

Alexandria Gazette

AND
DAILY ADVERTISER.

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FRIDAY, JAN. 4, 1822.

The continuation of Foreign News which will be found in this days paper under date of Constantinople, plainly shows, that the long talked of war which has agitated Turkey and Greece, has not altogether subsided.—That the Emperor of Russia, in his potency still wishes to wield the dictatorship in those parts.—Ireland still continues in a state of insubordination. The probability is, that we shall have something to lay before our readers ere long, of summary importance.

Yesterday being the first day of the New-Year, the President of the United States and his family, in conformity to the good old Republican custom, received and interchanged civilities with his fellow-citizens, of whom an unusually great number thronged the Halls of the President's House, and among whom were many ladies. Most of the Ministers of Foreign Powers, and their Secretaries, also paid, on this occasion, their respects to the Chief Magistrate. Among the persons present were the Vice-President of the United States, and all the Heads of Departments, a large proportion of the Members of both Houses of Congress, and many other public officers. The band of Music of the Marine Corps gave animation to the scene, and the presence of the deputation from the Western Indians added novelty to its other charms.

Nat. Intel.

Norfolk Dec. 30.

Come in from sea to-day, schr. Congress, M'Cumber, 16 days from Port-au-Prince to Baltimore, with coffee. Sailed on the night of the 13 inst. and left brigs Curlew, Wheeler, and Buck, Hutchison, both for Philadelphia, to sail in about 10 days; and schr. Rising Sun, Berry from Alexandria via Cape Haytien, just arrived.—Markets dull—Flour per bbl. \$8 a 8 50.

"A Discourse delivered at Plymouth, Dec. 22d 1820, in commemoration of the first settlement of New England. By DANIEL WEBSTER."

We had the gratification, a short time ago, of hearing Mr Webster assume the side of humanity in the case of the Eugene, seized by the Alligator as being engaged in the slave trade. The district court room was thronged with spectators, and his defence of the seizure was in the highest degree manly and honorable. He seemed to throw off the trammels of the advocate, and on the general scale brought the subject home to the very business and bosoms of every one present. In describing the sufferings of the slave, we could almost behold the iron "enter into his soul;" and his deep imprecation upon those who, in defiance of God and human justice, still persisted in the barbarous traffic, would have harrowed up even the heart of stone, and caused it to pour out tears of blood for the abomination. He introduces some sentiments in this discourse, the complexion of which is precisely similar, and which are no less adorned by the graces and filled up by that impenetrable train of thought peculiar to the orator.

[Boston Gaz.]

"I deem it my duty on this occasion to suggest, that the land is not yet wholly free from the contamination of a traffic, at which every feeling of humanity must forever revolt—I mean the African slave trade. Neither public sentiment, nor the law, has hitherto been able entirely to put an end to this odious and abominable trade. At the moment when God, in his mercy, has blessed the Christian world with an universal peace, there is reason to fear, that to the disgrace of the Christian name and character, new efforts are making for the extension of this trade, by subjects and citizens of Christian states, in whose hearts no sentiment of humanity or justice inhabits, and over whom neither fear of God nor the fear of man exercises a control. In the sight of our law, the African trader is a pirate and a felon; and in the sight of Heaven, an offender far beyond the ordinary depth of human guilt. There is no brighter part of our history, than that which records the measures which have been adopted by the government, at an early day, and at different times since, for the suppression of this traffic; and I would call on the true sons of New England, to co-operate with the laws of man, and the justice of Heaven. If there be, within the extent of our knowledge or influence, any participation in this traffic, let us pledge ourselves here, upon the Rock of Plymouth, to extirpate and destroy it. It is not fit that the land of the Pilgrims should bear the shame longer. I hear the sound of the hammer, I see the smoke of the furnaces, where manacles and fetters are still forged for human limbs. I see the visages of those, who by stealth and at midnight, labor in this work of hell, foul and dark, as may become the artificers of such instruments of misery and torture.

Let that spot be purified, or let it cease to be of New England. Let it be purified or let it be set aside from the Christian world; let it be put out of the circle of human sympathies and regards, and let civilized man henceforth have no communion with it. I would invoke those who fill the seats of justice, and all who minister at their altar, that they execute

the wholesome and necessary severity of law. I invoke the ministers of our religion, that they proclaim its denunciation of these crimes, and add its solemn sanctions to the authority of human laws. If the pulpit be silent, whenever or wherever there may be a sinner, bloody with this guilt, within the hearing of its voice, the pulpit is false to its trust. I call on the fair merchant, who has reaped his harvest upon the seas, that he assist in scourging from those seas, the worst of pirates which ever infested them.

That ocean, which seems to wave with a gentle magnificence to waft the burdens of an honest commerce, and to roll along its treasures, with a conscious pride; that ocean, which hardy industry regards, even when the winds have ruffled its surface, as a field of grateful toil; what is it to the victim of this oppression, when he is brought to its shores, and looks forth upon it, for the first time, from beneath chains, and bleeding with stripes? What is it to him but a wide spread prospect of suffering anguish and death? Nor do the skies smile longer, nor is the air longer fragrant to him. The sun is cast down from heaven. An inhuman and accursed traffic has cut him off in his manhood, or in his youth, from every enjoyment belonging to his being, and every blessing which his Creator intended for him.

"The Christian communities send forth their emissaries of religion and letters, who stop here and there, along the coast of the vast continent of Africa, and with painful and tedious efforts, make some almost imperceptible progress in the communication of knowledge, and in the general improvement of the natives who are immediately about them. Not thus slow and imperceptible is the transmission of the vices and bad passions which the subjects of Christian states carry to the land. The slave trade having touched the coast, its influence and its evils spread like a pestilence over the whole continent; making savage wars more savage, and more frequent and adding new and fierce passions to the contests of barbarians."

"I pursue this topic no further, except again to say, that all Christendom being now blessed with peace, is bound by every thing which belongs to its character, and to the character of the present age, to put a stop to this inhuman and disgraceful traffic."

New-York, Dec. 29.

The steam ship Robert Fulton, a greably to the advertisement of the Master in Chancery, was sold this day at public auction, and was purchased by Mr. David Dunham, in whom the title appears to have been for some time. We understand that this sale was made to perfect his title, as some others had claimed an interest.—She will proceed to Charleston, Havana and N. Orleans, in the course of a few days.

From Havana.—By the Sloop Wave, capt. Harper, we have Havana papers to the 7th of December. Three pirates sailed from Havana four days before capt. H. left there. A vessel under the Spanish flag, loaded with arms and ammunition, had been seized at the Havana. The ship Commerce had been driven ashore on the Riding Banks; ship and cargo lost, crew saved.

The schr. Peacock, captain Thomas Harraden, arrived at Havana on the 10th inst. from Boston. The following is an extract from her Log Book. "Sunday, Dec. 9, begins with light winds and pleasant; at half past 8, P. M. 35 miles to the eastward of Havana, was bro't too and boarded from a piratical schr. of about 30 tons burthen and full of men, 7 of which boarded us, armed with pistols, cutlasses, knives, and other weapons, they commenced beating us in a most inhuman manner, knocking us down, then drove us all below, when they commenced robbing the vessel; they unbent the mainsail and took the stern boat, new hawsers, coils of new rigging, compasses, spy glass, trumpet, colors, watches, all our provisions, small stores and wearing apparel off, beating us and threatening to murder us if we did not give up every thing. They commenced on the cargo, took fish, soap, beef, apples, &c. all our cooking utensils; I refused to give up my watch, but they pushed the dagger so hard to my breast that I was compelled to give it up; then striking me over the shoulders four or five times with their cutlasses, ordered me to steer N. E. until half past 2, A. M. and saying if I altered my course before that time, they would again come on board, put every person to death and burn the vessel. The pirate pursued the same course with me for half an hour, when she tacked & stood in for the shore.—I kept my vessel to the westward; when she bore down for me again; and I was compelled to haul to the N. E. until she was out of sight; after which I wore ship and stood for Havana, where I arrived on Monday the 10th inst. in a very unpleasant situation.

THOMAS HARRADEN,

Master of the schr. Peacock, of Boston.

BUENOS AYRES.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31.

We have received some letters and papers from Buenos Ayres, some to the 10th October. The Government Gazette contains a copy of an official paper, being the credential letter of a Portuguese, Charge des Affaires, addressed to the Governor of the Republic of La Plata, wherein that government is notified of the acknowledgment of the independence of that state, and of the other states of South America, which have established governments, and are recognized by the several people.

The affairs of Buenos Ayres were very prosperous, and the public affairs conducted with sagacity, moderation and liberality.

Military operations had entirely ceased, in consequence of a decisive and sanguinary action which took place between the followers of the unfortunate general Joseph Miguel Carrera, and the army of the province of Mendoza. The action took place the latter end of August, the rallying word of Carrera was victory and extermination—and so desperate was the conflict that not one man of the troops under Carrera survived—excepting himself and some officers who were made prisoners, only to be made signal examples of—they were shot in the great square of Mendoza, a few days after the battle. The whole of South America, with the exception of a few of the provinces in the Upper Andes, where the disaffected had retired, but whose numbers are neither organized nor formidable, was in quiet.

In el Argos of Buenos Ayres of 11th September, we find it stated—"Some days ago Don Manuel Moreno arrived in this city, from the United States of North America. He is the brother of the first Secretary of the Provisional Junta of 1810 and had resided in the northern republic about five years, improving his knowledge and profiting by the experience of that interesting republic. During the last months of his residence in that country, he was attached to the agent of the Colombian Republic, as his Secretary, and it is said that he brings with him very important information."

Aurora.

FOREIGN.

CONTINUATION OF FOREIGN NEWS.

Constantinople, Oct. 5.

This capital is in a state of extraordinary confusion and agitation. The Porte has published a Firman, addressed to the Turkish troops, both Janissaries and others, forbidding them to return to their quarters, and ordering them to bivouac till further orders—to have their arms always ready, and their horses saddled; measures are taken as if the enemy were within a mile of Constantinople. The very day when this firman was published, a dreadful fire broke out at 11 in the evening, near the Dihitassii (so they call the column of Theodosius, the Great.) It continued thro' the night, and it was not till 5 in the morning that its fury was checked. Many houses were burnt, and a great part of the city was threatened with falling a prey to the flames. Notwithstanding this, the Sultan, who otherwise does not fail to appear on these occasions, did not shew himself, or even any Turkish authority. It is not known to what cause this extraordinary conduct, which has surprised every body, is to be attributed, and we fear lest it should be a covering for some fatal project. The Turks alone put out the fire, no individual of any other nation having come forward to assist.

The private letters received by the Lisbon Mail, mention, that new Ministers had been appointed to the courts of London and Paris, Madrid, Vienna, &c. The one appointed to this country is Dr. Constanco; a literary character, who studied in Edinburgh, but without practicing in his own country. The Minister selected for France is Judge Hotello, late Governor of Madeira. The French ship Hazard had arrived in the Tagus with contraband goods on board, and in her had been seized a large quantity of Pastoral Letters, written to the Ex Patriarch, now an exile in France, and sent to Portugal, with an intention to indispose the people with the Constitutional Government.—These papers had been sent up to the Cortes, but no proof existed of their being sanctioned by the French police, though it is very natural to suppose this is the case, as it would only be part of that extensive plan of hostility adopted by the court of Paris against the newly acquired liberties of Spain and Portugal, a subject to which we shall take an early opportunity of reverting. The gradual reform of the Church had entered into the discussions of the Cortes, and a report on this interesting subject had been laid before them by the committee to which it had been confided.

We received yesterday the Paris papers of Friday last, from which we give extracts in another column. They contain no notice of the arrival of a sufficient number of Deputies to enable the Chamber to constitute itself for public business. "Our readers," says the Courier, "will perceive, with regret, that the Irish Papers received this morning, do not supply those proofs of even compulsory tranquility which was confidently anticipated, from the military and police measures which had been adopted in the disturbed districts. Violent outrages upon person and property are still committed, we may say, in defiance of the armed forces stationed to prevent them; for, on some occasions, they have taken place almost within sight of the places where the troops are quartered. Fire-arms continue to be forcibly seized in private houses, and lawless depredations of every kind are committed, while we scarcely hear of a single individual concerned in these criminal proceedings being arrested. This fact too clearly demonstrates the existence of some powerful obligation of secrecy and mutual fidelity, subsisting between the banditti who are thus confederated for purposes of blood and rapine. It is superfluous to remark, that a system held together by such formidable bands, is one of ten-fold difficulty to break up.

"We observe, that the spirit of insubordination is widening its circle."

The American brig Dryade, which was put under quarantine at the Motherbank, on the 16th ult, for having lost two men by fever on her passage from Virginia, and which was suspected to be of a malignant nature, was on Saturday released, and proceeded to Cowes to discharge her cargo of tobacco into French vessels, which are there waiting to convey it to Havre.

We understand that the Navy Pay Office cashier, announced by us a few days ago as having decamped with 40,000l, has been traced to a ship bound for America, three days after she had sailed, and that a fast sailing cutter was immediately dispatched in chase of the vessel.

Price of Stocks this day at one—Bank Stock 239; 3 per Ct. Red 77 1/4; 5 per Ct. Cons. 78; Cons. 78 1/8.

Letters have come to hand from St Petersburg to the 19th ult. Their contents are important, inasmuch as they put a direct negative on the allegation that a fresh Ambassador from that court, to succeed Baron Stragoofov at Constantinople, had been appointed. No fears, however, were entertained in St. Petersburg that peace would be interrupted. It is admitted that the negotiations continued, which was the occasion of a constant correspondence being kept up between Vienna and St. Petersburg. So strong was the opinion that no war would break out, that the exchange on London was steadily advancing; the last quotation is 9 9-16, which is much higher than that mentioned by previous arrivals.

Letters have been received to day from Odessa to the 17th ult. and what little is contained in them, on the subject of politics, completely discountenances the reports of war between Russia and Turkey.

We have received this morning the Paris papers of Saturday. In our preceding page we have given some extracts from them, and we subjoin additional ones.—The Continental Journals are once more full of warlike rumours, and according to one account, hostilities have actually commenced between the Russian and Ottoman force on the Pruth.—This is about the twentieth time that we have heard of the sword being drawn, though it still remains in the scabbard. To-morrow probably, we shall be told, from the same quarter, that the Russian army has broken up, and returned to its respective quarters, and that a new ambassador from H. I. M. arrived at Constantinople. We place no sort of reliance upon those unauthenticated statements. On the contrary, we have every reason to believe, that at the present moment, there is no probability of war. What unexpected turn the negotiations may take, till they are finally completed, we will not even conjecture; but there must be some casualty of that kind to create any chance of hostilities occurring.

Private advices state that on Saturday the Five per Cents were 89 1/2.

The following are extracts; |

Paris, Nov. 10.

"Some letters from Germany give hopes that through the intervention of the Ambassadors of Austria and England, the Ottoman Porte would consent to give Russia the satisfaction and guarantees which she requires. Other letters assert that Prince de Metternich had, during his stay at Hanover, agreed with the Marquis of Londonderry to make to Russia some proposition of a nature not to be refused."

[Journal de Paris.]

Letters from Madrid of the 29th ult. were received yesterday, which mention that a difficulty has arisen in the completion of an expedition fitting out for some time past in the port of Cadiz, and supposed to be destined for South America, from the want of some ships of war of the first class. It is added, that two Commissioners have been sent to Paris to purchase, if possible, of the French Government the vessels required; and that they have instructions, should the negotiation fail there to repair to this country.

THE LATE GALE.

The tremendous gale from the NNE which continued during the whole of the night of Saturday, and the greater part of Sunday week, has, we lament to state, occasioned a most deplorable loss of lives and property upon the eastern coast of this kingdom. It will be seen from our marine intelligence, that no less than 15 vessels are ashore between Hartlepool & Seaton Carew, a distance of only 3 miles; that four are stranded at the mouth of the Tees; that one vessel foundered off Redcar with all hands; that six are ashore near Sunderland, and four near Warkworth.—Along the coasts of Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Kent considerable damage has been sustained. One circumstance which occurred in this immediate neighborhood deserves the most honorable mention. The crew of the brig Ann, Potts, master, of London, were providentially saved through the humane exertions of Mr. Storey, of Dalton Field Houses, and a few assistants who, linked hand in hand, ventured into the

surf and threw a rope on board the vessel, by means of which every individual of the crew was brought safe on shore. The vessel has since become a wreck.

[Durham county Advertiser.]

Paris, Nov. 9. The King yesterday held a Council of Ministers. His Majesty did not go out. The accounts from Barcelona afford, at length, reason to hope for the termination of the dreadful contagion which has ravaged that city. The mortality, which had been from 250 to 300 per day, was no more than 150 on the 24th ult, and only 101 on 26th. It appears to have been daily diminishing. On the 26th the guns were fired at Barcelona, to announce, that there had been no deaths, and that there was no new case of sickness.—Drs. Bailly and Parment were recovering.

Hermannstadt, Oct. 18.

News is just received that the Turks have advanced close to Pruth. The Russians too have, within the last fortnight, again taken their station close to the opposite bank, the increase of the Turkish troops in Moldavia having excited some apprehensions for the inhabitants of Bessarabia. The advanced posts of the Russians and Turks are in sight of each other.

Paris, Nov. 10.

Yesterday before Mass, the King gave a private audience to the Bishop of Paris.

There will be no sitting of the Chamber of Deputies till Monday next. Yesterday at two o'clock there were only 214 Deputies inscribed at the Questorship, but the Chamber is convoked for to-morrow, for the verification of the powers of the Deputies on an early day.

Letters from Strasburg and from Mar-seilles, which arrived in Paris yesterday, state that hostilities had commenced between the Russians and Turks on the Pruth borders.

French Funds, Nov. 9.—Five per Cents 89 1/2. Bank Stocks, 155 1/2.

Leghorn, Oct. 29.

Some remnants of the corps of 30,000, heterogeneously composed, have arrived here. They have within the last few days embarked for the Mores; but they were obliged to be escorted by the garrison troops, as the greater part refused to embark. Some even fled from on board the vessel, which was detained by contrary winds; and we are assured that three amongst them supplicated the protection of a Turkish Captain, who happened to be in our road, and who granted their wish.

Cadiz, Oct. 18.

The civil and political Government of Cadiz has addressed an energetic exhortation to the citizens, to subscribe, to the utmost of their power, to the aid of the unfortunate inhabitants of Puerto Santa Maria and Lebrija, where the ravages of the yellow fever increase. The epidemic has likewise shewn itself in the Presidio of Alpuceca, where the people suffer besides from the want of fresh provisions, and of medicines.

Madrid, Oct. 29.

In the sitting of the Cortes on the 26th, M. Paul, an American Deputy, having spoken at length on the afflicting situation of the colonies, brought forward the following proposition, subscribed by M. Gallagos:—

"We request the Cortes to be pleased to decree that the Minister of the Colonies may present as soon as possible the measures which he may judge best adapted to effect the tranquility and happiness of the Americans."

A long debate ensued on the project of admitting this proposition, on the division it was determined by 75 votes to 70, that there was reason to vote on Mr. Paul's proposition. It was then asked and agreed to, that the voting on the approbation or disapprobation of the proposition should be appel nominal, when there appeared 78 in favor and 77 against it.

MARINE LIST,

COPIED FROM THE

READING-ROOM BOOKS.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA JAN. 3.

ARRIVED.

Brig Elizabeth Sturges Capt. Marbury, from Port-Au-Prince, Coffee and fruit to Mr. Smith, Georgetown.

Brig Resolution, Captain Hopkins, Pernambuco, Hides and fruit, to J. and J. Harper.

Schr. Only Son, Capt. Fuller, 16 days from Halifax, Coals and Mackarel to the Master.

Schr. Hilland, Capt. Hand, Philadelphia, a full freight to Merchants of the District.

Brig Shawmut, Lewis, 10 days from Boston; nails, wine, &c. to Sam. Messersmith, Wm. Fowle & J. H. Ladd.

Schr. Rose-in-bloom, Soule, from N. Y. molasses, coffee, wine, tea, &c. to Thos. H. Howland, Bryan, Hampson & Son, and Lindsay & Hill.

Sloop Henry, Rhodes, country produce to the Master and domestic goods to A. C. Cazenove & Co.

Sloop Regulator; Chadwick, New Bedford, iron, oil and candles, to the master.

BELOW—Schr. Tetus, Capt. Newcomb, and several others, names not ascertained.

Sloop Fanny, Mitchell, Baltimore.

SAILED LAST EVENING.

Brig George Washington, Rhodes, Providence, R. I.

Schr. Emeline, Heliker, Charleston.

Sloop Java, Fowler, New York & several inland vessels.

Molasses, Lime, &c.

20 Hds bright W. I. Molasses, represented to be of superior quality.

150 casks Thomastown Lime on board the brig Shawmut, and for sale by the brig Shawmut, Messrs. SAMUEL MESSERSMITH,

Who has just received per sloop Fanny, 30 Bbls Baltimore Whiskey.

Jan 4