From the National Intelligencer.

At the late annual meeting of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle County, Virginia, the President of the Society, Mr. Secretary BARBOUR, though absent from his county, discharging his high official duties in the General Government, was not unmindful of his old friends or of the agricultural interest. He transmitted to them a written Address on the topics most interesting to them, which we have read with much satisfaction. There is one part of it, which, considering the official position of the writer, has so much point in it, that we have copied it entire.

The perusal of it, whilst it will be gratifying to all benevolent minds, will satisfy the people of the South that there is not the slightest foundation for the suspicion, which some have entertained, of a design, on the part of the General Government, to interfere with their peculiar property and rights. It would seem as if Mr. BARBOUR had penned this passage on purpose to dispel whatever misconception may exist, in any quarter, on that subject.

ON SLAVES AND SLAVE LABOUR.

Extract from a late Address by JAMES BARBOUR, (Secretary of the Department of War) to the Agricultural Society of Albemarle, Va.

"I pass to another subject of no less interest. The treatment and management of our slaves They form a large, if not the principal part of our laboring class. Such a class, whether bond or free, white or black, must exist in every community, as they are the indispensable foundation of the social fabric. Every mitigation of their condition consistent with the end of their existence is therefore a solemn obligation on those to whose comfort they contribute. It has pleased Providence to permit with us a large share of this useful class to be slaves. I esteem it fortunate as true that their good treatment is recommended no less by interest than humanity, and that their being subjected to a proper discipline, and made to perform a reasonable share of labour, is equally beneficial to themselves and their owners. When well treated, by which I mean abundantly fed, well clothed, and in sickness due attention and every comfort their condition requires and in the power of the owner to administer, they are enabled to perform, and do perform in most instances with alacrity, so much more labour than when otherwise used, as most completely to indemnify their employer.

And every day's observation ascertains to us, when proper authority is not exercised, that their owners are unable to provide for them comfortably, that such slaves become entirely insubordinate, and are generally a pest to the neighborhood; and hence permitting them to do nothing, which by some is termed humanity, is attended alike with the injury of the slave, and the speedy ruin of the owner, who surrenders himself to this misguided indulgence. Their diet should be bread without a limit—a daily (if it be a small one) allowance of meat, (bacon if practicable)—milk in the summer and autumn—and cider, with those who have orchards, in the winter and spring, to supply the absence of milk. Add to this on proper occasions a small quantity of whiskey—six or seven gallons to a laboring hand during the year. The advantages is believed to be far beyond the cost. Their clothing should be three suits—a good warm one for winter, and two linen for summer; and there should be on an estate of any extent a hand to cook and wash for the laborers. The humane attention of the master is particularly appealed to in sickness, or when they become old and infirm. In the former situation, they are entitled not only to medical aid,* but to the immediate attention of the master. He should give of his stores at that time with no sparing hand. In raising children, one place of rendezvous, under the superintendance of some elderly woman, who unites kindness with authority, and who is responsible for their comfort and safety, is productive of the best results.† To this kind of treatment I have added rewards to the most deserving. The cost is trifling, and the effect manifestly beneficial. It inspires gratitude to the master, and becomes a stimulus to good conduct.

The relation of master and slave, thus maintained, is deprived of its otherwise harsh and unfriendly character, produces the consoling reflection, that every thing has been accomplished which the actual posture of our situation admits, leaves no regret, except what results from the uncontrolable circumstances, and in its practical operation on the slaves themselves is attended with content, with comfort, and a degree of happiness far beyond what their countrymen enjoy in their native land, and challenging without fear a comparison with the laboring classes in some of the civilized countries of Europe. Any effort forcibly to disturb their relation with a view to a change of their condition, which can be attempted only by those who do not forsee, or seeing are reckless of the consequences, cannot fail to make worse the condition of the slaves. For our own daily experience teaches us that the condition of the slaves, when well treated, is infinitely preferable to that of free people of color. We know that they are ignorant, insolent, and demoralized, having no ostensible means of acquiring their subsistence, wretched as it is, so as to leave no doubt that it is derived from prostitution, from theft, and from begging, and to be rid of whom is an object of our first desire. Our slaves brought among us by other generations, not, only under the sanction, but by the existing sovereign authority—mixed with us in such numbers as to be unmanageable except in their present condition; guarantied as property to us by the fundamental principles of society, both implied and expressed, they are, and of necessity must so continue exclusively under our control—and such I believe is the settled conviction of a vast proportion of the American people, to whatever section we refer. The croakings of the distempered, who seek to establish a character for philanthropy, at the expence of others; whose speculations are indulged without scruple at the hazard of the future peace and happiness of a great nation, who encounter neither risk nor sacrifice in the projects they propose, will soon be consigned to the oblivion they merit. Every man of observation, is sensible that this is a chord of great sensibility, which, when rudely touched by a strange or unskilful hand, vibrates in terrible discord through a large portion of this Union. He therefore who looks to this Union as the pledge of our future hopes, no matter where accident may have placed him, will unite heart and hand in scowling into contempt those wild or incendiary projects."

From the National Journal, Nov. 26.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman to his friend in this city, describes a rich, and we are informed, a rapidly improving section of the State of Virginia. The letter is dated

"Middle Fork of Holston River,
Wythe County, Virginia, Nov. 9th, 1825.

"Though by disposition and will bent on speed, here I must tarry, and delay to resume my journey till the storm be over, and the elements prove more favorable to the object of my pursuit. Meantime, as I have promised you, and my inclination dictates, I will make the best of these hours of leisure, and let the raging rain beat on my roof as much as it pleases, till a new sun sets again in my face, and recalls me to the duty of the field.

I am now 330 miles from you; having travelled out of this 130 miles on the east side of the Blue Ridge, from Washington to Rock fish-Gap, and 200 miles on the west side, in the great lime-stone valley of Virginia. Little can I say that you do not know already about this country, particularly on the east side of the Ridge, its character resembling a great deal the immediate neighborhood of the District; the face of the country, the growth of trees, the staple, as well as the habits of the inhabitants, being the same. West of the Mountains, the character changes materially. The moment I entered the valley, formed by the Blue Ridge and the north mountains, I found myself in a much better country, rich of its own productions, which are various and abundant. I passed through numerous flourishing towns, met with travellers of all descriptions, wagons, and droves of animals from the western states, on their way to the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania; and with many *movers* emigrating to the West. This is, indeed, the great thoroughfare of all the wagoning for produce and goods from Philadelphia and Baltimore to W. Virginia, E. Tennessee, E. Kentucky, Mississippi, &c. The accommodations for travellers are comfortable; and from the state of agriculture, and the fertility of soil, provisions are cheap. The habits and industry of the people of this valley partake much of the Germans, there having been a considerable emigration of these people from Maryland; the fields are highly improved, and the large lofty barn, well filled with provender, is not the least cheering sight to the weary traveller through this rough, hilly, but productive country.

"This valley possesses a number of valuable iron works, among which stands first the *Cloverdale Furnace*, the property of your distinguished citizen, Col. Tayloe. It is said to yield a clear income of $20,000! On the New River, head waters of the great Kenhawa, Wythe county, there is a very rich lead mine, belonging to a Mr. Jackson, an English gentleman. This is an excellent property, it having made rich all those that engaged in the working of it, and yet they have had to contend with the difficulties of transportation, the lead of that mine being sent, by land carriage, to Baltimore for a market."—*Nat. Jour.*

Mr. Washington's letter to the Executive Government of Greece.

"NAPOLI DI ROMANIA, Aug. 1, 1825.

"GENTLEMEN: I was informed last Friday, from several quarters, that a document, written in Corfu, in the Italian language, translated at Hydra and Spezzia, had been received here in Napoli di Romania, that two members of the Legislative body, almost all the members of the Executive, and many of the Captains of the Morea and Candia, had signed it, and that the real object of this document is to apply to the English Government for assistance against the Turks and Arabs, and to give up to that Government the Sovereignty of Greece. I have considered this step, in the circumstances in which this country is, as quite unnecessary; and I have besides considered it as an extraordinary violation of the rights and privileges belonging to every member of the Greek Republic, which has been committed by the individuals who signed the document. Under the actual circumstances, I have thought it my duty publicly to express my disapprobation of what has been done, and accordingly I signed, together with General Roche, Agent of the Greek Committee at Paris, a protest signed by him. At the urgent request of a number of the Legislative Body, I now attempt to develope more at length the motives which induced me to sign that protest.

"Allow me first to express my ideas on the question, 'What right had the members of the Greek Government or the Greek Government itself, to carry on this negotiation with the English?' As absolute Governments are in every respect masters of their subjects and their territories, they may have a right to dispose, by sale or gift, of a part of their subjects and their territory, as the Virginia planter sells or gives away his slaves and his lands.

"But, according to the notions that prevail among us in America, a Government which proceeds from the people, and governs only by virtue of a delegated authority, can have no powers but such as are expressly given it by the people, and where do we see the right to place Greece or a part of Greece, under the sovereignty of a foreign Power was ever given to the Provisional government of Greece by the Greek nation? And what right had the Primates and the Captains, and the members of the Legislative and the Executive Bodies, all together, to deprive any member of the Greek Republic of the advantages which he possesses, and which he believes himself to possess by virtue of his quality of member of that republic—except in the case that he has committed a crime? And what is still more, what right have they, in any case whatever, to compel a member of the Greek Republic to become the subject of a foreign Power? None whatever —They have no such right; and if it be the object of the document in question to subject Greece to the domination of England whether it be, like Malta, the Ionian islands, Gibraltar, or Canada, I maintain that the persons who have signed the document have been guilty of an usurpation of power, and a violation of the rights of the Greek nation, which cannot be justified in the eyes of the world.

"A member of the Legislative Body has since shown me a document, and endeavored to convince me that it contains nothing to affect the national independence of the country; that the Greeks did not so understand it; and that the English and the whole world could not put such interpretation upon it.

"I remain in doubt upon the subject; for the expressions in the document which has been shown to me, seem to me to be extremely equivocal; and, besides, I place little confidence in the probity of the English Government, which is accustomed, if it can but attain its ends, to violate the laws of nations and the obligations which it has taken on itself.

"At the same time, other interesting questions arise. First, in what manner will the English Government afford assistance to the Greeks? With going to war with the Porte? Or by negotiating a treaty of peace between the two parties? And has the English Commodore who carried on the negotiation received instructions on the subject from his Government?

"The negotiation is to me covered with a veil, which time will perhaps raise; till then, I say, that if assistance only has been applied for, there is no objection to be made, but if this affair is to end in the national independence of Greece, this is an event which I shall deplore; and I consider it as my duty to declare to the whole world my disapprobation of all measures that may have such a tendency; and I think I may take upon myself the responsibility of expressing to the Greeks, with respect to such measures, the regret and the disapprobation of my nation.

"I had hoped, Gentlemen, to enter into the military service of the Greek Government, and to employ my military talents for the cause of Greece, of liberty and of civilization. But if Greece is to become a province of Great Britain, or of any other Foreign Power, I cannot, consistent with my political principles, remain any longer here after such an event shall have taken place. With grief I shall then leave a country to which I am attached by my best feelings. Accept, gentlemen, &c.

WM. TOWNSEND WASHINGTON."

GEORGIA BANKS.

The following appears, from the report of the Committee of the Georgia Legislature appointed to examine into the condition of the Banks, to be the result of their investigation, as far as relates to the losses of the Bank of Darien by notes and bills supposed of no value, and losses on real estate and other property held by the Bank: At Darien, the loss is estimated at $391,016 20; at Milledgeville, $7,174; at Marion $39,486; making an aggregate of $437,676 20. The banking houses are not included, although it is believed considerable loss will occur on them. In addition to the above losses, the following amounts are considered as doubtfully secured: At Darien, $49,926; at Milledgeville, $25,064; at Marion, $4 240; at Macon, $14,938 48; making an aggregate of doubtful debts of $94,168 48. The Macon item relates to the Darien bills in the banking house, before it was burnt, and may have been burnt with it. The estimated actual loss and doubtful debts amount to $531,344 68; of this there is provision in the surplus fund for $171,196 31—leaving a balance of actual and probable loss amounting to $360,648 37. The Committee attribute the losses to the extent of the accommodations granted to persons who would improve the places where the Bank was situated, or to commercial adventurers; and believe that the credit of the bank may yet be restored by the judicious use of the means left, and by compelling its debtors to come to its relief.

The Committee report that the Planters' Bank, the Bank of the State of Georgia and its branches, and the Bank of Augusta, are all in a sound condition, and faithfully and ably conducted.

This report, having been prepared last Summer, has no reference to the state of the Banks since the late failures in Europe and America. The present condition of the Banks will be the subject of a new report, which may be daily expected. By comparing the two our readers will be able to arrive at a correct understanding of the matter.—*Nat. Jour.*

FOREIGN.

EUROPE.—The packet ship Columbia, at New York from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 23d October, brings advices to that date. Our selections are from the New York Post and Commercial.

Permission has been granted to M. Galeza merchant of Bordeaux, to act at that port as Consul or Commercial Agent for Mexico. Three other Agents for the ports of Havre, Cette, and Marseilles, have also been appointed by the Mexican Government, and will in like manner be authorized by the French. Thus is the existence of the new state acknowledged *de facto*, though not as yet in point of form.

Our readers will peruse with indignation an account of the massacre of severable peaceable citizens at Rouen, who had assembled to testify their respect and affection for the recent National Guest of America. We hear of no other disturbances than that of Rouen; and even there, the illustrious General was escorted on his way home by a numerous and brilliant cavalcade on the next morning.

Advices from Corfu of the 17th September and the Greek Chronicle of the 4th, published at Missolonghi, stated that the Greeks had made a sally upon the Turks, who lost 700 men. One of their batteries was also destroyed Ibrahim Pacha had lost in late engagements 800 Arabs and is said to have abandoned his troops at Tripolizza and taken refuge at Neocastro. Missolonghi had been again supplied with provisions. The Greeks in Candia were gaining fresh votaries, and presented a considerable obstacle in the way of the new Egyptian expedition Miaules, with thirty two vessels, was cruising between the coasts of Albania and those of the Morea to intercept them. One of the frigates at Alexandria was burnt by the expedition under Caharis. Private accounts from Zante, dated 10th Sept. represent Ibrahim to be surrounded at Tripolizza by the Greeks under Colocotroni, who were then more united than they had ever been before. But the news from Constantinople is quite of an opposite nature. It is stated in the paper of that place that Ibrahim Pacha with 2000 men had marched toward the south of the Peninsula, there to wait for the reinforcements from Alexandria, which are said to amount to 3000 men; and that Tripolizza was occupied by 5000 men, and held free communication with the southern fortresses. Ineffectual exertions had been made to release the two ships in the Downs, freighted with arms for the Greeks, on the ground that they cleared before the King's proclamation was issued.—Several vessels lying at Gravesend, among which were an East Indiaman that had been lengthened 15 feet and fitted up as a man of war, and a man of war brig belonging to Lord Harborough had sailed for Greece before the orders for detention from the Secretary of State reached them.

The commissioners from Hayti, had made proposals for a loan of 30,000,000 of francs, to be paid in 25 years, with 6 per cent interest.

The third attempt of Capt. Parry to effect the Northwest passage, has failed in consequence of an unexpected accident, when every thing bore a favorable appearance. It was feared that the failure of this expedition would derange the plan of Capt. Franklin, and the overland expedition. A letter had been received from Capt. F. dated June 2d, when he was 700 miles in advance of Cumberland House.

The King of Bavaria died on the 13th ult. in the 70th year of his age.

Died at Vendermont, in Loraine, a surgeon, called Pulo-Timan, aged 140 years. He, the evening before, with much dexterity and firmness of hand, performed the operation for cancer on an old woman.

A fire broke out on the 14th ult. in a warehouse at Liverpool, and destroyed 800 bales of cotton—And on the morning of the 16th, an alarming fire took place in Gradwell street, in a warehouse belonging to Messrs. Cropper, Benson, & Co. Twenty seven hundred bags of cotton were consumed. The property consumed by these fires is estimated at 40,000, exclusive of the buildings.

It is stated in the papers, that Mr. Price had offered Madame Catalina a very liberal engagement, and that she would embark for New York, at the close of their concerts and performances in London during the winter.

Numbers of persons were daily going from Southampton to Cowes, to see the frigate Brandywine.

The Pacha of Egypt had expended a great part of the proceeds of the sales of cotton in England, in the purchase of arms and ammunition. Two ship loads of Congreve rockets had been sent to him from the Thames.

The attention of the Spanish Cabinet was much occupied with the subject of their Colonies in America, and it appears pretty certain that the French and Spanish Ambassadors have called upon Spain to recognize, on certain conditions, the new states of South America. It is also said that the mediation of England was offered. The Spanish minister replied that the King was opposed to all absolute recognition of his former colonies, and the minister Zea submitted a project that each colony should have a native government named by the King, to direct its affairs, impose the taxes, and pay an annual sum to Spain. The King to have a representative in each colony, with the title of Vice Roy; and, finally, the colonies on their part, to continue to pay off the debt of Spain.—This project was rejected by the King.

The Pope was dangerously ill the 28th Sept.

The Urania, has sailed from Hamburg, with settlers for Buenos Ayres.

The London Courier ironically pronounces Mr. Washington, a young man who a year or two since was on the American Army List, as a Lieutenant, "the American Ambassador to the Court of Greece!" This Mr. Washington, it appears, together with General Roche, has proposed an armistice to Ibrahim Pacha, to which no attention was paid by the latter. The Courier with a proper air of irony, anticipates that Mr. Washington will issue a manifesto to the Courts of Europe on the occasion.

A letter from Mexico, Aug. 13, states that the great banker, Baring, has purchased 300,000 square leagues of land, with mines, and 200,000 head of sheep upon it, for $950,000. One of the London papers says there must be a mistake in this, as 300,000 square leagues would make it equal to 1300 miles long by 1500 miles broad, or 2,700,000 square miles—a trifle larger, we guess, than all Europe. The estate does not seem to be overstocked, as, according to the letter, there are four sheep for six square leagues, or one leg of mutton for 6¾ square miles.

The Glasgow Free Press says, in a letter from a private correspondent, that notwithstanding the late orders in council three steamboats are building for Greece, one of which is 'to have several long carronades and small guns, and two of Perkin's steam guns, so that she will in fact be a complete floating battery of immense power. Lord Cochrane himself is said to be in direct and close communication with the deputies, but government having made several inquiries respecting him, it has become essential that his place of residence should be as little known as possible.'

LAFAYETTE.—*Paris, Oct.* 10.—The following is a more detailed account of what passed at Rouen during the short stay of General Lafayette in that city, on his way from Havre to his seat of Lagrange, where he is at present:—

"It was on Friday evening that General Lafayette arrived in the ancient capital of Normandy, which the English have called the Manchester of France. It was soon known upon the Exchange and in all the city that the guest of the American nation was to dine with the Hon. M. Cabonon, who had always been elected Deputy of the Lower Seine, whilst his fellow citizens could elect candidates of their own choice. At Rouen as at Havre, M. Lafayette was accompanied by his family and some friends. —At five o'clock they sat down to dinner; one health only was drank, it was that of the defender, the veteran of liberty in the two worlds. Toward eight in the evening a great number of citizens and females repaired to the rue de Crosne, where the house of M. Cabonon is situated, and notwithstanding the crowd, which increased every minute, above all when they perceived M. Lafayette at the balcony, the greatest tranquilty reigned in the rue de Crosne and its environs, and a serenade given to the General was heard with perfect silence. Between the symphonies acclamations were raised in honor of Gen. Lafayette; it was then, that unperceived by the crowd, there arrived at the same time, by the two opposite extremities of the rue de Crosne, a detachment of the Garde Royale and a detachment of gendarmerie: The Garde Royale in this instance, as in others, conducted itself with a moderation and a prudence which, unfortunately was not imitated by the gendarmerie. The latter, in order to disperse peaceable citizens whose meeting had occasioned no disturbance treated them as rioters, and charged. Suddenly the women and the children uttered cries of terror—every one was seized with a panic, but the orders given to the gendarmerie were so precise that they nevertheless continued their march. Many females were thrown down and murdered; a manufacturer of the city of Bolbec, an inhabitant of Rouen, 70 years of age, and many other persons, received wounds more or less severe, and the whole assembly was put to flight by the sabres and bayonets of the gendarmes, who arrested many individuals. Before their arrival all had passed at Rouen, as at Havre, but it was thought expedient at Rouen to interpose the police and an armed force: from this all the mischief has arisen. This observation is unanswerable; and, nevertheless, the authorities at Rouen, seeing, as it must be taken, the necessity of justifying measures which had no necessity, inserted in the journal of the Prefecture, a note in which it is said that the "citizens groaned to see the tranquility menaced by the presence of a man whose sad celebrity connects itself with the most disastrous period of the Revolution."

Notwithstanding the order which had been given to the inn-keepers to let out horses to no one, M Lafayette left Rouen early the following Saturday, escorted three leagues from the city, by a numerous and brilliant cavalcade, proud of having received his congratulations and farewell. It is thought that M. Lafayette will come to Paris at the end of the week.

Journal de Paris.

The governor of Kentucky, by authority of the Legislature, has offered a reward of $3,000 for the apprehension of a man calling himself John A. Covington, a tall man dressed in dark clothes, suspected of the assassination of Col. Solomon P. Sharp. An additional reward of $1,000 has been offered by the trustees of the town of Frankfort, and the sum raised by private subscription, it is supposed, will amount to $1,000 more; making an aggregate of $5,000. The murderer called Colonel Sharp out of bed, under the pretext of seeking his hospitality till the morning; and on being admitted into the house, assassinated him near the door of the chamber where his wife and child lay. Mrs. Sharp was delirious for some time after the act was committed. It behoves every man of feeling to be on the alert to detect the criminal.

Journal

*I think it well worthy of communication that my principal manager keeps by him the Virginia Epicac—vulgarly called Indian physic, which he has administered with the greatest success for upwards of twenty years as in that time he has never lost a single adult by sickness.

†As an evidence of which my slaves have duplicated in less than twenty-five years.

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