

## Foreign News.

From London papers to July 12.

**Great Britain & Ireland.** There was a small comparative deficiency in the revenue for the last quarter of about 36,000£, sterling. The estimated expenses of the year, however, were 51,119,000£, and the income for the same period 51,252,000£, leaving a surplus of 3,133,000£.

The duke of York, it is said, has made over his estate at Oatlands, with all the growing crops, &c. to trustees, for the payment of his debts.

The details of the distresses in Ireland make the heart sick.—150,000 persons were in "actual want" in the county of Cork—a man and his wife and nine children had starved together in Clare! when the wretched people get meal or potatoes they devour them raw!—155,000 starving persons in the county of Mayo, &c.

The military officers on half-pay amount to ten thousand. A large ship of 50 guns, "built exactly on the model of the American frigates," was soon to be launched at Woolwich.

Most of the ships of the navy, lying at Portsmouth, are thoroughly affected with the dry rot. The present salaries of the officers at this yard amount to 50,000£, a year!

From the 25th of June to the 4th of July, 178 vessels entered at the port of Liverpool, 54 of which were from the United States.

**Another British Lord!**—Deacon Charles McKeezie, of Rutland, Vermont, it is said is likely to become Lord Monro, of Ross-shire in Scotland: so a yankee farmer may be a "Corinthian pillar" in Great Britain, and probably have more practical good sense than half of his associates. This thing has happened by the decrease of the lineal descendants of the family who preceded Mr. McKeezie.

**British Navy, 1822.** The following from a Liverpool paper, is given as drawn up from the quarterly list.

10 of 120 guns,	1,200
1 of 112 do.	112
3 of 110 do.	330
1 of 103 do.	103
1 of 106 do.	106
5 of 104 do.	520
4 of 98 do.	392
1 of 36 do.	86
7 of 34 do.	238
1 of 32 do.	32
13 of 30 do.	1,040
7 of 78 do.	549
3 of 76 do.	228
86 of 74 do.	6,391
7 of 64 do.	443
11 of 60 do.	660
5 of 58 do.	290
1 of 56 do.	56
8 of 50 do.	400
2 of 48 do.	96
67 of 46 do.	3,082
4 of 44 do.	176
31 of 42 do.	1,302
2 of 38 do.	76
3 of 36 do.	108
2 of 34 do.	68
2 of 30 do.	60
20 of 28 do.	560
14 of 26 do.	364
6 of 24 do.	144
4 of 22 do.	88
16 of 20 do.	320
64 of 18 do.	1,152
6 of 16 do.	96
5 of 14 do.	70
20 of 12 do.	240
62 of 10 do.	620
1 of 9 do.	9
2 of 8 do.	19
5 of 6 do.	30
2 of 4 do.	8

515 vessels. Guns 22,221

**France.** A captain Valle has been executed at Toulon, for a conspiracy against government. The *Moniteur* gives a very lame account of an attempt made by a colonel Caron to seduce certain bodies of troops, who appear to have followed the cry of vive l'empereur. It is stated that he was arrested—but all that the

French press is permitted to say only assures us, that a widely extended revolutionary spirit prevails. Private letters say that the government is much alarmed with the fear of a junction of sentiment between the army and the people.

**Spain.** The revenue is deficient in the sum of about seven and half millions of dollars, and a loan has been authorized. The king delivered an address on the separation of the cortes. The later, in their answer, remarked, that agriculture being almost annihilated, industry disheartened and trade paralyzed, it was necessary to pare down the public expenditures with the most severe economy.

**France & Spain.** A letter from Paris, dated July 3, is published in the London papers—it contains the following singular paragraph: "Hostilities with Spain are not expected before the end of this or the course of the next month. The plan against that country is in part defeated. It embraced a project to get Ferdinand out of the country, which he was to re-enter at the head of a foreign army. Most of the powers were more or less implicated in this project."

**Rome.** Translation of the extract of a rescript addressed by his holiness Pius VII. to the vicars apostolic of Great Britain.

"Vicars apostolic laboring in the vineyard of our lord! Direct all your zeal and attention to this—that all the faithful, whom we have committed to your pastoral care, love one another in charity, sincerity and truth; that in the general agitation they show themselves an example of good works; that they obey the king and be so dutiful and faithful to him, that our adversaries may fear (not having it their power) to speak ill of us; that they abstain from reading vicious books, by which, in these most calamitous times, our holy religion is in all directions assailed—that, by reading pious books, and above all the holy scripture, in the editions approved by the church, they conform in faith and good works to you, as their pattern in precept and practice. While we trust, from your fidelity and proved veneration for us, that this duty shall be duly performed, we impart you the apostolic benediction. Given at Rome, at the college of holy Mary the greater, on the 18th April. Year of grace, 1820; of our pontificate, 21."

**Turkey.** A vessel arrived at Boston from Smyrna, off Scio was boarded from a Greek sloop of war, in company with fifty-two sail of armed vessels, and treated politely. The Turkish fleet then in sight, lying in Scio Roads. It is stated that the Turks intend to make descents on other Greek islands, and serve the people as they served those of Scio—but it is hoped that the patriot fleet will be able to defeat such a legitimate design.

A hard fought battle is reported between the Suliots and the Turks, in which the latter were defeated with great loss in killed and 600 prisoners; among the latter were 50 eminent Turks, whose ransom had been fixed at 500 purses each.

Advices from Bucharest, dated June 3, (says a London paper,) have been received. They state that, not only has the retrograde march of the Turkish troops been stayed, but that the Rajah Pacha had caused to be proclaimed in all public places, that Wallachia should continue to be occupied by an armed force. The garrisons consisted of 4,000 men.

We expect a declaration, says a Vienna paper of June 23, from the emperor of Russia, by which he will entirely detach himself from the Greek cause. It is also expected that those diplomatic Russian characters, who have been so strenuous in behalf of the Greeks, will be put out of employ.

**Brazil** remains unsettled, but the probability is that events will bring about a total separation from the mother country. A body of Portu-

guese troops at Bahia, were about to be attacked by the revolutionists. Niles' Register.

### LATE FROM SPAIN.

By the arrival of the brig Cuba, at Boston, in 36 days from Gibraltar, advices have been received from that place to the 14th ultimo.

"The intelligence from Madrid is to July 4th. Disturbances of a serious aspect had taken place in Madrid. The populace had been fired upon by the king's guards, and in consequence had evinced a disposition to attack him in his palace; but, by the intervention of the cortes, any more serious affray was prevented.

"On the following day, a report having prevailed that the guards would be disbanded, a large portion of them, 4000, marched out of Madrid, and bent their course towards a province, where the malcontents were reported to have gained some considerable success. Most of their officers deserted them when this measure was resolved upon.

"Another account of the mutiny among the king's guards, states, that they had proceeded no further than to one of the king's palaces in the vicinity of Madrid, where they had an interview with the king, who in vain endeavored to persuade them to return to Madrid.

"A private letter of the 5th ult. mentions that some strange reports were abroad that a regency was talked of, that an extraordinary Cortes would be convoked and that the king might be considered in a state of captivity. The same letter adds, that the accounts from the provinces were unfavorable, the malcontents increasing in strength, and in Catalonia represented as having large forces on foot.

"A plan has been laid before the Cortes for an entire new division of the kingdom of Portugal into circles, divisions, and parishes.

"Another account represents that four battalions of the guards comprising about 1800 men, marched out of Madrid on the 1st, and on the 4th were at the Prado. Their object was to enforce the royal authority in Navarre, &c. The government had sent general Morillo to prevail upon them to return and submit to the constituted authorities. He had made several offers to them to come back, but without success.

"The town council of Cadex made known to the inhabitants on the 6th, that a committee had been appointed to inspect the fortifications of their island, in order to render that 'strong hold of liberty' impregnable under any circumstances."

Nat. Intell.

## RICHMOND.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1822.

**WILLIAM PRINCE** is elected to represent the First Congressional District of this State, in the 18th Congress.

For the Richmond Intelligencer.

Mr. Editor,

IN advertg to the constitution of Indiana, I find that the people, at all times, have a right to consult for their common good; to instruct their representatives, and to apply for redress of grievances. Under cover of this clause of the constitution, I shall make some observations, in a loose way. It is well known, that our representation heretofore, has been considered weak; that it has not come to that point which the people anticipated; that it has been too much confined; in fact, that it left undone some things which it ought to have done, and done some things it ought not. I never yet knew upon what principles of law, reason, or common sense, the public buildings in Salisbury were made, by an act of Assembly, to belong to the citizens of that place. I am also surprised to find them appropriating \$100,000 for the opening of State Roads, and not know how much was due the state; however, I do not feel agitated with past events as much

as I do with those that lay before us, and with which we have to encounter annually; I mean the paying of taxes, which comes yearly and grows higher every year. I think we might in a proper manner ask what becomes of the \$2000 which is annually collected for County purposes? In what manner is it appropriated? And if collected and paid over to the County Treasurer, why so many old county orders afloat, shaved down like the paper of our insolvent Banks? In my opinion a retrenchment of the fees of some officers ought to take place, or an abolition altogether of some of them. I feel disposed to prefer the latter. And though I should work my political ruin, I will risk my opinion with the public. I will not undertake to prove that we have too many officers, but that we have too many under pay, is apparent to every person that considers domestic economy. I then would propose a plan by which we could save upwards of \$500 yearly, or in other words, not have it to pay, which amounts to the same thing. The Board of Commissioners costs the county \$72 annually. The county treasurer receives \$100 annually. Grand Jurors receive something like \$200; supervisors & viewers of roads, \$200. Here we have the round sum of \$572, collected and expended, and for what?

Abolish, then, the commissioners court, & let a court of Justices of the peace be instituted in its stead; and let them receive for their services the honors of their office, and the good wishes of the people; and I will venture my reputation, as a prophet, that business of every kind which properly belongs to a court of commissioners, will be attended to and conducted by them, or any three of them, as well as it heretofore has been. In the next place, abolish the treasurer's office, which never has been of any other service to the county, than to take one hundred dollars annually from its revenue. And since every man is liable to be a grand juror, and since no man under the present law, is likely to be one more than once in three years; let him perform this service without pecuniary compensation. All men under and over a certain age, are liable to work on public roads, and to be appointed supervisors and viewers, and this in rotation, let them receive for their services, good roads. Under these regulations, fellow citizens, our taxes might be reduced at least one-fourth, the people benefited, and no individual injured.

SIMONIDES.

**Red Jacket,** and the chiefs of the Six nations, have earnestly requested the Friends, (or Quakers,) to use their influence to free them from the missionaries now on the borders of their country—he said that the whites, who instituted and attended meetings among them, stole their horses, drove off their cattle and taxed their lands!

**Florida.** The Pensacola Floridian states, that there is not a minister of the Gospel within the province of Florida!

**James Whitney Farnsworth** (in the Northern District of N. Y.) for forging U. S. Patents for bounty lands, has been sentenced, by the U. S. District Court, to be hung on the 20th inst.

**Yellow Fever.** On the 16th inst. the board of health at Philadelphia prohibited all intercourse with the city of New York. Though the fever has not yet made much progress in the latter, and all the cases that have occurred are traceable to the infected district, there was much alarm on account of it; so as to speak of a removal of the custom house establishment; which does appear to have been necessary as yet.

Niles' Reg.

**The Macedonian.** Several deaths of the crew of this frigate have occurred since our last; and Dr. Kissam, of the brig Spark, who was called upon to attend the sick on

board of her, has taken the disease and died. But the disorder now appears to be checked.

It is positively asserted that this vessel was completely overhauled and cleaned out after returning from the Pacific—that, aware of danger on the intended cruise, every stick of wood taken on board for fuel was deprived of its bark, to avoid as much as possible, the decay of vegetable matter, &c.

**The Navy.** The Washington Gazette says that fifty-two navy officers have died or resigned since the first of January last. This, surely, is a large number out of so small a corps—yet we apprehend that the proportion of incapable and the inefficient persons therein has been reduced, but little; we mean the drones of whom we have heretofore spoken there are too many of them.

**Mr. Randolph—again!** In the London Times, we find an account of the "British Foreign Philanthropic Society," for the permanent relief of the laboring classes. Among the vice presidents are one duke, two earls, six counts and viscounts, six lords and barons, and John Randolph, esq. Virginia, U. S.

**Capt. Symmes** is still zealous to enter into the earth at the north, and has drafted and published a memorial to congress, which he desires may be generally signed by the people of the United States, praying that two vessels, found for the purpose, may be sent on a voyage of discovery.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, Aug. 10.

We have received by the *W. Gray*, the Mobile Register of the 13th ult. which contains the particulars of the loss of the brigs *Sunson*, of Boston, and *Hero*, of Philadelphia. The crews of both vessels were all saved. It was feared that the pilot boat *Margaret* was lost, she went out with two men during the gale of the 9th, and had since been heard of.

The sloop *Lady Washington*, from St. Augustine, having on board Messrs. Reynolds, Hanham, & Co. (members of the Florida company) Gunther, Hackley, and Haines, arrived at Pensacola, after twice narrowly escaping shipwreck. On the morning of the 9th ult. when off port, she shipped a heavy sea, which was thrown on her beam ends, and afterwards righted, and after standing three and a half hours under bare poles, she gave a lee lurch and upset. In this perilous situation she remained 15 or 20 minutes, the crew and passengers clinging to the sides for safety, when she fortunately righted, and ran on shore at St. Beach. All on board were saved.

BOSTON, AUG. 16.

The schooner *Lovely Hope*, which sailed on Sunday last for Cape Hatteras, carried a new invented machine for hulling coffee, which, with little manual labor, will clean a large quantity in a short time, without breaking any of the kernels. This will be an important acquisition to Hayti, to which it is first offered.

The model of a machine waggon was exhibited at Merchants' Hall Saturday. It is moved by a crank to be turned by a person in the wagon, and which operates upon a number of propellers in the rear, that alternately push against the ground. The invention supplies a deficiency in other machine carriages, as regards ascending a Hill.

**Wool.**—A correspondent informs that from January 1st to June 30th of the present year, there has been imported into this district from foreign ports, one hundred and ninety-seven thousand nine hundred and four pounds of Wool.

**Brandy.**—We learn there has been imported into this port two hundred and twenty-three thousand nine hundred