

phatically styled the cause of cause." Next to intemperate eating, more mortal bodily disorders are derived from intemperate drinking than from any other source. War, plague, pestilence and famine, combined, perhaps cannot number more victims, than fall by the use of this all-devouring liquid fire. No one vice is destructive of so many virtues—and, I will venture to say, that it is the only vice, the extreme of which destroys in its votaries every vestige of all the virtues which they might otherwise have possessed.

"Viewing," says the paper above alluded to, "the enormous devastation of this evil on the minds and morals of the people, we cannot but regard it as the crying and increasing sin of the nation." True it is; and it is truly mortifying that candor demands the acknowledgment, that our country is distinguished among the nations most addicted to intemperate drinking, and that this abominable vice is imputed to us as part of our national character. It has prevailed, and is prevailing, to an alarming extent; and should its progress continue unrestrained, its inevitable issue must be, a miserable and wretched population, incapable of preserving their political liberties, and unworthy the blessings of a free government."

Letter from the Honorable Mr. Adams.

QUINCY, FEB. 27, 1820.

DEAR SIR: I thank you for your address to the New-England Auxiliary Society for the Suppression of Intemperance, which I have read with pleasure and edification. It abounds in ingenuity and information; it is elegant and pathetic; it is pious and virtuous; it addresses itself to the understanding and the heart.

A drunkard is the most selfish being in the universe. He has no sense of modesty, shame or disgrace. He has no sense of duty, or sympathy of affection with his father or mother, his brother or sister, his friend or neighbor, his wife or children; no reverence for his God; no sense of futurity in this world or the other—all is swallowed up in the mad, selfish joy of the moment.

Is it not humiliating, that Mahometans and Hindoos should put to shame the whole Christian world, by their superior examples of temperance? Is it not degrading to Englishmen and Americans, that they are so infinitely exceeded by the French in this cardinal virtue? And is it not mortifying beyond all expression, that we Americans should exceed all other eight millions of people on the globe, as I verily believe we do, in this degrading, beastly vice of intemperance.

I am, sir, your obliged friend and humble servant,
JOHN ADAMS.

WILLIAM WELLS, BOSTON.

As it is natural for every person to have a fondness for their own character, which has cost them much time and attention to acquire, I hope you will excuse the association of which I am a member. But when the gauntlet is thrown, you will know, Messrs. Editors, that we must vindicate our own cause, and endeavor to preserve our reputations. Since the piece in your last paper, over the signature of a "stranger," has appeared, there are several of us "women folks," as we are termed, or rather the "weaker vessels," entered into something like a compact positive, to stand forth like Hector, of notable memory, who was determined to defend Troy; so we will follow his example, and that of our superiors, as they may do in *them*; but whether at our first meeting we should, like "The Club," enter into all the learned disputation of Mr. Blackletter, was a subject of dispute only for a few moments. We not having the benefit of local acquaintances, thought it much better not to introduce Littleton, nor Coke, nor Blackstone, unless by abbreviation we could make the great and white members of the Club appear both little and black, as we hope to do in the course of our communications to you; but you must know, that woman's mind is said to be lighter than the dust which the wind wafts abroad. Now, as Mr. Blackletter says that hotch-pot means hasty-pudding, I could refer him to our cookery books, where he will find its component parts to consist of corn field peas, and a small bit of the middling of bacon. Now we know very well that there is no fermentation here, nor is it so hastily done that it should have acquired the appellation of hotch-pot, unless it be that Mr. Blackletter can hastily consume it, or it will hastily operate upon him, either as a cathartic, an expellant of flatulency, as we know that peas are flatulent, or like the cold expressed oil of the pulina christi. Now as it is stated, in despite of the authority of my Lord Littleton, the name of the pudding was set aside, upon the ground of its being inelegant in its etymology; but then let us know, Messrs. Editors, whether Mr. Blackletter could, critically speaking, make use of the term euphony in the selection of a phrase in language for one who was not attached to the cognoscenti, would believe that it belonged to some of the dishes of punch-pudding, apple-pye, or cranberry tart. Now let us pass over him, and come to the pill-box, who, for my own part, I am disposed to use with lenity, since he is a benevolent homocidist (if peradventure, he have a diploma,) and I am sometimes subject to the high sickness, that is, the blue devils—or, to use a more fashionable phrase, the azure demons. This, Messrs. Editors, is a sufficient cause why I should advocate the cause of old Hippocrates; but nevertheless, you will allow one the privilege of descending somewhat upon the inhabitants which he wishes should be the tenants of this dominion, or pill-box. Few pills, from the "cognoscence," which I have obtained from the attention which I have paid to our American authors—(what is this his name is called?)—well, however, it makes no difference, for it is a family medicine book—ay, now I have him; Ewell—now composed of all these different ingredients; for he says that calomel, that is, mercury, and opium, when the Club should be affected with "thanks to myself what?" should be administered; but then they should not add the wonderful "modicum" of jalep to the pills, if they wish it to have the desired effect. Well, now, Dr. Pillsbury says we must give our readers something in the way of neutral style—at other times I presume he will give them the adhesive quality of the gum-arabic, so that he may, like Mr. Blackletter, by telling his clients a smooth tale, make them stick to him the more tenaciously. The Club next, in decanting upon the remarks of the pill-box doctor, says "that jalep would be a proper ingredient in all our prescriptions." If he were to add a little scammony, and a portion of gamboge, knowing how moderately they operate, would not his productions be the more relished by his readers? Now if Mr. Blackletter's stomach heaved under the irresistible potency of the Pillsbury's secret and improved cognoscence, how could he have been so long in the world, and twenty years of white-headed

Now I suppose that the blues, of which he complains, might, by a dose of this kind, be cured, and the quality (but I think they were quills of conscience) effectually put to rest. Now for the merchant; he, I presume, steps forward with the yard-stick in his hand, ready to deposit on the counter the cambric, the thread-lace, the jacquet, or any other article which may be called for; and in his assistant's hands is held the sugar-disher, the scales being suspended by a rope, and the weights all ready, to put a little sugar and much sand into the scales, the preponderance the weights of course must have; and in measuring the superfine cloth, the thumb's most take off the twentieth part in the yard, at least. Well, now, where is the dealer in liquors—here he stands, with his quart pot in hand, like a servant *cup a pie*, ready to pour the all-calveining draught, commingled with a little water, into the waiting vessel, "as the saying is, to make it a little stronger." For fear I shall be too severe, let me pass to the Bachelor. He, by the bye, wanted Olla Podrida, as it had appeared in a similar production in one of our most opulent cities to the north, not long since. Now as the Club have set themselves up as censors, is it not incorrect, imprudent, and malice private, that they should deal so much in the luxuries of high life? The Bachelor, I presume, (as my aunt Whoishe told me once, when addressed by one of those pests to society, never to marry him, nor any other such,) is worn out with his amours to the various complexions of our climate. Well, now we have come to the chief justice of the literati—why not comment somewhat upon him, as the hardy, responsible, and important duty of assigning a title appears to have devolved upon him. Well, he has done his office justice; but who is this president?—is he lank and lean, or full-faced, not with much rotundity to his abdomen? However, they will have to look up to him in time of need, as the head of the family, as no doubt he possesses more of cognoscence than all the rest, as he has been appointed president, and the subject which he has selected is the favorite topic upon which the cognoscenti are to deliberate, and then give to the world the result of their cogitations; but they may, perhaps, be like Drake, who, once upon a time, attempted to strike the earth, being in a tree, with a rock—and lo! he missed; for the rock fell on a plank. We, Messrs. Editors, came to a conclusion, as regarded the title of our league, without all this learned disputation: Which is, your most obedient,
ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN.

N. B. Inform the stranger to look out for a squall, as he has not yet left town.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back.

Foreign.

CHINESE INTELLIGENCE.

From East-India Papers, received at Providence.

The Kea-Teen, or Jubilee in China, on the 6th anniversary of the Emperor's birth day, being the completion of a Chinese cycle of years, and a national rejoicing, occurs on the 6th day of the 10th moon, the 24th year of his Majesty's reign, (A. D.) The year preceding this event was marked by an opportunity afforded the literati throughout the empire to distinguish themselves, and to receive imperial bounty in the attainment of degrees; and by a visit paid by the Emperor to the tombs of his fathers, in Manchow Tartary. The present year is to be distinguished by a remission of all arrears of land tax; and by a general pardon, either entire or consisting in mitigated punishment; such as banishment for strangling and so of other crimes.

The latest Peking Gazettes contain very little of general interest. The Emperor's visit to his father's tomb was attended with delay and disappointment, from the heavy rains which fell in Tartary during his absence from the capital.

The imperial kindred are distinguished by sashes worn by them: the more nearly related wear yellow; the more distant red sashes. These persons are all by law confined to the capital, or are sent into Manchow Tartary. One wearing a red sash, in January last, found his way to Canton, where he had a relation by marriage, officiating as provincial Judge. His reason for quitting the capital was extreme poverty, as he deemed his circumstances; the Judge, however, did not dare to receive him, but gave him instantly in custody to the local magistrate, and as soon as possible packed him off again under military escort to Peking. It is said his punishment will be perpetual confinement.

The Peking Gazette, dated at Court in the end of December, 1818, has been received. The late premier Sung Tain, who was degraded some time since, has been promoted to the rank of a Captain-General in Tartary, and again subjected to imperial censure, for the fault which has been attributed to him through life—viz. clemency beyond the laws. He is at present censured for trying to obtain promotion for some officers who have been dismissed the service. His known benevolence was so great, that beggars have with impunity clung to his hair in the streets to supplicate alms. The Tartar tribes are said to worship him.

Peking Gazette, March 29, 1819.—It has been stated to his Majesty, that a foreign tribe of shepherds, in the north-west corner of China, in the province of Kansuh, have suffered severely from a fall of snow; eight families have perished by it, and the whole of their cattle. Ninety two families yet remain, and these the emperor has exempted from all duties for three years to come.

On the 30th the Emperor attended an exhibition of Archery, and awarded to the successful marksman, the usual honor, a cap decorated with a peacock's feather.

An imperial mandate to the following effect has been received. The manners of the Mung-koo Tartars were heretofore plain and correct; hence the laws in existence among them were lenient. But of late years, many native Chinese have passed into Mungkoo Tartary, crimes have become more frequent. It is therefore ordered, that any Chinese in Mungkoo Tartary, convicted of crimes, shall be punished according to the Chinese laws.

Literary Exhibition.—The Emperor has himself examined the higher departments of the literati this year, and I heard them read in the va-

dous classes. As might have been anticipated, some have been promoted, and others degraded. His Majesty has also examined the progress made by his fourth son, a lad of 14 years of age, and expresses himself much disappointed at finding him unable to write verses. The emperor remembers well, that his august father, the late emperory examined him at the age of thirteen, on which occasion the verses which might have been expected from such an age, were duly composed. The present failure his majesty attributes to his son's tutors, who have been dismissed, and new masters retained.

It appears, that fifty persons of some note in the late rebellion yet remain undiscovered. A censor has recommended, amongst various other modes of discovering them, that the sea-ports should be narrowly watched. On this occasion, his Majesty remarks, that as all emigration has long been prohibited, a new law is unnecessary; as whatever has been long established, however, is liable to degenerate into mere form, the officers whom it may concern are required to see the existing laws against emigration rigidly enforced.

Chang, the Judge of Shan-sung, and the conductor of the late English embassy, when in the province of Chih-le, has been degraded to a very low rank, and severely censured by the Emperor for his incapacity and bad government. Chang formerly remarked to the English, that the Emperor had "long ears," meaning that he heard what was done at a distance. This appears true in Chang's case, for in his charge, the Emperor mentions his being addicted to opium.

Three hundred of those united religionists, whom the Chinese call Hwuy-se, were a few years ago banished to Esle, when S— was there as captain-general; and were, on their arrival under his government, all beheaded in one night. He has himself been much in disgrace since; his eldest son lately died, and his only surviving son has no issue, so that his family is likely to become extinct. This is by some in China regarded as a judgment from Heaven, for the needless slaughter of so many persons. He, they add, has tried to appease the wrath of heaven by an unbounded liberality,—but what, say they, is a little money dispensed in alms, compared with depriving men of that life which none can restore. Heaven will not be thus appeased.

NEW-YORK, JULY 11.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

We have been favoured with St. Johns. N. B. papers to the 27th ult. The ship Isabella. Patterson, has arrived at that port, in 27 days from Greenock, bringing papers to the 26th May, containing London dates to the 25d. At that time all was quiet in the manufacturing districts. The arrival of the queen was anxiously looked for, and the preparations for the coronation of George 4th, engrossed the public attention.

The grand jury of London have found a bill of indictment for high treason against EDWARDS, the spy, and instigator of the Cato-street conspiracy. Mrs. Thistlewood, Mrs. Brunt, Julian Thistlewood, the son, and other witnesses were examined in support of the charge. Edwards had absconded; it was said Mr. Harmer, the solicitor, was authorised by some individual to offer 100*l.* reward for his apprehension. Evidence was produced that all the pikes which were found in the premises of the conspirators, were manufactured by Edwards' order, and that for every one of them the manufacturer was paid by Edwards—The manufacturer himself came forward to prove this fact.

Some changes in the British ministry are talked of: The earl of Liverpool, it was said, was about to resign, and to be succeeded by lord Grenville; it was also reported that Mr. Vansittart was to give place to Mr. Huskisson.

The Queen's birth day was observed at the different public offices, and other places under control of the executive, with the respect due to her station. The report of the Queen's arrival at Paris was incorrect. It was the Marchioness of Bute who arrived there; she found it difficult to assure the populace that waited on her with complimentary garlands, that she was not the Queen of England. There were no accounts of the queen having left Geneva.

The Nautilus and the Chapman, the two first vessels dispatched by the British government with emigrants to the Cape of Good Hope, have safely arrived there.

SPANISH INTELLIGENCE.

The new Spanish councils have directed that such of the king's country seats as are not wanted for his diversion shall be sold for the payment of the national debt. A decree of May 1, limits the highest pay of public officers to 2000 dollars extra to secure a series of state, foreign ministers, captain generals, governors of fortresses, military and naval commanders in actual service. An amnesty was proclaimed to deserters from the fleet, and the sea and land forces were put on the same footing as to pay. England, France and Bavaria have expressed their satisfaction with the new order of things in Spain.—The Spanish government had refused to increase the number of substitutes to represent their American colonies in the cortes to more than 30. This news comes through Gibraltar papers to May 20.
Franklin Gazette.

FROM THE SPANISH JILLY.

CHARLESTON, JULY 18.

A gentleman who left Kingston (Jamaica) on the 10th ult. has favoured us with a file of the *Kingston Chronicle*, to the 9th; and with the subsequent verbal intelligence.

The Patriot forces under Colonel MONTIELLO and Admiral BRON, who had some time since taken possession of Rio de la Hache, and advanced

into the interior, being sorely pressed by the Royalists and Indians, (about 1500 strong) and in want of provisions, were obliged to adopt a retrograde movement, and again retire to the sea-coast.—When within three miles of Rio de la Hache, the Patriot forces, amounting to 700, faced about, attacked and completely repulsed the Royalists. After the action, 300 men of General DRYZBREAU's Legion, demanded their arrears of pay, (not having received a dollar since they arrived) which was refused—in consequence of which, they declined to act any further against the enemy.—BRON immediately ordered them into the town, took away their arms, and forced them to embark on board of several neutral vessels in the harbor, mostly from Kingston. The following day, Rio de la Hache was given up to plunder, the fortifications blown up, and the remainder of BRON's forces embarked on board of his fleet, which sailed immediately (after plundering two or three American vessels in port of their cargoes of provisions, &c.) for Margaritta of St. Domingo.—The Royalists then marched in and took possession of the place. DRYZBREAU's men put to sea at the same time with BRON, nearly destitute of water and provisions; and one of these vessels, having on board about 150 of the number, mostly officers, arrived at Kingston on the 9th ult. in the greatest distress imaginable; without clothes, and without money. The commanding officer at Port Royal, in consequence of their distress, had allowed them to land, and assigned some vacant barracks for their temporary residence.

Thus has terminated the operations of that overwhelming expedition, which, after taking Rio de la Hache, was said to have been joined by thousands of the inhabitants, who were in full march for Santa Martha and Maracaibo; after taking which, they were to unite with BOLIVAR, in the reduction of that important, and hitherto deemed impregnable fortress of Carthagena.
[Courier.]

On Thieving.—A gentleman of reputation and credit, long resident at Mogadore, in Barbary, recounted the following story, which he knew to be a fact, and which may serve as well to shew the analogy between wicked dispositions in all nations, as that there is something like a tendency to rob, which may be deemed constitutional.—A Moor, detected in theft, was brought before the present Emperor of Morocco. He inflicted the usual punishment, which was that of having the offender's right hand cut off at the wrist. Before the wound was well healed the Moor was again brought before the Emperor, for a like offence. His imperial majesty became facetious on the occasion, and apologised for his mistake in having before ordered the wrong hand to be taken off; but corrected it and the culprit, by an immediate amputation of the left. In a space of time, almost incredibly short, the same Moor was brought to court for a third robbery—his right foot was lopped off! Still he persisted, and within a year, he lost both hands and both feet. Unable then any longer to steal himself, he headed a party of his own disposition, and having waylaid the retinue of his majesty's favourite concubine, pointed out to his associates a camel laden with her jewels, trinkets, and other valuable ornaments. On his fifth appearance before the Emperor, for his last transaction, his majesty ordered him to be immediately hanged; and as they led him away, 'Ah!' said the Emperor, shaking his head, 'what a deal of pain and troublesome journeys we should have saved this poor man, if we had begun with him as we now leave off!'

In Rowan Court of Equity.

Alexander Long, versus Lewis Beard, Jonathan Merrell, Moses A. Locke.

THE depositions of Thomas Todd, Thomas Hartley, George Willis, son, Samuel Silliman, John Clements, Nicholas Simpson, John Travis, and others, will be taken on the twenty-fifth and twenty-seventh days of June next, at John Howard's tavern, in Salisbury; and if not all taken on that day, the depositions of the same witnesses, or of them not taken, and others, will be taken at John Howard's tavern, in Salisbury, on the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh days of July next; and if not all then taken, the depositions of the same witnesses, or of those not taken, and others, will be taken at John Howard's tavern, in Salisbury, on the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth days of August next; and if not all then taken, the depositions of the same witnesses, or of those not taken, and others, will be taken at John Howard's tavern, in Salisbury, on the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh days of September next; and if not all then taken, the depositions of the same witnesses, or of those not taken, and others, will be taken at John Howard's tavern, in Salisbury, on the sixth and seventh days of October next. Which depositions are intended to be read as evidence on the trial of this suit; and when and where you may attend, and cross-examine, if you think proper.
ALEX'R LONG, Senr.

May the 30th, 1820.—9w1
Inserted by request of MOSES A. LOCKE

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Concord, Cabarrus County, N. C. July 1, 1820, which, if not taken out previous to the first day of October next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

ELIZABETH ALLMAN, Abram Alexander, Samuel H. Alsabrook, Daniel Blackwelder, Thomas Baskin, John Baker, John Barringer, Charles Canby, Henry Green, William Cochran, Michael Cline, Jacob Coleman, Philip Dry, John Garman, William Gibson, Morgan Hall, Sherwood Hatty, Jane Harris, James Hendy, William Henning, Francis Kirkpatrick, Christopher Light, James Long, Henry Linko, Geo. I. McCauley, (2) Jno. S. M. Cateh, John Moss, (2) Robt. H. Morrison, E. Morgan, William McClellan, Nancy M'Larty, Eliza M'Curdy, Samuel M'Curdy, Archd. Morrison, William Nickols, John Ochler, Peter Overcash, jun. Charles Patterson, John Propes, William Peacock, Henry Propes, Robert Propes, John Preece, John Rogers, Mary Russell, Nicholas Ridinower, Thomas Steel, William Solomon, Silas Scarborough, William M. Sneed, James E. Tanner, Needham Thomson, Lewis Tucker, Simeon Walker, Esdaul Whitley, John Yeoman.

DAVID STORKE, & P. M.

BLANKS OF VARIOUS KINDS,
For sale at the Office of the Gazette.