively; which from being bound in blue leather, is called the "Blue Book"—and blue enough it is, on many accounts. But it is defective in many parts that were completely under the control of the heads of the different departments. The amount of receipts by some persons are not given at all, and in others are put down in a way that completely defeats the great purpose designed by the law, and baffles a wholesome examination of the facts by the people. We do not wish to be particular, but there are some things in this book that have an appearance of an intent to screen certain individuals—for it is impossible to believe that a subordinate officer cannot be compelled to give all the items required by an act of congress. There is nothing so disgusting as that which pretends to be what it is not—and the most hateful of all things, is a falsehood set forth in the words of truth. We shall speedily notice this book more at large.

Nile.

### THE METEOR.

Most of the papers received by last northern mail, contain some account

of the Meteor. The Oxford (Gazette) says "it resembled a ball of fire, the apparent diameter of which was about six feet; it was more brilliant than the most vivid flash of lightning, or even the meridian sun." The Herkimer paper observes that about four minutes after the meteor passed, its explosion was heard from the south, like a discharge of four or five pieces of artillery, in rapid succession. A writer in the Sangerfield Oneida Intelligencer, says—"after passing about in a direction from north to south the space of half a mile, it passed me as near as I could judge, about three hundred yards when it burst with a violence which seemed to throw all nature into convulsions. It discharged its massy balls of electric fire in every direction,—all disappeared before they reached the ground; leaving in its train an astonishing mass of livid fire, which remained after the explosion, for the space of five minutes, then gradually disappeared like a rainbow. The meteor was seen about that time at Montreal. It apparently proceeded from the south side of the river St. Lawrence, and appeared like a arched chain of fire."

### BRITISH EMIGRATION TO NORTH AMERICA.

The "Democratic Press" says—From official returns ordered to be printed by the house of commons, we learn that the whole number of passengers which embarked from Ireland for the United States from the year 1812 to 1821, both years inclusive, was 30,653.

From the same authority we learn that in the same period the number of passengers which embarked from England for the United States was 33,603.

The same authority informs us that during the same period of time the number of passengers which embarked from Scotland for the United States was 4,727.

Thus the whole number of passengers which embarked in the united kingdom in the period mentioned was 68,983.

From the same official papers we learn that in the same period, there embarked for the British dominions in the United States from Ireland 47,223; from England 23,783, and from Scotland 19,971, making a total of 90,977 persons that embarked from the united kingdom for the British dominions in America. Thus the whole number of emigrants from the united kingdom for North America, from the year 1812 to the year 1821, both years included, was 159,960.

It may be added, that a major part of those who embarked for the "British dominions of North America," proceeded almost direct for the United States. By referring to the emigration tables that have been given in this work, it will appear that in every week there were many arrivals in our ports from St. Andrews &c. with passengers just from Europe.

The third bill of the committee of Retrenchment, which was reported in the house of Representatives yesterday, propose to reduce the compensation of the public officers, clerks &c. generally to what it was eight or ten years ago, being a reduction from their compensation of from 15 to 25 per centum on its present amount.

Nat. Intel.

### THE HOPPER BOY.

It is stated, that Oliver Evans' patent-right to the Hopper-boy has been declared, by a late decision of the supreme court, at Washington, "void as a patent for improvement, because the specification is not according to law; and void as a patent for the whole machine, because he was not the original inventor."

Nile.

In Philadelphia, some curious wight has brought together the business of liquor-selling and tailoring. So that if a man take a thimble full too much in one part of the shop, he may get his bad habit repaired in the other.