

refuse of the superfluous expenditure of the country, the fragments of the tables of luxury, the leavings of expensive entertainments and amusements, the cast-off garments of sumptuous wardrobes; or store for us who excess consume, and intemperance swallows in this land: and with these means, we could pledge ourselves to raise up a community, far more enlightened than the world has yet seen. Let every man, moreover, give by his own faithful personal endeavors, and we deem it not too solemn to add, his earnest prayers to Heaven, and here upon these shores of promise, shall be reared up a community as pure and happy, as it shall be intelligent and enlightened.

From the Enquirer.

Mr. Jefferson's Memoir, &c.—We understand, that Mr. Jefferson has left behind him a Memoir of a part of his own Life and Times: he commenced its composition in the 77th year of his age in 1820, and finished it in 1821. It goes back to the time of his grand-father, traces to the progress of his own Education, touches upon the causes and events of the American Revolution, gives a particular account of the Declaration of Independence, presents many interesting sketches of the condition and celebrated characters of France, while he was minister in that country—and terminates with his acceptance of the office of Secretary of State.—He has also left behind him for publication three vols. of M. S. comprising various conversations and transactions, in which he was concerned, while he was Secretary of State. Besides these he has prepared for the press, 12 or 15 vols. of correspondence, labelled with the years in which they were written. In these M. S. vols. not bound, but

copies of all his interesting letters, as taken by the Poligraph. It is unnecessary to state, that these letters are full of interest: they are addressed to various persons and on various subjects; and when published, will more fully display that felicity of style and grandeur of principles, for which their author was so eminently distinguished. Some of these letters were prior to the Revolution; and the last of the Series is his celebrated Reply to Mr. Weighman, written ten days before his death. This is laid the very last in the vol. for 1826. Some of those letters are very long—they discuss a variety of the most interesting topics: among the rest we have heard an elaborate letter of his to Col. Monroe, immediately after the capture of Washington spoken of in the highest terms.

He has also left many other MSS among his papers: with these some compositions labelled "Juvenilities." All his papers are put up with a neatness and regularity, which uniformly distinguished Mr. Jefferson. It is remarkable, that he had put away, as among his most select papers, his own Will, a copy of the first draught and alterations of the Declaration of Independence, and some affectionate memorials of family feeling. These three were arranged together in the same compartment.

As soon as the proper arrangements can be made, this Memoir, these Anas and most of this correspondence will be laid before his country. Few men's papers can be so rich in valuable materials as those of Mr. Jefferson. His style and his sentiments contribute to lend an irresistible attraction to every subject which he handled. *Tetigit nihil quod ornavit.* The Public will wait impatiently for the publication, and the most distant posterity will profit by his labors. The beauties of Liberty, the real principles of the constitution will be found developed in the most impressive forms.

There has been no opportunity yet of recording Mr. Jefferson's Will. It was written in March last, condensed, expressive, simple and elegant. He has left to his illustrious friend James Madison, his beautiful cane of animal corn, as a memorial of his long

and uninterrupted friendship for one, with whom he has been combined in his exertions for the good of mankind. He has left a few slaves free, making provision for their future support, and praying of the Legislature, as a last favor, (in addition to so many which he has received at their hands,) that these emancipated slaves might be permitted to remain within the Commonwealth.

Office of the Colonization Society, 2 Washington, July 28, 1826. 5

Intelligence has been received at this office from Liberia, up to the 12th of May, representing the Colony to be in very healthy and prosperous circumstances. The Government of Sierra Leone has laid a blockade on the line of coast reaching from that Colony to Cape Mount, which promises to destroy, as it has already suspended, the Slave Trade, hitherto carried on from the Gallinas. The Colonial Agent at Montserado has interdicted the trade from Cape Mount to Trade Town (120 miles) on the ground of a qualified jurisdiction, actually held by the Colony over this whole district of country. It is therefore confidently believed that this odious traffic is forever banished by these measures from three hundred miles of coast. The traffic of the natives is consequently turned into a new channel, and fowls, vegetables, cattle, and rice, in hitherto unknown abundance, are now brought to the American Colony.

"It is a circumstance," says Mr. Ashmun, "you will learn with pleasure, that all the late emigrants from North-Carolina, of all ages and habits, have got safely thro' the slight fever which assailed them, without a single exception. The Rev. Mr. Holton is far advanced in convalescence, and a commodious School house, of two ground apartments, is building by the people, for additional Schools, in the Colony. Captains Chase and Cotterell, of the Columbian service, have recently been upon the coast, and chased away almost every Guinea-man, known to be between Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas. To the former officer, the American Colony is indebted for the liberal donation of 30 stands of arms, 8 casks of gun power, and several valuable articles of provisions."

Nat. Intelligencer.

Petersburg Aug 1.

Another Conflagration.—We have to announce to our readers the melancholy fact, that our ill-fated town has been visited by another conflagration, almost as serious as either of those that immediately preceded it, and which it has been our painful duty to make known within the last three weeks.

Between twelve and one o'clock on Sunday morning, our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by the appalling cry of fire. We immediately discovered, on looking out, the vicinage of the fire to our own establishment, and the destructive consequences that would result from it, unless every exertion was made to arrest its progress. The flames broke out in a stable in the rear of Old st. adjacent to a number of wooden buildings, and to such a height had they ascended before the alarm was given, that no hope was entertained of saving any of the frame houses, from the east side of Baird's alley, to the west side of the alley in the rear of Sycamore st. amounting altogether to between twenty-five and thirty, principally small buildings and of but little value.

Nothing but the most extraordinary exertions of the fire companies saved an incalculable amount of property from destruction. Their first efforts were directed to Mrs. Nash's large frame residence, which was on fire before the engines could commence active operations; but a flood of water from the hydrants was poured upon it with such happy effect, that to the astonishment of every body, the fire was put out, without materially damaging the house. Had the flames

reached Mrs. Nash's dwelling, it is impossible to calculate how far they would have extended.

The flames having been thus checked here, it became necessary to use redoubled exertions to save Old and Bank streets, which flanked the fire on the north and south; and here we could not but again admire the indefatigable and successful exertions of the fire companies particularly on Bank street, where the danger appeared to be most threatening, the fire having already caught in one or two places. Notwithstanding the general opinion that Bank st. could not be saved, that portion of it at least to the east of Brick House run the firemen, nothing daunted, put forth their best energies, and succeeded in arresting the progress of the destroying element, not, however, till several buildings were more or less destroyed.

Only two houses of value were destroyed.—one, a large brick lumber house, belonging to Mr. J. V. Willcox, immediately in the rear of Mr. Taliaferro's residence, on Bank street; the other was the large frame building on the alley in the rear of Sycamore st. belonging to the estate of John Baird, dec. and which has been rendered conspicuous from the circumstance, that it withstood the terrible conflagration of 1815, while every other building around and near it was destroyed. These two buildings, we understand, were insured, and perhaps some others, but to what extent we know not.

The small buildings destroyed, were principally occupied by free persons of color, and from their inflammable nature, had long been viewed with fear and apprehension, particularly as they were located in the very heart of the town.—*Republican.*

Mr. Monroe.—A writer in the Charlottesville Gazette states, that Mr. Monroe has failed again to sell his landed estate in Albemarle for the payment of his debts, contracted in a long course of public service. Few persons attended, and none, who wished to purchase more than a few hundred acres, and few of them, and in consequence, no part was offered for sale to the highest bidder. It was shewn on the ground, by a letter from Mr. Swann, the President of the Branch Bank of the United States at Washington, that eighteen thousand dollars of the debts due that Bank & Bank of Columbia had been paid by the sale of a small part of his Mountain tract (908 acres) and that the balance due (twenty thousand dollars) was secured by the mortgage of the residue of that tract, consisting of two thousand eight hundred acres, which is considerably more than ample security for it, provided the sale is not fixed and the land sacrificed. It appears by that letter, that the Bank was not disposed to push the sale by the sacrifice of the property, and that full power was given to Mr. Monroe to delay it, until a more favorable season. It is said that the money allowed by Congress on account of his claims, has been applied to the payment of his debts, to other banks in the District of Columbia, in this State, and to individuals there and elsewhere. Of the amount of his other remaining debts we are ignorant but we indulge a strong hope, that if he can sell his valuable estate here, at a fair price, he may save his London property, and have, by means thereof, a comfortable provision for his family. The interest in the mean time, is a consuming fire, which, as our crops are short, and our produce sells at a low price, may create embarrassment, but we hope for a favorable change for us all."

Interesting Circumstance.—Last week, a very modest and interesting girl, about sixteen years of age, presented herself at the home department office with a petition which she said she wished to present to the king; and being informed that it must be presented through Mr. Peel to his majesty, she said she would call again

and she is the daughter of a respectable tradesman at Birmingham; that her brother, a boy about her age, had been seduced by two elder boys, to join them in stealing some gold belonging to a Mr. Price, of that town, and Harrison and one of his companions were convicted of the offence at the last Warwick assizes. No distinction was made between the old offender and Harrison, who had before committed a theft, and they were both sentenced to transportation for life. When Miss Harrison heard of the situation of her brother, and that her mother's life was despaired of, in consequence of her excessive grief occasioned by her child being forever separated from her, the poor girl packed up a few articles of apparel, and, without advising with her friends, started by the coach from Birmingham to London, to present a petition to the king in his favour. When she learned that the petition could only be presented through Mr. Peel, she called again at the Home Office, and enclosed with the petition addressed to his Majesty, the following letter addressed to Mr. Peel:

London, May 28 1826.

"Right Honorable Sir.—A very humble individual, a young female only sixteen years of age, has travelled from Birmingham to London, to have the satisfaction of personally laying before you a petition in favour of her brother. This is her first journey; she is perfectly inexperienced; and she has no opportunity of enquiring the most proper mode of applying for so great a favour, but she trusts the innocence of her character, as well as the delicacy of her sex, and the distressing nature of her object—to obtain mercy for her brother, will be allowed by a gentleman of well known benevolence, to outweigh any unimportant violation of the laws of the country. How much the claims of humanity are regarded by a great Minister, before those of ceremony. My reason, Right Honorable Sir, for taking this long journey, and for soliciting his audience is that my parents may have the solace of knowing that the case of my unfortunate brother, was really known to, and duly considered by you, sir; and that I may hereafter reflect, that my humble voice was heard for mercy by you, right honorable Sir.

"I have the honor to be Right Honorable Sir, your most obedient, most humble servant.

ANNE MARIA HARRISON.

To the Right Honorable Robert Peel, Esq. his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the home department."

It is almost unnecessary to say, that Mr. Peel, with that humanity for which he is so distinguished, gave the poor girl an interview, and promised not only to present her petition to the king, but to make enquiries into her brother's case, and if there were circumstances in his favor, he would recommend a commutation of his sentence. The youth is now on board the Dolphin, at Chatham, and the affectionate sister waits in town for Mr. Peel's decision.

Lon. Paper.

CURE FOR WENS.—The following extraordinary fact has lately come to our knowledge. A planter in the vicinity of Raleigh, North Carolina, had been for some years afflicted with a wen on his neck, which grew so large as to be very inconvenient and distressing. After trying a number of remedies he was advised by one of the neighbours to wash it two or three times a day with strong salt water, in which salt had been dissolved. He did so, and to his great relief and comfort, the wen gradually decreased in size, and finally disappeared! Let those who are similarly afflicted go and do likewise.—*Raleigh Reg.*

In the word *Abstemious*, the five vowels of the alphabet stand in their grammatical order, a e i o u. The word *facetious* presents the same accidental singularity; and *facetiously*