

The proprietors it is understood are gentlemen residing in New Jersey, and it is to be hoped a sense of justice towards the injured individual, to themselves and what is due to a confiding public, will induce their speedy interposition in the matter and compel the holder to relinquish his spoil.

The facts related are indisputable and have been fully substantiated, by confession, and the affirmation of a disinterested witness examined in a suit brought to recover the money wherein judgment was obtained by the award of three respectable gentlemen from which Mr. Fisher has given his consent in the office, as security, and threatens to take the benefit of the Insolvent Laws, which in all probability he means to do, and pay the passenger with a ticket.

EXTRACTS

From Garden's Anecdotes of the Revolutionary War. HARRY—A ludicrous story is told of him, that, though probably varied in the narration, has its foundation in truth. Colonel Harry was once ordered to wait the approach of a British detachment in ambush; a service he performed with such skill, that he had them completely within his power; when, from a dreadful impediment in his speech, by which he was afflicted, he could not articulate the word "fire." In vain he made the attempt—it was fi, fi, fi—but he could get no further. At length, irritated almost to madness, he exclaimed, "Shoot, d—m you—shoot—you know very well what I would say—shoot, shoot, and he d—d to you!" He was present in every engagement of consequence, and on all occasions increased his reputation. At Quinby, colonel Baxter, a gallant soldier, possessed of great coolness and still greater simplicity of character, calling out, "I am wounded, colonel!" Harry replied, "think no more of it, Baxter, but stand to your post."

"But I can't stand, colonel—I am wounded a second time!" "Then lie down, Baxter, but quit not your post!" "Colonel, (cried the wounded man) they have shot me again, and if I remain here any longer, I shall be shot to pieces." "Be it so, Baxter, but stir not." He obeyed the order and actually received the fourth wound before the engagement ended.

DAVIE—General Davie (who was associated with general Marshall, and Mr. Gerry, in the mission sent by President Adams to France) always represented to his friends, Joseph Bonaparte, the ex-king of Naples and of Spain, (then a minister in France, now a resident in the United States) as the person who, of all others connected with the French government, behaved most uniformly with liberality, disinterestedness, and respect to the American commissioners. That gentleman accordingly stood high in his esteem.

GENERAL HENRY LEE.—In his memoirs, which, as a literary composition, do him honor, it is remarkable, that he is so shy in claiming military merit; and certainly in various instances, has withheld pretensions, which he might have fairly made, to high distinction. He has not hinted, in the slightest degree, that the grand scheme, for the recovery of the two southern states, when Lord Cornwallis, after the battle of Guilford, retired to Wilmington, was first suggested to general Greene by him; and that it would have been afterwards abandoned, but for his earnest remonstrances. Such, however, was the truth, and the evidence corroborating it is perfect.

In reply to my enquiries on the subject, the honorable judge Johnson, of Abingdon, Virginia, a meritorious and distinguished officer of the revolution, says—"I am perfectly satisfied, that the grand enterprise, for the recovery of South Carolina and Georgia, by marching into those states, when Lord Cornwallis retired to Wilmington, originated with colonel Lee. Accident afforded me the view of a letter, written by general Greene to colonel Lee, immediately after the second battle of Camden, fought on the 25th of April, 1781, in which the general expressed a determination to abandon the scheme of continuing his progress southwardly; and directed Lee to join him immediately with his corps which had about that time, reduced the posts of the enemy at Wright's Bluff on the Santee river. I shall never forget one expression, in that letter, which goes very far to prove that I am right in the opinion that I have ever since entertained. "I fear, my friend," said the general, "that I have pursued your advice too far. I have resolved to march back with the army toward Virginia, and desire that you will join me with your command as soon as possible." Without a moment's delay colonel Lee left the legion, and sought general Greene, doubtless to counteract the pernicious tendency of this hasty resolution, since he speedily returned, countermanded the orders to unite with the main army, crossed the Santee, and marched rapidly forward to lay siege to Fort Motte." This statement is fully supported by the testimony of Dr. Mathew Irvine; and more satisfactory authority could not be desired, since he was actually the agent, the organ of communication betwixt the two, while the scheme was in agitation and ripening for perfection.

Although the official proceedings in the case of Captain Hull have not been received at Washington, yet, we learn, from authority which we question not, that he has been fully and honorably acquitted of each and every offence alleged against him. When the official decision shall be made known, we have reason to believe, the Captain will be more highly appreciated than ever by his countrymen, who will receive the intelligence of his acquittal with feelings of joy, increased by the recollection of his important services.

His accusers had every opportunity they could desire, of substantiating their charges. Never was an enquiry conducted with more impartiality or patience, or a cause more ably and thoroughly investigated. Every allegation, however trifling it might appear, was minutely examined; and every means in the possession of the court employed to

procure evidence. The proceedings will probably fill two large octavo volumes.

We are also assured that the inquiry as to the state in which the Macedonian was when she last left Boston, has resulted in the complete acquittal of every officer of that Yard from all sort of censure.

Nat. Intel. 23d inst.

The New York Evening Post contains an account relative to a man who died a few days since at Tappan, of yellow fever contracted in N. York. The man denied at first having been in the infected district—but just before he breathed his last, he confessed the fact, and pointing to his trunk which stood in the room—said that contained the evidence; in that would be found his share of plunder, which he, with several others, had obtained in the infected district. On opening his trunk after his death the man's story was confirmed. It contained a quantity of plate and other articles which leaves no doubt but that they were stolen from some of the houses in that part of the city which had been abandoned on account of the sickness.

The period of service of the following Senators of the United States will expire on the 3d of March next.

- New-Hampshire—David L. Morrill. Massachusetts—James Lloyd who has been recently elected for the balance of Mr Otis's term. Rhode-Island—Nehemiah R. Knight. New-Jersey—Maitlon Dickerson. Delaware—Nicholas Van Dyke. Virginia—James Pleasants. North-Carolina—Monfort Stokes, South Carolina—William Smith. Georgia—Nicholas Ware. Kentucky—Richard M. Johnson. Tennessee—John Williams. Louisiana—Henry Johnson. Mississippi—Thomas H. Williams. Illinois—Jesse B. Thomas. Alabama—William R. King. Maine—John Chandler.

One vacancy in Maryland by the death of Mr. Pinkney.

Governor Bell of New-Hampshire has been elected the successor of Mr. Morrill.

LA FÊTE FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM FRANCE.

The fast sailing ship Howard, Holdridge, arrived at New York on the evening of the 16th inst, and brought Paris papers to the evening of the 15 ult.

The Court of Assizes at Poitiers at half past 12 at night on the 11th of Sept. terminated its 17th and final hearing, when judgment of death was pronounced against Gen. Berton, Caffé, Sauge, Henry Fradin, Senechault and Jaglin. Jaglin was not executed at Thours, and the others at Poitiers. The Court also condemned for misprision, Alich, Ferol, Ricque, Ledeur, Lambert, Sautzars, Beaulis and Coudray. The latter are sentenced to a fine of two thousand francs and five years imprisonment. The other conspirators were condemned to smaller fines and a lesser term of imprisonment. Berton and Caffé were degraded from their rank as members of the Legion of Honor, and Berton from that of Knight of St Louis.

The individuals condemned to imprisonment for the affair of the conspiracy at Rochelle were conducted on the morning of the 12th ultimo to the prison at Poissy.

Accounts from Spain state that the insurrection was widely extending, and that the yellow fever had been introduced in Cadiz by an American vessel.

The Emperor of Russia had arrived at Warsaw on the 27th August.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser of Saturday.

Confirmation of the splendid Greek victory.

Although we never doubted for a single moment, that the accounts, which some time ago reached this country, of the glorious triumph of the Greek patriots over their barbarian oppressors, would be substantially confirmed, we have found it necessary, from time to time, to expose the vile attempts of that corrupt press in Europe, which never fails to disguise the truth when the cause of liberty is concerned, and to laud the atrocious deeds of the most abominable despotism in the world, providing it gluts its thirst for blood, under the banners of "Legitimacy." The instance which we gave yesterday of this policy, pursued by the ministerial press of Paris and Vienna, is only one among a thousand which could be offered, and which ought to have the effect of putting us at all times on our guard, as to the intelligence conveyed through these channels.

It appears that the ship Howard, which reached this port the day before yesterday, from Havre, brought French papers of a later date than those we gave in the Commercial of Thursday and Friday, and containing a clear and most satisfactory confirmation not only of the great battle fought at the famous pass of Thermopylae, in which the Turks were routed with tremendous slaughter, but of the subsequent disasters of the invaders, until their final expulsion from the soil of liberty. From these details it would seem, that the official document we published yesterday, related to the second battle, in which 3000 Turks were killed, and that we are yet without the government bulletin, containing the details of the splendid victory which we hope may seal the emancipation of Greece, and place the victors forever beyond the control of Ottoman tyranny. The following translations from the Paris Constitutional of the 14th September, furnish the particulars of this highly gratifying intelligence.

"AFFAIRS OF GREECE.

"The Austrian Observer gave us yesterday, on the affairs of Greece, details as distressing as erroneous. It is only necessary to examine dates to be comforted. In general, the Austrian Journal is to be read with much distrust. We do not say that it is not acquainted with facts, but it warps them to suit its views. In these recent transactions, the Austrian Observer, finding nothing that it likes in the late news, recurs to the past and gives us intelligence from the 4th to the 23d of July, while, at the same time, it must have received fresher tidings, though indeed of a nature which it relishes less. We shall, therefore, abstain from copying minute details, become now useless, and instead of confus-

ed and vague narratives, we shall offer a circumstantial statement of the affair of Thermopylae, which it has been attempted to deny, and add a detail of the last events in the Peloponnesus, more recent than those related by the Austrian Observer."

Corfu, August 11.—We have just received certain news of the general defeat of the Turks. It took place at Thermopylae. It was the greatest battle which the Greeks have gained since their insurrection. Chourchid Pacha, with an army of 40,000 men, composed of the combined forces of Thessaly and Macedonia, and all the reinforcements from the banks of the Danube, attacked the straits on the 20th July. The columns of the Turks which got entangled in the defile, surrendered after great carnage, and the rest of the Turkish army took to flight.—Pursued in his retreat, Chourchid Pacha took the route of Pharsaia; but in this direction he found the defile of Traichis, about four leagues long, where he lost three fourths of the remains of his army. From the village of Zoli to Thaumacus, the road remained blocked up with dead bodies." (These statements are accompanied by particulars of the battles.)

"The Souliots, after their two victories against Omar Pacha, continued their sallies from the heights of Kiapha upon the Albanese, commanded by that Pacha, whose army, which, at the beginning of June, amounted to 24,000 men, is now reduced to 7,000."

Zante, August 12.—As soon as the Greek government was informed that a Turkish army had penetrated into Peloponnesus, and the Ottoman fleet had the same destination, it issued a proclamation calling all the inhabitants to arms.

"In consequence of this proclamation, seven or eight thousand volunteer militia joined the troops of Patras. Four thousand Maniots, in obedience to the orders of their chief Mavromichale, arrived at Calamata. The other Peloponnesians every where flew to arms, so that generals Colocotroni and Mavromichale were enabled to march at the head of 16,000 men towards Argos. It was in the plains that they met the enemy, whom they defeated.

"The wreck of the Turkish army retreated on the side of Corinth, where a corps of about 6000 men, consisting of Turks of Patras and Lepanto, had just arrived. The victorious Greek army marched against these new enemies. This second battle was fought on the 6th and 7th Aug. (15 days after the dates of the Austrian Observer) and took place on the plains of St. George, between Argos and Corinth. Three thousand Turks perished. No account of the wounded and prisoners has yet been received; but about 2000 horses, 120 camels, and all the Turkish baggage and ammunition, fell into the hands of the Greeks; and the defeated enemy moved towards Corinth, whither they were followed with vigor, by Colocotroni."

Hydra, July 31.—A Turkish division of about 12,000 men, had lately penetrated by Livadia into Peloponnesus, where it is now harassed by the inhabitants. "This is the same division, whose almost total destruction we announced in our number of the 7th Sept."—Constitutionnel.

The Corfu advices mention also that defeat of the Turkish division, which is described under the Zante head.

IRELAND.—According to the New York Commercial Advertiser, it appears by the late papers from Ireland that the distresses caused by hunger and sickness, have chiefly subsided—the potatoes having come to maturity, and promising an abundant harvest. It is added that the committee at the City of London Tavern, for receiving subscriptions, have given notice that there is no occasion for further remittances to the local distributing committees. And they have found, on winding up their accounts, that the overflowing bounty of the people of England left a balance at their disposal of a very large amount, which they have resolved to dispose of as follows: 5000l towards clothing the poor in the distressed parts of Ireland during the winter; 5000l for encouraging the Irish fisheries. Besides those two sums, the large one of 40,000l was voted for the encouragement of the coarser branches of the linen manufacture in the districts where the distress was most general. A sum of 8000l was also voted for the same general purpose of improving the condition of the Irish poor, for which a considerable sum has lately been voted by the subscription committee in Dublin.—Balt. Am.

American Watchman.

WILMINGTON, 25 OCTOBER, 1822.

From indignantly upon the first drawing of an attempt to alienate one portion of the Union from another. WASHINGTON.

Yellow Fever at New York.

Sunday 20,	4 new cases	5 deaths
Monday 21,	0	1
Tuesday 22,	3	2

The EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the Town of New Castle, will be consecrated on Tuesday the twenty-ninth instant, at ten o'clock in the morning.

The result of the New Jersey election, gives a Republican majority of 5 in the Council, 19 in the House, and 24 in joint meeting.

Interments in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, from the 12th to the 19th inst. adults 47, children 18, total 65.

In Baltimore, for the week ending the 22nd inst. 84. 32 Billous fever.

The U. S. sloop of war Peacock arrived at Havana on the 1st inst, having captured 5 piratical vessels on the north side of Cuba.

The U. S. schooner Grampus, which arrived on Friday evening last, at New York, has brought 100,000 \$ in specie for the banks.

The PRESIDENT of the United States has returned to his official residence at the seat of government, and continues in the enjoyment of excellent health.

The National Intelligencer says—"We are authorized to state, from an unquestionable source, that Mr. Gallatin would not accept the Presidency of the Bank of the United States, if elected."

The cotton house, and other buildings, on the plantation of Dr. Flood, near New Orleans, were burnt on the 21st ult. Loss estimated at \$14,000.

SICKNESS AT NEW ORLEANS.

The accounts of the ravages of the fever at New Orleans, are truly distressing. Private letters of the 25th and 27th ult. state, that between 7 and 800 had died from the 1st of September up to that date; on the 24th there were 60 cases reported to the Board of Health; and it was supposed that about 1200 of those who were considered liable to take the fever, yet remained. Of one vessel from N. York, it is said that but one of the crew, (sixteen in number, exclusive of the captain) had survived.

A letter from Detroit, of Sept. 30, says: "There has been within the last three weeks, thirty cases of typhus fever, out of which 18 have died—six are beyond all hopes of recovery, and are given up by the physicians; the other six are dangerous. The Rev. Mr. Welton, Teacher of the Classical School, is just breathing his last. I have just visited one family consisting of five persons, in poor circumstances; all sick, and two of them hopeless."—Am. Sent.

Messrs. Cobbett and Hunt have come into a state of open hostility: Hunt stigmatizes Cobbett as a rogue and a coward, and Cobbett intimates that Hunt deserves a thing worn by horses, which is stouter than a bridle! N. F. Com. Adv.

THE SPY—A French translation of this popular novel has been published at Paris, and is attributed to Miss Wright, the authoress of Travels in the United States.

The Capitol.—It gives us pleasure to see the steady progress which is made in the building of the Capitol of the United States, now nearer to its completion than, at one time, we had ever expected to see it. The stone work which forms the base or lower part of the dome, is a much heavier work than we supposed it would be, and the brick work is of great extent, forming an imposing mass of building. Already enough is done to ensure that the inner central dome at least, (there being two, an interior one and an exterior one, the one being, as it were, the ceiling, the other the roof) will be completed before the close of the present season. Enough is seen also to satisfy us that the building, when perfected, will equal the most sanguine expectations which have been entertained of it. After the dome is finished, the only great part of the design which will remain to be completed, will be the grand portico, which is to form the front of this centre building. Nat. Intel.

The Board of Commissioners for Spanish Claims met at their Chambers on Saturday last, Mr. Tazewell having arrived on the preceding day, and proceeded to business.

DIED at Pinebush, in the town of Montgomery, Capt. ARCHIBALD HUNTER, aged about 28. The circumstances of Captain Hunter's death are somewhat remarkable. As he was opening a cow, supposed to have been poisoned in some way or other, he received a slight wound on the hand, which became impregnated with the poison, and in less than an hour it was diffused over the whole system, in consequence of which, he died, in about 10 days. Some hogs, which ate of the flesh of the cow, also died.

At Boston, on Sunday morning, 13th inst, in the 56th year of his age, THOMAS MAYNE WILLING, of Philadelphia.

On the 12th inst. WILLIAM H. RINGGOLD, one of the late elected members to the General Assembly of Maryland, from Kent county.

On the 11th Sept. last, near Rock Hill, Kent County, Maryland, JOHN C. HYNSON, a. ed 33 years.

At Mercesburgh, Penn. on Friday the 18th instant, General JOHN E. HOWARD, of Baltimore.

Suddenly, in Philadelphia, on the evening of the 19th inst. HENRY DRINKER, Cashier of the Bank of North America.

On Thursday last, at his residence in Earl township, LUDWIG WORMAN, member of Congress for the district composed of the counties of Berks and Schuylkill.

In Bangor, (Me.) on the 9th inst. LOUISE LEWIS, aged 83—known as a distinguished Statesman, an honest man, and one of the most eminent Geographers and Mathematicians of New-England. At his death he was one of the Commissioners of Maine for dividing the Massachusetts and Maine Public Lands, and was in the act of surveying when he dropped dead along side of his instruments.

ATTEND!!

PERSONS indebted to the late proprietor of the Watchman are requested to prepare themselves for an immediate call—which will be the last call, unless it may be necessary for another to be made by a professional agent, which will be certainly resorted to, towards all who shall continue to be delinquent; and that in the most rigorous manner. Wilmington Del. Oct. 23, 1822 81—

(New-Castle County, in the State of Delaware, &c.) BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court for the County of New-Castle, will be exposed to Sale, at Public Vendue, on Saturday the sixteenth day of November next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Joseph Wilson, Inkeeper, in the Borough of Wilmington, Christiana Hundred, and County aforesaid, A Lot of ground situate in the Borough and Hundred aforesaid, on the easterly side of Market Street, about twenty-six feet fronting on Market Street and extending part thereof about eighty, and part thereof about sixty feet back, adjoining lots of Isaac Solomon and others, whereon is erected a three story brick building remaining unfinished, with the improvements and appurtenances; being the real estate of Peter Paulson, deceased, and to be sold for the payment of his debts.—Attendance will be given and the terms of sale made known at the time and place aforesaid, by Aaron Paulson, Executor of the said deceased, or his Attorney.

By Order of the Orphan's Court, MATTHEW KEAN, Clk. New-Castle, October 17th, 1822. 83—7t

HARD TIMES.

THE pressure of the times has been some time past heavily felt by all classes of our citizens: the Rich as well as the Poor have felt its effects; a melancholy gloom overcasts our Borough; but there is no evil without its concomitant good. The Delaware Lottery which contains the splendid Prizes of \$2000, \$1000, \$500, \$300, \$200, \$100, &c. will shortly draw and dispel the gloom—and Wilmington will be "HERSELF AGAIN."

We cannot look into futurity and fathom its dark abysses but Hope, ever smiling Hope like the watchful mariner on the deep for ever cheers us with "ALL'S WELL."

And our patrons are promised all shall be "well;" they shall be lucky even to their heart's content by applying at Hope's Lucky office, No 28 Market Street.

Orders from the Country, attended to with promptitude. Wilmington, October 23, 1822. 83—

ARRAAGES due to the National Register. Those who owe subscription money to the National Register, for the whole, or any part of the period between the 1st of July, 1819 and the 31st of December, 1820, are requested to transmit the same by mail without delay, and to save further trouble. JONATHAN ELLIOT.

City of Washington, Oct. 18. 83— Agents who have been authorized, by me, to collect the arrears of the above work, are also requested to transmit the proceeds. J. E.