

having sustained much injury, for at 4 o'clock, all the Algerine squadron was steering for the port, apparently in good order, and with as much regularity as when they left it, unpursued and unmolested by the French, who steered northwesterly course. The French squadron has since resumed the blockade.

The above news was received at Boston, by the brig Statesman, from Malta and last from Gibraltar.—Sailed from the latter place, the 7th November.

The following letters have been transmitted by Preserved Fish, Esq. one of the Executive Committee, at present in England, to whom they were addressed by Mr. Miller. They are not of the latest dates received from this gentleman but are interesting on account of the facts they contain.

ISLAND OF POROS, June 9th, 1827.

God of Mercy! what were my feelings, when I saw seven women and three children, who had just escaped from the Turks, arrive at this place.

"Oh! Mercy, dispel
Yon sight, that it freezes my spirit to tell."

The children were entirely naked, and the women but a little better off; one of them had three wounds in the arm, which she had received from an Arab, her brutal ravisher. I immediately clothed them from the charitable donations of the ladies from New Haven. Lord Cochrane has lately taken a Turkish brig of 12 guns; the Turks made no resistance, and were all treated extremely well. I wish it were in my power to give you encouragement respecting the liberty of Greece, but without foreign interference, she must fail and in such a manner as will even astonish the ears of our savages, when they hear the tale told. Perplexity, anxiety, fatigue and danger are what all are more or less exposed to in this country, under its existing circumstances.

To the Greek Executive Committee in N. Y.

Gentlemen,—I wrote to you under the date of the 31st of May, which letter I forwarded by the Chancellor. Since that time I have been obliged to make a journey to Napoli di Romania, for the purpose of assisting Dr. Howe in settling some difficulty, which arose between him and the chiefs, respecting the distribution of the provisions at that place. The affair was amicably settled, however, before my arrival, by the exertions of Capt. Patterson, of U. S. Navy, to whom I am under many obligations for the repeated favors that he has shown me since my arrival in this country. The distribution at Napoli is nearly finished, but as it has been managed altogether under the direction of Doctor Howe, who will give me a detailed account of all his proceedings, I shall defer the particulars of the distribution at that place until another opportunity occurs of writing. I have distributed all the ready made clothes from the boxes, sent from Orange, New Jersey, to beings all but naked. Many a time, when a daughter of the mountains has presented herself for charity, modesty has prevented me from looking at her, while she, trembling like a forest leaf, gathered her rags around her in order to hide her nakedness. I have distributed ninety five barrels of Indian meal here, and have now catalogues of more than a thousand families of widows and orphans to whom I shall distribute flour in a few days. The largest Turkish fleet that has ever been employed against Greece is nearly ready to sail from Alexandria. My hope for her salvation rests only in the confidence I have in the God of battles. I might write a volume of my troubles and difficulties, but they look too small in the midst of a nation on the point of being sacrificed that I shall mention none of them. Wishing you, gentlemen, health and prosperity, I remain your humble and obedient servant.
J. P. MILLER,
Agent for G. Ex. Com. in N. Y.

Island of Poros, June 31, 1827.

INTERESTING MEMORIAL.

From the Richmond Enquirer,
To the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

The petition and remonstrance of the inhabitants of a large majority of the counties of the states of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky & Ohio, respectfully state—

That a day or two before the end of the last session of the General Assembly, to wit, on the 8th of March, 1827; and on a petition or motion made a few days before, no public notice having been previously given, that such an application would be made, an act passed, entitled, "An act to confirm a law passed at the present session of the General Assembly of Maryland; entitled" "An act to incorporate the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company."

It seems that the Legislature of Maryland a very short time before, had passed a law incorporating a Company to erect a Rail Road from the City of Baltimore to some suitable point on the river Ohio with a capital of three millions of dollars, and that immediately on the passage of the law, and just at the close of the last session, when time was not left even to the members remaining at the seat of Government to reflect on a subject of such

vital interest to the State, an application was made by some gentlemen of the City of Baltimore, to procure an act authorizing the Company, if one should be formed, to conduct said road through this State, and which was accordingly passed with the provision, "that the said road shall not strike the Ohio at a point lower down than the mouth of the Little Kenawha."

Your Memorialists most earnestly pray the present General Assembly to take this momentous subject under their consideration at an early day, that the act of the last session may be promptly and as speedily repealed as it was enacted, in order that the Company aforesaid, if one is likely to be formed, may sustain no injury thereby; and that the good people of this Commonwealth, and the present General Assembly may have full time and opportunity to consider this great question, uninfluenced by the law passed at the last session.

Your Memorialists humbly, and with all due respect, represent that they consider the act aforesaid as totally irreconcilable with, and as subversive of, the best interests and dearest hopes of Virginia.

The Fathers of our Country, from Washington down, have always looked to the connexion of the Eastern and Western waters, by means of the James and Kenawha rivers, as probably a more convenient and natural communication than any other within the United States.

The State for several years past, has been operating, though but slowly, on this subject and with this view. The practicability and propriety of this scheme has been sustained by the examinations and reports of every set of commissioners and engineers, from that in which the present Chief Justice of the United States assisted, down to the latest reports of your present State Engineer. Composing, as may be seen by the files of your own body, and of the Board of Public Works, a mass of evidence surely entitled to a very great weight if not productive of a *sole conviction*.

It would be madness, therefore, in the opinion of your Memorialists, for those entrusted with the public weal, now to legislate on this subject, on the principle, that this connexion is impracticable, and the scheme visionary, against this weight of evidence, and without an opposing opinion or circumstance save what the magnitude of the enterprise itself suggests.

We have before us, however, the example of New York, whose schemes on this subject, from their magnitude, were considered during their operations, as visionary and impracticable, whereas, it turns out, that their very magnitude has proved the cause of their most triumphant success. And they are now effecting the improvement of their State in every other quarter; whilst these operations will finally prove a source of revenue to the State adequate to all its exigencies, without other taxation.

The magnitude of such projects, if they are practicable, is the greatest recommendation; and hence the impolicy of diminishing, by dividing with other States, the practical results, and consequently the power to carry them into effect. The friends of Internal Improvement have always looked to the absolute power, which it is confidently believed this Commonwealth possesses over all others, to make within her own territory, and passing through the very heart of the State, the best connexion between the Eastern and Western waters, which can be made within the United States, as the certain, and they once hoped, the speedy means of insuring these public improvements, on which the regeneration, and, indeed, salvation of the State depend. They have, therefore, looked, with the utmost dismay, on the act of the last assembly, as indicative of a total abandonment of those public improvements, and all their consequences. If the whole of this Western trade will not justify the whole State in venturing on these gigantic improvements, will not our giving away a portion, if not the whole of it, and giving away with it one-half, and the most enterprising half of our population, and making them, as they have too long been, the back country of Baltimore, forever put an end to our efforts on this subject?

It seems to be taken for granted, by the whole Western population, that Virginia has abandoned any further improvement, of a nature to grasp this Western trade, and to secure to them what they have been looking for years; and therefore, they have been driven to cover your table with petitions, to be annexed, in a commercial point of view, to Maryland; and that Baltimore shall be their seaport town. What better proof can they have of the total abandonment of the improvements heretofore contemplated than the passage of the act aforesaid? And therefore it is, that they now pray you so to modify that act, as that the Company may run their road wherever they please—as, for instance, by Covington to the Falls of the Great Kenawha.

Taking their premises to be true, there is great force in their application: Whether it will be sufficient to induce this present General Assembly forever to put an end to the power of Virginia, now absolutely, and your Memorialists had hoped, inalienably in her, over this

Western trade, it is for their wisdom and patriotism to decide. The act of the last session is certainly not calculated to afford a substitute for that improvement, which the Western section of the State has a right to expect; and its only effect can be to weaken our power in going on with it, if we ever intend to do so.

There ought to be no hesitation, therefore, as is humbly submitted, in repealing the act of the last session; and good faith would seem to indicate, that this should be instantly done.

It will then be a question, and a momentous one indeed, whether this trade shall be yielded to Baltimore, or retained by the State?—not retained merely, but acted on efficiently by the State, in the manner indicated by the excellent remarks of our present Chief Magistrate on that subject.—If we propose to abandon it because the project is visionary and hazardous, can we safely take this ground in opposition to the opinions above referred to, and to the opinions too of the people of Baltimore, who, with not half the advantages we possess, do not think it so? If we are about to abandon it because it is beyond the power of the State, can we be correct in estimating that power below that of the City of Baltimore?

That City knows full well the value of this trade: she has been raised to her present state of prosperity by a portion of the back country in question, the trade of which, always, of right and according to nature, belong to Virginia; but which with all the rest, she now wishes to acquire in fee simple.

For want of enterprise in making roads, &c. so as to seize on this trade, it has rolled on through the whole extent of our State, for forty years; until now our whole State, and every town in it, notwithstanding our great natural superiority, has become a back country, either to Baltimore or New York, and must forever continue in that humble and ruinous condition, unless the present General Assembly, in their wisdom, shall ordain otherwise. Let the law of the last session stand, or pass that which the petitions on your table ask, and the *dies irat*. It is not well perceived how you can escape from this dilemma, without making such measures as will satisfy the just expectations of our Western people on this subject. Indeed, there can be no better time than the present to act efficiently on it.

There is a great deal of labour in the State at present almost unemployed; and the present spring to our affairs, which would be given by its employment, and by the money which would be expended in the centre of the State, may well be supposed; whilst it is not easy to estimate either the instantaneous or future effects which a spirited and serious movement on the part of the State, in this great project, would have on the landed property in every part of the Commonwealth. It is verily believed, that, in a short time, we would no longer see our population flying from our borders and seeking their fortunes elsewhere; but, on the contrary, as our country, especially below and near tide water, is in reality the Garden of the United States, if occupied by wealth and enterprise, we would soon see the tide of population flowing and occupying its natural bed.

Your Memorialists hitherto have treated this subject as though they were all Virginians.—But we, the inhabitants of North Carolina, are greatly and equally interested on this subject with the lower and Southwestern parts of Virginia.

The waters of the Albemarle Sound, and the outlet to Norfolk, compose their great highways to the ocean. Indeed, if an inland seaboard navigation, from the Sound to the various inlets along the coast, should be made, and which is deemed far from impracticable, Norfolk would be a much more eligible and large seaport town to the whole of North and great part of South Carolina, than New York, and certainly much more so than Baltimore.

Let Norfolk be fixed on, then, as the Emporium of the Middle States, and let us examine how she can be supported as such. The trade of a large back country is necessary to raise and support a large seaport town. In the first place, Norfolk yields to none in the excellence of her harbour, and her contiguity to the ocean, to say nothing of the fact, that her harbour is safe of approach and always open.

We will not stop the course of our present enquiry, by examining into the practicability of, and the *how*, and *when* this great work is to be undertaken and finished. That we must submit to your honorable body, in the full and steadfast hope that it will never be given up, or our prospects diminished; and will proceed at once to take a view of what would be the probable effect when the following public works, here and elsewhere, shall have been completed:

First, that the communication between the Chesapeake and Delaware, has been made;

That the Susquehanna has been improved the Potomac, Rappahannock, York, and other branches

That the James river has been also improved, either by a continued canal, or by locks and dams, admitting steam power to Covington.—That a rail-way from there to the Falls of Kenawha, has been found to be equally safe, cheap and useful as navigation, whilst it would be secure

from ice in the winter, and the communication be thus kept open, and has also been constructed; and the navigation of the Kenawha to the Falls made sufficient, by dams and locks, to admit steam boats, and the Ohio also improved to the mouth of Scioto.

Also, that the Appomattox and Roanoke have been improved—and that the New River, Holstein and Tennessee, have either been united with the Roanoke or James river; and the lakes and inlets along the coast of North and South Carolina, united with the Sound, by canals, and the rivers leading into them improved: And then the question is—Whether all the trade to or from the ocean, through all these channels, will not point to Norfolk as the place of its beginning and end?

It is thus seen how deeply your Memorialists of North Carolina, and their neighbor of South Carolina, and your Memorialists of Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio, are concerned in the present course of legislation by your honorable body.

Nothing but a subject so deeply and permanently affecting the dearest interests of themselves and their posterity, through all generations, could have induced your petitioners so importunately to call your early attention to this subject.

If we look to these natural advantages, as improved in the way they are capable of, who is it who will not perceive that New York, Norfolk, and New Orleans, are the great natural emporiums of the United States? New York is availing herself of her natural advantages; New Orleans possesses hers from the hands of Nature itself; and it rests with Virginia to say, whether she will take the stand that the God of Nature intended that she should, or by apathy division, and distraction, let it pass from her forever into other hands!

Your petitioners, as in duty bound, pray, &c. and will ever pray, &c.

Dr. Chambers' Remedy for INTEMPERANCE.

THE subscriber, on the decease of the late Dr. William Chambers, took into his possession the personal estate of the deceased, and found prepared a large quantity of Dr. Chambers' Remedy for Intemperance.

He hereby informs the public that he has dispensed of all the medicine so found, to Dr. James H. Hart, and Mr. Andrew M. Fanning of this city.

In making this disposition, the subscriber has been actuated by a due regard to the interests of the heirs of the intestate, as well as from the wish to give the most extensive use to the virtues of the discovery, whatever they may be; and he can further add, with confidence, that the gentlemen who will hereafter be the vendors of the Remedy for Intemperance, as prepared by the inventor, have been intimately connected with Dr. Chambers in his life time—have been his agents in compounding the medicine, and are acquainted with its composition.

SILVANUS MILLER, Public Adm'r. &c.

THE medicine is prepared only by the subscribers, who alone are in possession of the original recipe of the inventor, at the office, of the late Dr. C. in the basement story of Rutgers' Medical College, in Duane street, east side of Broadway, and at the Medicinal Store of Dr. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chambers' street, three doors from Washington Hall New York.

From the Vermont Gazette.

"We have the pleasure to announce that DR. CHAMBERS' MEDICINE for Intemperance, has been administered to twelve persons in this vicinity, and that in every instance, it has had the desired effect of producing an entire disengagement of the use of ardent spirits. It has redeemed them from obvious ruin, and restored them to themselves, relatives, and friends, to health, to industry, to usefulness, and to their proper station in society."

BEWARE OF IMPOSTURE!!

The almost incredible success which Dr. Chambers' Medicine has met with in the cure of Intemperance, has brought forth many fraudulent imitations of this valuable remedy. To secure the public against imposition, the directions accompanying the genuine Remedy for Intemperance, are signed in the hand writing of the subscriber, without which none are genuine.

TO EDITORS.

In order that the efficacy of Dr. Chambers' Remedy for Intemperance may be thoroughly tested, Editors of newspapers throughout the country who will insert our advertisement, and add this article to it, and send us a copy of the paper containing it, shall receive from us by return of mail, a quantity sufficient to cure one drunkard, which they will be requested to administer to some patient in their neighbourhood, and publish the result.

Public institutions and philanthropic societies, by making application, (duly authenticated,) to the subscriber, shall receive the medicine at a very reduced price. On enclosing to us the usual price, \$5, postage paid, the medicine can be sent by mail. To those who are unable to pay, on personal application of the individual at our office, the medicine will be administered gratis.

JAMES H. HART, M. D.
A. M. FANNING,
Successors to W. Chambers.

New York, Sept. 18.

Supply of the above medicine is received and offered for sale at the Book Store of Newbern, Oct. 13—'29

Private Female School.

THE Exercises of the Female School at my house, closed the 1st of the present month, and will be resumed, by the same Lady, on the 2nd Monday in January.

Board, \$5 per month; tuition, (with needle work,) \$5 per quarter. Five or six more young Ladies can be received.

DANIEL BOON,
Dec. 20, 1827—'10 12.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR!

JUST received a few barrels, per the Sully Ann, from New-York, and for sale very low.

G. BRADFORD, & Co.
Newbern, 24th Dec.

University of North-Carolina.

ORDINANCES adopted by the Board of Trustees at their annual meeting in this city on the 19th inst.

Be it Ordained, &c. &c. That the dress of the Students shall hereafter be uniform, and shall consist in summer of a coat in color of a grey mixture, and of waistcoat and trousers of white, and in winter, of coat, waistcoat and trousers, of a dark grey mixture.

The use of boots is prohibited, and is recommended to the Students to consult plainness, economy and neatness in every part of their apparel.

Nothing in this ordinance shall extend to the dress of the Senior Class at the commencements. Nor shall it extend or apply to any Student who shall have already provided or may hereafter and before the beginning of the next session provide himself with apparel according to an ordinance adopted at Chapel Hill in June last, for which the above recited ordinance is a substitute.

Published by order of the President of the Board

Raleigh, Dec. 20, 1827.—10—11.

The Editors of the N. Carolina Journal, Western Carolinian and Newbern Sentinel, will insert this publication twice in their respective papers.

NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1827, of Jones County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, the subscribers obtained letters of Administration on the estate of Benjamin Harrison, Esq. Persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them for payment within the time limited by law; and those indebted to said estate, are requested to settle the same, as there can be no indulgence given.

H. BRYAN, Adm'r.
NANCY HARRISON, Adm'r.
Dec. 28, 1827—'10 13.

NOTICE.

AT December Term, 1827, of Jones County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, the subscriber obtained letters of Administration on the estates of Christopher Bryan and Joseph Green, dec.—Those indebted to either of said estates, are requested to come and settle by the first day of February next, or their notes and accounts will be in the hands of officers. Those having claims against either of said estates, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this motive will be entered as a plea against them.

H. BRYAN, Adm'r.
Dec. 28, 1827—'10 13.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in the month of April last, a negro man named SAM, about 28 years old—six feet high—light complexion, bordering on the mulatto—stout made—eyes of a reddish cast—and has lost one of his front teeth.—The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing said negro, so that the subscriber recovers him.—All persons are forbidden from harbouring or employing said negro, and Captains of Vessels from carrying him out of the State, under the penalty of the law.

W. C. ARMSTRONG,
Newbern, Jan. 2, 1828—'10 11.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale her PLANTATION, situated on the South side of Neuse river; adjoining the Plantation of Benjamin Borden, Esq. and opposite Wilkinson's Point. Said Plantation contains about 500 acres; 200 of which are cleared, & under good fence.—there is a good two story Dwelling House, with all the necessary outhouses and Barn.—Also, some Horses, Cows, Sheep and Hogs, and a quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture. Any person wishing to purchase, will call on Mr. Joseph Bell, in Newbern, or to myself at the Plantation.

FRANCES AUSTIN,
Jan. 5, 1828—'10.

Newbern Marine and Fire INSURANCE COMPANY.

JANUARY 4th, 1828.

ON Monday the 14th inst. there will be a Poll for the election of twelve Directors for the Newbern Marine and Fire Insurance Company, at their Office, for the year. The Stockholders are particularly requested to attend in person, or by proxy, to hold said election.

ABNER PASTEUR, Sec.
Jan. 5, 1828—1w.

FOR SALE.

ALIKELY NEGRO FELLOW, about 27 years of age. Enquire at this Office.
Jan. 5, 1828—1w.