

how far they are sanctioned by the rules which he professes to reverse. One great cause of the neglect of religion is the want of self-examination. Men are fearful of examining their actions, because their judgments condemn what their inclinations approve; and in this voluntary blindness, they grope their way through life, to the brink of eternity.

But apart from these considerations, a habit of solitary reflection is highly valuable. All who have been great in philosophy, in literature, or in public life, have been accustomed to patient reflection; and to this habit we are indebted, in a considerable degree, for the discoveries of Newton, the mighty strains of Milton, and the practical wisdom of Washington and Franklin.

He who can find no amusement in his own reflection, is dependent on others for a relief from ennui; and consequently subject to disappointment from caprice or treachery. He flies from one amusement to another, and runs a tedious round, which frequent repetition renders insipid, but which is, nevertheless, preferable to the insupportable burthen of his own thoughts. But he who is accustomed to this mental abstraction possesses an inexhaustible fund of gratification, to which he can have access at all times, and in all situations. In a crowd he may amuse himself with observations upon human character and manners; and in retirement, he can weigh opinions, canvass sentiments, and carefully select and arrange the acquisitions which he has made in reading or conversation.

There are many hours even in the busiest life, which are necessarily spent in seclusion from the eye of our dearest friends. To render these agreeable and profitable, is an object of no trifling importance, and there can be no method better adapted to this end, than a habit of reflection, of investigating our own hearts, correcting our errors, and rectifying those "minor faults," our virtues.

[Columbian Star.]

Mahomedan Traditions respecting the end of the World.

The Rev. Henry Grey, in moving one of the resolutions at the Public Annual Meeting of the Scotch Missionary Society, to which the report was read, among other interesting intelligence, communicated some peculiarly remarkable information, relative to the Mahomedans residing in Europe and the western parts of Asia, which he had received from a gentleman who had been in those quarters. The gentleman expressed to Mr. Grey, his surprise at the accounts given in the memoirs of the Rev. Henry Martyn, respecting the religious discussions into which he was permitted to enter with the Mahomedans in Persia; no such discussions being allowed in European Turkey. There a widely circulated opinion now prevails, founded on tradition, that the Mahomedan religion is to be overthrown by the Christian; and that the disciples of Islam are to be speedily driven out of Europe; subsequently to be expelled from Asia Minor; and at last to take refuge in Damascus, where they are to suffer siege, be overthrown, and perish—upon which the end of the world will come. The impression, produced by such reports, according to this gentleman, is so strong, that many Mahomedans in Constantinople will not bury the bodies of their friends on European ground, but convey them to the opposite coast of Asia; while some of the more wealthy make Damascus their sepulchre. This coincides in no small degree with what is stated in the Report from Karass, and tends to shew that these forebodings of discomfiture are probably very extensively circulated in Mahomedan countries.

Nor is it unimportant to add, that several of the circumstances alluded to, as well as those stated in the Report, are considered by Mahomedans in general as presages of the resurrection and final judgment. Of these events the Koran itself does not specifically mention any distinguishing signs, though it frequently alludes to them. Tradition, however, abundantly makes up for this defect in their sacred book, pointing out no fewer than eight less, and seventeen greater signs of their approach. Among these are, decay of faith, i. e. of attachment to Mahomedanism;—tumults and seditions;—a war with the Turks;—the sun's rising in the west, which some imagine it originally did;—war with the Greeks, and the taking of Constantinople by the Jews;—the coming of Antichrist, whom they call *Masih al Dajjel*, i. e. the false or lying Christ, simply of *Dajjel*—the descent of Jesus on earth, who they imagine is first to appear near Damascus, when the people are returning from the capture of Constantinople;—war with the Jews;—an eclipse of the moon; or according to what Mohammed himself is reported to have said, three eclipses of that luminary, one of which will be seen in the east, another in the west, and the third in Arabia, &c.

See 3222's Review. Prelim. Disc. 4.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 9.

The packet Ship Columbia, Capt. Rogers, arrived last evening from Liverpool, having sailed on the 2d of July, and bro't papers of that day, with London dates to the 1st of the month.

The Royal assent was given, on the 24th of June, by commission, to the Irish malt duty bill, the West India and American intercourse bill, the ancient commercial statutes bill, the rate of interest bill, the colonial trade bill, and the navigation laws amendment bill.

In the House of Commons, an address was agreed to, on the subject of the Slave Trade, calling for the correspondence with other powers for the abolition of the traffic. Mr. Wilberforce complained that America had refused to sanction the principle of mutual search, and thereby opposed a serious obstacle to the final and complete abolition of the trade.

A shipment to the amount of £40,887, principally was made by one house in Liverpool, in the Belvidera for Baltimore.

The Turkish and Greek fleets were near to each other on the 14th of May, between Samos and Scio. More ships of war were fitting out at Constantinople on the 25th of May.

A most horrid event took place at Constantinople about the 25th of May, in the execution or the most barbarous murder of a great number of Greek hostages, by order of the Porte.

It is said that the above horrible transaction, will put a stop to the unfinished negotiations with Turkey, and that orders have been sent to the troops on the Turkish frontier to delay their march until it is known what feelings may be excited in Russia.

The persons executed are stated in one account to be 72 Greek merchants, some of them the most respectable in the Levant, whose names are given. Some of them had relations in London, where the news occasioned a great excitement.

In answer to inquiries in the House of Commons, whether government was in possession of the facts—and whether any of the persons thus murdered were under any pledge of safety from the British minister—Lord Londonderry said he believed the enormities were greater than represented in the papers; but he believed none of the persons executed were under British protection, except so far as humanity was concerned, and in that way Lord Strangford had greatly exerted himself, without success.

A member inquired whether the minister could give any account of the new slave trade recently established in the east, for amiable and accomplished Christian females, by a government which was encouraged and supported by the free and enlightened administration of England?

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 26.

A cry of horror will resound throughout Europe when the new cruelties in Scio are made known. All are massacred. Even the 78 prelates who were detained as hostages have been cut to pieces in the fort. The generous French Consul, Digeon, is the most to be pitied. He had gone into the village and proclaimed the Turkish amnesty, and at the same time pledged himself for the Sultan's giving pardon. The inhabitants on this surrendered all their arms, on which the Asiatics fell on 13 villages, and executed a general massacre. All fell without defence under the sword of the Turks, who behaved with the most refined cruelties. The whole island is a sepulchre: the few women and children who were sheltered in the French Consulate are in the deepest misery.—Some Greeks still combat in the mountains, but their destruction is certain. These events have excited such terror here, that nobody now ventures to intercede for a Greek family, for fear of being included in the same proscription.

SELIN, JUNE 3.

Letters from Bitoglia of May 23d, have been received at Belgrade, from which it appears that consternation prevails in that part of the country. The Turks are advancing in great force towards Larissa. The agents of the English are said to have succeeded in inducing the Surlaits and Albanians to submit to Chourschid Pacha, who will soon effect his junction with the Pacha of Salonichi, to march thro' Lavidia against the Morea. Decisive events may therefore soon be expected in these parts. Nothing but a miracle can save the Greeks as affairs now stand. It is affirmed that operations of the Turks both by sea and land, are directed by English officers, and that they have promised entirely to quell the insurrection of the Greeks before the termination of the negotiations with Russia.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Latest and important news from the Colombian Republic.

AUGUST 9.—By the arrival of the schr. Mary & Ann, Capt. Gates, in 15 days from Laguayra, we have received letters and papers from Caracas to the 23d of July inclusive. An extra page of the Anglo-Colombiano of the 22d July, contains from Bogota, the following important "Gazette Extraordinary."

WAR OF THE SOUTH TERMINATE.

"Gazette Extraordinary of Colombia," Monday, June 24, 1822.

Government has just received accounts from the head-quarters of the Liberator, at Pastos, dated June 8, enclosing the capitulations conceded by the Liberating army to the Spaniards, who defended Pastos and Quito, in virtue of which those places were occupied—the first by his Excellency the Liberator President on the 8th of June, and the second by General Sucre the 25th of May. The brilliant marches made from Bombona and Pichincha preceding those capitulations, obliged the enemy to surrender, and the liberators of the South were as generous as they were valiant.

The Colombian guards have augmented their population, and the warriors of Pichincha have manifested that their love for liberty was paramount to all other considerations.

The war of the South has terminated with glory to the arms of Colombia. A million of Americans are thus added to the family of the Republic; and the conqueror of a hundred battles, the generous enemy of Spain, the creator of Colombia, the immortal Bolivar, has added new lustre to his immeasurable glory.

There is little else of moment in the papers before us; but a letter from an officer of rank, which we have had the pleasure to peruse, says—"A junction is about to be formed between the division of Maracaybo and that of Soubllette, when Morales will be attacked and his career terminated."

It appears that the Laguayra and Caracas markets are glutted with produce and dry goods of every kind—more than can be disposed of (says the letter) for months to come.

[Baltimore Fed. Gaz.]

CAPE MESURADO.

The schr. Calypso, arrived on Wednesday evening in 65 days from the U. S. Colony at Cape Mesurado, having on board Dr. Aires and Mr. Wiltberger, Agents of the Colonization Society. Dr. Aires gives a very favorable account of the present state of the colony; the people are contented and happy—the country healthy and fertile, and a few of the Colonists who were disposed to be unruly and disaffected, have retired to the British settlements. The natives are very friendly to the colony, and all its concerns are in the most prosperous condition. Two of the colonists, Joseph Blake and Zera Hall, both of Philadelphia, have returned to take out their families. Blake's family sailed lately for Mesurado, and he unfortunately missed them in coming to this country. We learn that Daniel Coker has retired from the colony, become a British subject, and is engaged in teaching a school at Sierra Leone.

The Calypso has nine colored passengers, who have returned for the purpose of taking out their families.

[Baltimore Patriot.]

ARRIVAL OF THE MACEDONIAN.

NORFOLK, AUGUST 5.

The U. S. frigate Macedonian, Capt. Biddle, arrived in Hampton Roads on Saturday evening from a cruise. It is with inexpressible pain we state that the Macedonian has lost by sickness during her cruise, seventy-seven of her crew, including ten of her officers, and that there are about fifty of the remainder of the crew now sick. This truly distressing intelligence was communicated in a despatch from Capt. Biddle to Capt. Warrington, at the Navy Yard, the object of which was to request that a surgeon should be immediately sent down to the ship.—The bearer of the despatch landed at the Navy Yard on Saturday night, and returned early the next morning with Dr. Williamson, one of the Navy Surgeons at this station, and we learn that Dr. Conway also went down last evening.

These are all the particulars that have as yet come to our knowledge; nor have we been able to learn the names of the deceased. The only communication the ship has had with the shore was by the boat which came up to the Navy Yard on Saturday night, and it returned early the next morning, as we stated before; and we mentioned it in order to remove any thing like apprehension, that every necessary precaution has been used to guard against such communications. The sick are to be immediately landed at Craney Island, a healthy and salubrious spot, where the necessary arrangements are in train for their accommodation; and we have entire confidence that effectual measures will be pursued to prevent all intercourse between the island and the town.—Herald.

From a Chelmsford (Eng.) paper.

Sudden madness.—At Chelmsford fair, lately, during the grimaces and buffoneries exhibited in front of one of the shows, the clown went raving mad. He jumped off the stage, and ran through the town, followed by a number of boys who were ignorant of the man's mental derangement, until he got into a field where he fixed himself against the gate post, and literally tore the scalp from his head; and had not some person secured him, he would totally have destroyed himself. He now lies in a state which affords but little hope of his recovery.

FROM THE NEW-YORK STATESMAN.

Albany, July 27, 1822.

JONATHAN RUSSELL, Esq.

SIR: I observe that you have, through the medium of the American (Boston) Statesman, given publicity to the letter which I wrote you on the 1st of the month, avowing myself the author of the queries signed "Ariel," addressed to you in the New-York Statesman of the 14th of June last.

From the language of the remarks made by the editor of the American Statesman, it appears, that my statement is considered as not being sufficiently explicit, and that you complain, or rather he complains in your behalf, that I did not designate the individual commissioner who was alluded to, and give the name of the commercial house to whom such commissioner gave information, touching the progress and prospects of the negotiations at Ghent, and also the name of the person from whom I derived the information, and the cause of its being communicated to me.

Although I have no reason to suppose, that a compliance with the fairly inferable wishes of the editor of the American Statesman will give you any new light, in regard to the *main point* in question—nevertheless, in order to remove every possible ground for cavil, as well as to gratify your personal friends, and to make you better known to the people, whose immediate representative you are, and to the nation at large, in whose public service you have held distinguished situations abroad, I shall, with all possible brevity, and without the reservation of any material circumstances, state the information touching the subject matter of the queries, as it was communicated to me in London, in the winter of 1816-17, by a gentleman of undoubted veracity, who enjoyed the confidence of, and held a highly responsible and confidential situation in, the house of Messrs. Thomas Mullett, I. I. Evans & Co. and who is now a respectable merchant in London.

In order to account for this gentleman's having made me acquainted with the facts, which I am about to detail, it seems necessary, as you will no doubt give this letter publicity, that I here observe, that Messrs. Thomas Mullett, I. I. Evans & Co. were for many years one of the first and most distinguished American commission houses in London, and that the senior partner, Mr. Thomas Mullett, was warmly attached to the United States, in which, at an early period, he resided for several years. This circumstance, and the zeal which he always manifested for the welfare and independence of the American people, as well as for the particular interests of his numerous correspondents, procured for him the regard, and brought him acquainted with most of the American citizens who visited London, as well as with the successive ministers, *charge d'affaires*, and consuls of the United States, resident in London; among whom was Mr. Jonathan Russell, and between whom and Mr. Thomas Mullett, to my personal knowledge, there existed a very intimate and friendly acquaintance, from the autumn of 1811, to the month of October 1812, when Mr. Russell embarked for the United States in a cartel, which sailed from Plymouth for New-York.

It may also be proper to state, that Mr. I. I. Evans, a very enlightened and distinguished merchant, and one of the partners of Mr. Thomas Mullett, died about the time of, or just previous to, the declaration of war by the United States against Great Britain, in June 1812; and that Mr. Thomas Mullett, the senior partner, died in December 1814, during the pendency of the negotiations at Ghent, leaving to his son, the junior and sole surviving partner of his long established house, a large fortune, and probably the most extensive and valuable American business, particularly with New-York, at that time enjoyed by any commercial house in London.

Having known that respectable house for many years, and experienced from them many acts of kindness and hospitality, it is painful to me to observe, and still more painful to me to know, that under all these advantages, and within only ninety days or thereabouts from the day of the death of Mr. Thomas Mullett, his son, from causes which will be fully explained in the sequel, was overwhelmed in ruin, having from over-confident speculation, suffered in that short period the loss, not only of the entire fortune left him by his father, but become indebted in an amount greatly beyond his means to discharge.

It was during a conversation with my informant, upon this afflicting calamity, the fatal effects of which reached many persons in the United States, that he gave me the following narrative, to account for the cause of the disasters, which had so suddenly befallen that amiable and modest young man.

He stated that during the negotiations at Ghent, between the British and American commissioners, Mr. Jonathan Russell, one of the commissioners on the part of the United States, conveyed to Mr. Thomas Mullett (of the said house of Thomas Mullett, I. I. Evans & Co.) from time to time, and until the time of his death, regular advices as to the progress and prospects of the negotiation at

Ghent. Confiding in the correctness of the information so received, that house made immense purchases of cotton and other American products, which were unfortunately held by the surviving partner, until the sudden and unexpected occurrence of peace, like a destructive whirlwind, swept away his fortune.

It is necessary here to state, which I do upon the authority of my informant, and upon the information derived from a highly respectable merchant in N. York, but who was in London during the pendency of the negotiations at Ghent, that from the moment that Mr. Russell received intelligence of the death of Mr. Thomas Mullett, he suspended all further communication to that house. And notwithstanding the surviving partner received no further advices from Mr. Russell, and was informed from another and friendly quarter, that a peace would certainly be concluded in a few days; and that in consequence of the death of his father, he would not receive any further advices from Mr. Russell, he could not be prevailed upon to believe it, and though repeatedly urged to sell out, he declined doing so, fatally confiding in the accuracy of the information and advices already received, and blindly persisting in the belief, that had any changes favorable to the conclusion of peace occurred at Ghent, Mr. Russell would, in good faith, have continued his communications and advices to the house, the same as though his father had been living.

Such was in substance the information I received from the gentleman to whom I allude, and by whose testimony, and by that of the other confidential persons, at that time in the house of Messrs. Mullett, Evans & Co. I expect to be able to establish the truth of the imputations I intended to convey by the queries I addressed to you, under the signature of "Ariel."

I think it proper also to apprise you, that I shall endeavor to prove, by the testimony of a person now in France, and by the oaths of two gentlemen now in New-York, that Mr. Jonathan Russell did also communicate to another person in London, information as to the progress and prospects of the negotiations at Ghent, and that the first private information of the peace, received in London, was conveyed by him to that person.

I perceive by the intimation of the New-York American of Monday last, that you have directed a suit to be instituted against me for a libel, which is alleged to have been conveyed by the queries in question, and that the writ is lodged in the office of the marshal of the southern district, to be served upon me in New-York, notwithstanding I had advised you, that my residence was in Vermont, where it would have been more convenient to me to have attended to the defence of the suit in the Circuit Court of the United States for that District, and which is equally as near to your residence as New-York. Nevertheless, as I am desirous that there should be no unnecessary delay, in bringing the subject promptly and fairly to issue, I have written to the marshal, informing him, that I shall, as soon as my business will admit of my going to New-York, which shall be before the return day of the writ, cause my appearance to be endorsed thereon. I am fully aware, that some prudent casuists, some cool and calculating politicians, whose conduct in the discharge of their public, as well as private duties, is regulated by a calculation of the quantum of personal good to be gained, or of evil to be avoided, think that I have on this occasion displayed more of zeal than of discretion, and the defence of the suit will necessarily involve me in considerable expense and much personal inconvenience.

In taking the step which I have, I did not take these estimates into the account. I was impelled solely by a sense of public duty, entertaining towards you no personal enmity; but a regard for public opinion and a respect for my own character now require, that I should produce proofs to establish the truth of the allegations, which by the queries I intended to convey. I shall endeavor to do so to the entire satisfaction of a jury and of the public, and I beg of you to be assured, that I shall avail myself of every possible evidence that may be attainable, either in this country, in England, or in France; at the same time, I am perfectly aware of the great difficulties that may occur in obtaining evidence in Europe, as it is not in my power to compel the production of testimony from that distance, and without the jurisdiction of the court, before which an investigation is to take place. I trust however in God, in the all-powerful influence of truth, and in the justice of my fellow citizens, to sustain me in the conflict, and to carry me through triumphantly.

If I were contented to justify the publication of the queries, on the ground of general rumour, I could, without going out of New-York, prove, by the testimony of a number of respectable merchants who were in London and at Ghent, at the conclusion of the peace, that a rumour was prevalent in both of those cities, that Mr. Jonathan Russell, one of the said commissioners, had secretly conveyed to persons in London, information of the negotiations at Ghent. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

SETH HUNT.