

Foreign News.

New-York, June 20.

By the brig L. M. Pelham, cap. Hatch, arrived this forenoon in 37 days from Belfast, Ireland, we have received papers of that place to the 15th of May, containing London dates to the 11th, five days latter than before received.

We have extracted all the articles of intelligence which would be read with particular interest. There is nothing of a decisive character respecting the affairs of Russia and Turkey—preparations for war were still making on both sides. Disturbances of a serious character had taken place in some of the provinces of France remote from the capital. The papers are principally occupied with Parliamentary proceedings and accounts of the benevolent exertions making in England and Ireland to relieve the famishing peasantry in the distressed districts. It is mentioned in an article from Paris, that the Turkish government had agreed to send a plenipotentiary to a Congress proposed to be held in Florence for the settlement of the affairs of Europe.

It was whispered in London, that Lord Liverpool would shortly resign his office, and that Mr. Canning would not go to India.

Statesman.

New-York, June 27.

Still Later. By the brig Abigail, from Dublin, we have just received the Dublin Evening Post of May 18th containing London dates of the 16th.

Upwards of 40,000 pounds had been subscribed in London previous to the 16th of May, for the relief of the suffering poor in Ireland. There is scarcely a town in England or an association which has not come forward on the occasion. The same sympathy prevails in Scotland. Edinburgh as well as Glasgow have met and made liberal donations.

A vast quantity of American flour has been shipped at Liverpool, for the ports of Cork, Limerick, and Galway.

Accounts from Smyrna to the 9th of April, state that from 15 to 20 Greeks were daily murdered, and on that day not less than 40 of these unfortunate men had fallen victims to popular phrenzy. All the shops continued closed, and no business transacted.

Earl Grosvenor is represented to have sustained lately a loss of 100,000 £. by the defalcation of a confidential agent, who is said to have absconded from Great Britain.

London, May 15.

The intelligence from the east of Europe continued favorable to the cause of the Greeks. It has not, however, as yet assumed such a form as would induce us to displace domestic matter for its insertion. The question between Russia and Turkey remains undecided. The expectation of a war is general, and the Emperor, it is said, in an article from St. Petersburg, was to have left that capital on the 4th inst. for Warsaw.

In France the elections are going in favor of the Liberals. Of the eight Deputies of the Department which embraces Paris, six were patriots. Some disturbances have broken out in Spain, but they appear not to be formidable. A party of the Insurgents had passed into France, and were instantly disarmed by the Cordon Senataire stationed on the frontiers; an evidence in favor of the good faith of the French government.

London, May 16.

The Catholic Bill has passed thro' the committee without opposition. It was to have been read a 3d time on Friday. There is no foreign news, with the exception of sinister reports from Spain.

From the Dublin Evening Post.

IRELAND.

Famine in Clare.—Government, we understand, have sent down queries to the country, regarding the state of distress, the number of the

destitute, the sums subscribed by the gentry, the sums sought for by loans from the Treasury, as well as with regard to the security, and the probable time of repayment. This intelligence we communicate with great satisfaction.

We would earnestly call the attention of our fellow citizens to the following heart-rending details.—They have been furnished by the clergy and gentry of the respective Baronies and Parishes:—

Barony of Inchiquin.—3609 individuals totally destitute of provisions and without the means of purchasing. This number will be increased to 5,000 in another month, with not the remotest prospect of repaying anything given by way of loan.

Barony of Burren, Parish of Phenagh.—555 persons, requiring immediate assistance. Several families living on one scanty meal in the day for the last month; many of their families in a state of starvation; seven members of one family confined in typhus fever, without any means of support.

Parishes of Burren and Dromline. 667 inhabitants destitute of subsistence, or the means of procuring food of whom one half will be able to repay in harvest.

Parishes of Kiltinnan & Killeely. 1247 in absolute want of food at present, one half of whom would be able to repay a loan.

Parish of Finlay.—Contains 817 persons, 696 of whom are in absolute want of food, and if not supplied, either gratuitously or by labor, they must starve.

Parish of Kintaslau.—600 have applied for immediate assistance, two thirds of whom are paupers, the remaining third able to purchase at reduced prices, and repay in harvest.

Barony of Clonderalaw.—13,000 in actual want of food & seed potatoes.

Parishes of Kilmaley, Kilenury & Cloulahon.—1500 requiring assistance; one third in absolute want of food at present; one third of the whole able to re-pay something.

Union of Quin.—3,600 individuals at present in want of food, one third only able to repay in harvest.

Half Barony of Tulla.—7,552 in absolute want of provisions, and have no means of purchasing, of whom 3,213 would be able to repay something.

Barony of Brickane.—5,000 without any means whatever of purchasing food. This number will be considerably increased.

Baronies of Corcomroe & Burren.—10,000; this number must increase as the season advances.

Clare Abbey.—1,179 inhabitants have applied to the committee for assistance, many of whom are reduced to one meal a day for a considerable time. On the church door of this parish the following notice was found the Sunday previous to Easter. We give it verbatim, and without any alteration in orthography, as we consider it, from its simplicity, a most powerful and pathetic appeal to humanity:

"Good Charitable Quality,"

"The poor inhabitants of Clare are actively starving in one meal in the Day and that same a bad meal, we are in hopes ye will do something for us out of hand, we will actively die with hunger. If ye Dont luck to us out of hand as them that has a little family must Rob before The die with hunger before their face, As the are half Dead before."

In addition to the extracts above given, we have heard several instances of wretched families driven to the necessity of killing their only cow for food, from the cries of their starving children, and having no other means of appeasing their hunger.—The typhus fever, which is generally the companion of famine, has made its appearance in several parts of the country.

FROM THE COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.

Baltimore, June 25.

The Colombian armed schooner Agula, commodore Daniels, arrived at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon from Lagaira. The commodore himself arrived in this city this morning, by

the steam boat from Norfolk, in excellent health and high spirits.

By the Agula, letters and papers have been received in town, furnishing very satisfactory intelligence from the Republic of Colombia, among which we have the pleasure to announce a fresh triumph of the Republican arms before Porto Cabello—no less a triumph than the *surrender of the principal fort on the main land*, which gives the independant army a commanding position to bombard the island in the harbor, which is now the last hold of the Spaniards. They cannot obtain succor or support of any kind except what they may chance to get by sea, and of this resource they will soon be deprived.

Letters describe the prospects of the country to be of a very cheering nature, and the prosperity and happiness of the Republic is anticipated in very glowing colors. Assurances have been received from London, that the Colombian government could have any supplies it wished, and to any amount from England.

A frigate and corvette of war, for the use of the Republic, were about to sail from a British port at the date of the last accounts from Europe.

Sir Robert Wilson, so distinguished in the British parliament, had sent his son to Colombia to enter the military service of the Republic. He has been placed on the President's staff.

Red. Gaz.

RICHMOND INTELLIGENCER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1822.

We have understood that some gentlemen, whose names have been inserted in our List of Candidates, are dissatisfied; and that they assert it was done without their order, and contrary to their wish. We can assure these gentlemen that no name has been inserted without an order, either from the Candidate or his friend. If we have announced any person contrary to his wish, he can give us a hint of his displeasure. Until this be done, we shall take it for granted that no dissatisfaction exists.

"FRANKLIN" has been received and is under consideration.

For the Richmond Intelligencer.

A wipe at both sides.

Friend Editor:

I have seen some electioneering scraps in your paper, under the heads of "squib for small game," and "an answer to squib."

As I consider both these scraps exceptionable, I hope you will indulge me with the privilege of pointing out to the public, through the medium of your paper, the exceptions I wish to take to the productions above hinted at. The first objection I have to allege, and that which I shall introduce at the threshold of these remarks, is, the base, unmanly disposition the gentleman manifests to traduce all characters but those of their favorite candidates, and their supporters: as if to dissent from them in opinion was criminal, and an evident mark of meanness of soul. Thus the writer of Squib considers Mr. Ferris a Pope, and his friends as the mere "watch dogs of a favorite candidate."

Now I ask an enlightened public, what sort of metal that soul must be composed of, which can indulge in such language as this toward a fellow man? I know not! Base metal no doubt! Can it be possible that the writer of that article could think that such bombastic scurrility would be pleasing to Judge Test, or his friends? If so, he labored under a gross mistake. Judge Test is too much of a gentleman to use such language in his own defence, and consequently can never be pleased at it, when used by his best friends. Nay; one of Mr. Ferris's own friends told me a few days past, that he heard Judge Test say, that the only objection he had to Mr. Ferris's election, was, that he wished to be

elected himself. This was doubtless the honest sentiment of his soul. And such manly and friendly remarks towards a brother candidate, reflects deserved honor upon the Judge; even his enemies themselves being judges. And it is well known (and that gentleman may know) that Judge Test has a number of friends in the county of Wayne, who are resolved to give him their support at the ensuing election; and yet, at the same time, respect Mr. Ferris as a man, and not as a Pope; and feel every sentiment of friendship for Mr. Ferris's warmest friends, and view them in the character of gentlemen and fellow citizens, and not the mere "watch dogs of a favorite candidate." The writer of this article feels a becoming pride in considering himself, at least, one of those citizens who, while he is resolved to support Judge Test as a representative to Congress, is willing, at the same time, to extend the hand of friendship to Mr. Ferris and his adherents; and leave them in the peaceable enjoyment of of their elective franchise, without the least disposition to quarrel them out of that right which all hold so dear.

What circumstance has roused Moral Duty to discharge his Squib, I know not; but one thing I know, the first I heard of the charge alleged against Judge Test was from the report of the Squib. It is true, I have heard some of Mr. Ferris's friends remark, that Judge Test had expressed an opinion, that it would be better for certain ministerial officers of the court to receive their appointment from the court; and justices of the peace receive their appointment from the Executive; which is well known to be the mode of appointment in several states in the Union. And no politician, I believe, has ever considered such mode of appointment derogatory to genuine republicanism. If Judge Test did express such an opinion, could any man attempt to magnify it into political heresy? I think not. Surely this is not the bug-bear the Squib was discharged at. If so, small game indeed!

In fine, if any of Mr. Ferris's friends had made an attempt to torture such an expression into a crime, for the bare purpose of imposing on the ignorant and vulgar, to the prejudice of a favorite candidate, my brother voter might have expressed his disapprobation in words less exceptionable.

The author of the answer to Squib, who writes under the signature of "A Freeman," seems to have very just, though contemptible ideas of the libelous diction of Squib. And in one of his paragraphs observes, that "the people of the congressional district have a free right, and it is their duty, to ascertain the abilities and merits of their candidates; but it ought to be no man's business to defame the character of any, in the public prints. This is done," says he, "through electioneering and office hunting motives." Yet, strange to tell, in the very first paragraph of his answer to Squib, he has made the following libelous, base, pitiful, low, mean, insinuating, and indirect charge against Judge Test. "As to the abilities of Mr. Test, there exists no doubt; but we are not so sure that his honesty is such as can be relied on." Now what has Squib said more than this? Nay, it surpasses his most daring highness. If he did say of Mr. Ferris, a Pope; and of his best friends, Watch Dogs, it was only the spawn of heated passion, and the offspring of hasty and unguarded zeal. But here is a most solemn, though indirect and insinuating charge against Judge Test; and indeed not a charge of common felony; but that of a treasonable design. The Judge is too dishonest to be trusted in the Supreme Legislature of a free people! "Men who have long studied politics, and made fictitious insinuations for the purpose of getting into office, are to be dreaded." What is the natural import of these dark and black insinuations? Is it not that Judge Test is a suspicious character; yea, a traitor; an enemy to his country? A charge of the blackest stain! And one (if true)

which ought to seal his political damnation forever. Is this the tender consciencious Mr. Freeman whose soul seemed to revolt at the thought of News Paper defamation? Is this the smooth-pen-writer, who says such defamation as "this is done through electioneering and office hunting motives?" Well out of their own mouth will I judge thee, thou wicked servant; pray, sir, what office are you hunting? And what preferment has Mr. Ferris promised you for your electioneering services? Certainly your rule will work wonders!

If Mr. Freeman is free, he ought not to use his liberty as one who abuses it; but he should use it lawfully, and consistent with those feelings and sentiments which characterize the gentleman as well as the republican. As to Judge Test's character we know it stands fair, and has nothing to fear from investigation, yet we do not support him because we think him more honest than Mr. Ferris; but a man of superior qualifications.

A friend to equal rights.

A Friend of Moral Duty having seen the article signed "A Friend to Equal Rights," has only to refer to the *Crane-faced gentleman* to the first of Moral Duty. He will there find that falsehood only was attacked, and his declared object was to call out a *proving wolf* that was whispering defamation in every breath; and to attack any honest man. The government was intended for those whom it fit. As to any other answer to this cream-colored production Moral Duty thinks it would be a great stoop; as his diction seems assailed, and not his friend.

Phil. Moral Duty.

TO THE CITIZENS OF INDIANA:

Corydon, June 8th, 1822.

Fellow Citizens:—

The period will soon arrive when, by the provisions of the constitution, it will devolve on you to elect, by your suffrages, an individual other than myself, to act Governor of the state. During the time I have discharged the duties required of the Executive of Indiana it has been my anxious wish to promote that harmony of feeling, which is so essential to public and private happiness; and in the exercise of official duties, to deserve the confidence of the people of the state by a conscientious discharge of the important trust, which must shortly be committed to a successor of your selection.

In the official situation, which am shortly to leave, it became a duty to enter upon a scene before tried in Indiana. The constitution of the state, had necessarily to be brought into operation under the conflicting influence of the various opinions, which always attend every important change in the form of government. Under such circumstances I must have erred. It may be admitted that all men, whatever may be the progress of experience are subject in common to errors of the judgment. But whatever may have been the errors on my part, I feel a conscious pride, that I have never erred in the exercise of a public trust, in any manner which has resulted to my private advantage. The exercise of a public trust, I have always made my personal interest yield to the paramount consideration of the public welfare, and in soliciting the suffrages of the people, I see that only to which other citizens of the state are eligible.

I have been a candidate for some time past, to represent the second Congressional District in the eighteenth Congress. If elected, my services as such will not be required in the city of Washington until December, 1823, nearly eighteen months hence. In consequence of which, and the expectation that Gen. Hendricks would create a vacancy in the next winter's session of the 17th Congress, and inasmuch as the state can have but one representative until after the expiration of the next session of Congress; I have been frequently solicited, from different parts of the state, to consent to serve,