Letter from Colonel M'Kenney to his friend in Baltimore, dated GEORGETOWN, May 15.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—I have received your letter of yesterday, and am now, as I am always, happy to hear from you. I proceed, cheerfully, to answer the several parts of your letter; but I must be brief, being much engaged, having no time in office hours for this exercise of private friendship, and but little out of these.

The accounts to which you refer, and about which you ask explanation, is one for Indian Medals. The sum paid Monity Funst for taking the President's likeness and engraving it, and for his expenses in coming here was $1000—the *same* sum, paid the same artist, for executing the *same* work for the Monroe Medal. The remainder of the cost of three hundred medals was paid to the mint in Philadelphia for the silver, and for stamping, &c.

There has doubtless been created an error in the public mind in regard to this medal business. It has been the usage of the French and British Governments, and of our own since Gen. Washington's Presidency, to provide and present medals to Indians; and the practice forms as essential a part of our policy in our intercourse with these people, as does that of giving them blankets, or strouds, or tobacco. It appears not to be known by the writers on this subject, (I mean those who amuse themselves, by squibbing in the newspapers,) that we have the *Washington*, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, as well as the Adams medals; and that the cost has been always paid, as in the present instance, by the government.

The price paid to Mr. King and Ford for taking Indian likenesses, with the view of preserving the exterior, of these hapless people, and their costume, &c. is, for each head, and about half the body, $20. In full lengths, more, of course, has been given. The average cost of this collection since 1821 is perhaps about $3000 for *one hundred and sixteen heads*, and the cost for each head, including the full length likenesses, of which latter there are five, is about 33 dollars.

Apart from the great object of preserving in some form, the resemblance of an interesting people whose original aspect is fast fading away, and will soon be gone; and to whose country we have succeeded, and who are perishing before our presence, and because of it, there is another, if of less interest, yet, perhaps of more active influence, and can be seen to be proper by more people, it is presumed, than can comprehend the value to posterity of being ready with the answer to the question, which it is fair to presume will be asked—"*What sort of a being was the red man of America?*" It is *the policy* of the thing. Indians are like other people in many respects, and are not less sensible than we are to marks of respect and attention. It is known to you, I presume, that deputations come on to Washington frequently on business of deep interest to their tribes, and to the United States. They see this mark of respect to their people, and respect it.—Its effects, as is known to me, are, in this view of the subject, highly valuable. But it may not be for me to justify this branch of national policy. I am quite content, any way. If the Congress, who represent the people, whose servants we are, think it right to do so, this collection can be sold at any moment, for double its original cost.—And with it may go, without any regret of mine, of a personal kind, all the little relicks which in my travels I have picked up, and at great trouble brought home with me. *It is no fancy scheme of mine.* It was begun by one who is more enlightened than I profess to be, and continued by another who is also highly qualified to judge of the fitness of the thing, and for whom no man, who knows him, can feel else than respect and friendship. I will just add, that our own citizens who visit Washington, and those who visit it from other countries, unite in commending this grouping of our Indians from the four corners of our land, as an affair of great interest, and which posterity will be thankful for.

And so you have seen the 'squibs' respecting the "Princess," and the charge of my circulating, throughout my tour last year, the pamphlet on the subject of the "Six Militia Men;" and also the charge made against me by Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky; in the House of Representatives, of having expended $3000 of the Government money in a single bill, in some tavern, somewhere on the Lakes; and want to know my views of politics? &c.

I began this letter with a full intention of being brief. But these latter subjects which I find in a close hand on the inner fold of your letter, may lead me to be thought otherwise.

It is true, I have seen now and then the notice which the newspapers take of these things, but aware that these matters (except one) are merely things of the moment, and meant to amuse the frivolous, and feed the appetite of the vulgar, and that they are held in contempt by the virtuous—I have smiled at them, and let them pass. But as you have asked me "to write you all about them," I will do so.

And first in regard to the "Princess." This woman was brought to my door last winter was a year, by a boy who lives with Mr. Haller, a tinner in this town, one very cold night about 8 o'clock. He said she had gone into their shop to warm herself, and being an Indian, Mr. Haller had directed him to shew her the way to my house. That was the first time I had ever seen the woman, or knew that such a one existed. I asked her to come in, and if she were hungry? She answered, she was hungry, and came in. I shall never forget her miserable appearance, ragged—shivering, dirty—with a pair of men's shoes on, three fourths worn—a blanket worn to the threads—not quite a full petticoat—a garden or pasteboard bonnet covered with coarse cotton, and tumbled and dirty—and a pack of miserable offall clothing at her back, even worse than that she had on—fingers frost bitten, and half mittens on—altogether, like Otway's old hag, her appearance,

——"*Bespoke variety of wretchedness.*"

While she was eating, I asked her where she was from. She answered, *Makinaw.* Who do you know there? Mother and father Boyd, (the Indian Agent and lady,) Mr and Mrs Stuart, Mr. Terry, and others—all of whom were known to me. Who else do you know? Mr. Johnson's family at the Sault De St. Marie. Who do you know at Detroit? Fa her Cass and his family. She then described the Governor's house, and where certain paintings hung, &c. so as to satisfy me she was not an impostor. I provided accommodations for her at Mr. Holtzman's and the next day, in pursuance of the usage of the Department ever since it has been known to me, and the provision of Congress for such objects, I bought and sent her some coarse scarlet and blue cloth, some thread, needles, and beads, out of which she made a suit of clothing after the fashion of her people.

Having lived in Mr. Boyd's, Mr. Stuarts, and Governor Cass's families, as she told me, and as I have since ascertained was true, she had contracted a fine address; her manners were remarkable for their propriety, and before leaving Mr. Holtzman's and the city, she had acquired the respect and good will of a great many persons who had been led by curiosity to see her, and these she took with her.

She one day told me she "wanted to be made Christian," as she expressed it. I ascertained her meaning was to be baptized. She said she had promised the GREAT SPIRIT, if ever she came among Christian people, she would be baptized. I informed the Rev. Mr. Grey, of Georgetown, of her wish, and he went to see her. He told me, after his interview, that she had surprized him by the intelligence with which she discoursed in French on those subjects; and that he had concluded to administer to her that sacrament. It was done, and I gave her the name of Lucy Cornelia Barbour. This practice is customary. We have five hundred Indian youths of both sexes, now bearing the names of our most distinguished families, and they are pleased to bear them.—There is nothing new therefore in this; and certainly no one will suppose that this name was given in derision.—It was more to please the Indian, than to honor or dishonor any one.

On questioning her as to her object in coming here, I learned that having lived with Mrs. Boyd, (Mr. Adams' sister,) and having heard Mrs. B. often speak of her, and having come on a visit to the Oneida Indians, in New York, she thought, being that near, she would continue on and see Mrs. Adams. This was all reasonable & praiseworthy. She did visit Mrs Adams, and gave her information of her sister's family, as I learned, and by her good conduct, procured for herself a friendly reception there and elsewhere.

It is true her likeness was taken; it hangs in the office of Indian Affairs, with the rest, and preserving the female costume of the North West, and is withal a fine portrait. She never attempted to put herself off as a "Princess."—I never heard of this until the imaginative Noah, a good humored kind of person as we all think, in one of his squibs, conferred upon her this title, when others, not perhaps as good natured as he, have bandied it about.

She left Washington after having collected the bounty of money, and after about ten days tarrying, *since which time I have never seen her*; and left a name for propriety of conduct in all respects, (whatever her real character may be,) highly creditable to her. The first sight I ever had of her, was at my door, a poor, shivering, miserable object; and the *last*, when in presence of General Macomb, I gave her means to assist her in getting home.

This is the history of the "*Princess*," about whom so many silly things have been squibbed off, through certain newspapers.

As to pamphlets, I took with me not a single one, more or less, of any kind, and to this hour I have never seen one on the "six millitia men" subject.

Mr. Wickliffe's charge was a grave one! I felt it, not because it was true, for it was not, in whole or part—indeed there was not the shadow of cause for it, and how he got it, or who hoxed him in regard to it, I know not. I felt it because it was made by a member of Congress, in his place, which should be surrounded, always, by the atmosphere of truth; and because it is generally esteemed so to be; and because the charge itself implicated my habits and morality. It was, as you may have seen, repelled and denied by Mr McLean on the floor of the house I leave this attempt of Mr. Wickliffe, (for no cause that I know of) to wound my reputation, to be settled between his conscience, and his constituents, and his God. I forgive him for it I will not believe, however, that the Chivalrous Kentuckians will permit their representative *wantonly* to assail the reputation of an American citizen. He is supposed to carry in him the will of his constituents, and to express it. Kentuckians do not, will not justify so deliberate & groundless an attack upon one, who although unknown to them, claims to share in their sorrows and joys as AMERICANS. We are all of one family, and should sustain and cherish, and not wantonly attempt to devour one another.

As to politics, my dear friend, I have no belief in them. I once thought I might relish them; but they are too heartless for my use. They are not, if I respected them more than I now do, the proper subject for my thought or action. I am here, filling an humble place under the Government, but one requiring incessant labor, and which is full of responsibility; and believing my business to be with my official duties, and not with politics, I meddle not with the latter. I see the arena full of men more violent, and filled with greater fury, than were those "beasts of Ephesus," with whom Paul tells he fought. And what is to be the end of the strife, which I deeply deplore to witness; God only knows! The public business, so far as is known to me (I remark upon the branch of it which attaches to me,) continues to be acted upon, on the same principles as heretofore, and as I believe with due regard to the public welfare.

I believe I have now covered the grounds of your letter, and you will no doubt be fatigued with the detail. But just as I have scribbled it off, without copying or regard to order in the arrangement, or respecting your ease in *decypher ing* it, I send it, & with it the assurance of my continued friendship. THO: L. M'KENNEY.

To ——

[From the Little Rock (A. T.) Gaz. of June 4.]

FATAL RENCONTRE.—The mortifying and painful duty again devolves upon us, of recording the fact, that our unlucky and ill-fated little town (already too notorious at home and abroad, for such occurrences,) has unfortunately been the scene of another homicide. It took place on Saturday evening last, soon after the execution of the wretched Stickland, in the store of Messrs. Wilson & Stuart, between Gen. Edmund Hogan, and Andrew Scott, Esq. late a Judge of the Superior Court of this Territory, and resulted in the almost instant death of the former. Having felt it a duty which we owe to the public, to notice the result of this unfortunate and melancholy occurrence, justice to the living, perhaps, demands that we should relate some of the circumstances under which it happened. They are briefly these:—

Gen. Hogan and Judge Scott met at the above store in company with a number of other persons, all apparently in good humour. They had been competitors for a seat in the Legislative Council, at the last Augus election, and the conversation turned on some of the events of that canvass, which produced a few warm words between them. Gen. Hogan asserted something, which was denied by Judge Scott, on which Gen. H. repeated the assertion, and remarked that he could prove it. Judge S. replied, in substance, that the assertion was untrue, that it could not be proved, and that any person who made it, was a *liar!* This reply was followed by a blow from H. which felled S. to the floor, who, in rising, drew a spear from his cane, and gave H. four stabs in the breast and side, three of which were mortal. Hogan walked to the door, commenced vomiting blood, and was a corpse in less than ten minutes.

It may not, perhaps, be amiss to remark, that Gen. Hogan was a very large man, weighing considerably upwards of 200 lbs. with strength in proportion to his size, and accustomed to athletic exercises; while Judge Scott is a small man, rather below the middling stature, and unaccustomed to hardy employments or exercises.

Gen. Hogan was a native of Georgia, and was a member of the Legislature of that State for several years in succession. He removed to Arkansas several years ago, while it formed a part of the Territory of Missouri, and was repeatedly honored with a seat in the Legislature of that Territory; and since the organization of the government of this Territory, has been twice elected to a seat in its General Assembly, and was a member at the time of his death. He likewise held the office of Brigadier-General of the Militia of the Territory of Arkansas, for several years, under a commission from the President of the United States, and has repeatedly held the office of Justice of the Peace and other civil appointments. A few years ago he was in tolerably easy circumstances, but of late years has been considerably embarrassed, and by his sudden death, has left a large and helpless family in a very destitute situation.

The following is the report of the Coroner's Inquest which was held on the body of General Hogan.

CORONER'S REPORT.

The Coroner reports the case of General Edmund Hogan, who was killed on Saturday evening last, in an affray with Andrew Scott, Esq. Verdict of the inquest:—"That Edmund Hogan came to his death by means of four wounds, inflicted on his breast and sides, with a sword cane, in the hands of Andrew Scott, after he (Scott) had been knocked or pushed down with the fist or hand of the deceased.

M. CUNNINGHAM, Coroner.

LITTLE ROCK, June 2, 1828.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ships Charles Drew and Alciope, at Boston from Liverpool, bring London papers to the 29th and Liverpool to the 30th May. From the Boston papers and the proofslips of our New York correspondents, we extract the following intelligence.

It appears that the changes in the British Ministry, of which there were various rumors at our last advices have actually taken place, and, as is very natural, created considerable excitement in London. Mr. Huskisson, Mr. W. Lamb, and Lord Palmerston, HAVE RESIGNED. Mr. Charles Grant, who has tendered his resignation, persists in it. Earl Dudley also adheres to his determination to resign.

The Ministry which was constructed on the ruins of the Canning Cabinet is broken to pieces; and the Duke of Wellington has again to commence the laborious task of constructing a new cabinet, almost without materials. Toryism is at a low ebb. The liberal part of the Cabinet have retired. A Tory Cabinet is however, to be attempted; but it cannot endure—it will possess no talent and talent was never more necessary It will have no sufficient leader in the House of Commons. The public conceive that such a Ministry cannot stand against Opposition, and a dissolution of Parliament is spoken of. The liberalists would have a decided majority in a new house.

Mr. Peel, Mr Herries, and Mr. Goulborn, will remain in the Ministry.

The London Courier of the last date states that the place of Mr. Huskisson, as Colonial Secretary, is to be filled by Sir George Murray. This gentleman filled the post of Quartermaster General under the Duke of Wellington, and was afterwards Commander in Chief in Ireland. The Earl of Dudley had resigned the seals of the Foreign Department. The Courier acknowledges the difficulty of filling the place of a minister who has inspired such respect in foreign courts by his talents, and conciliated all foreign ministers at our court by the elegance of his manners, and the openness and straight forwardness of his intercourse with them & adds, that the successor is unknown. The Courier affirms with great confidence that the changes will produce no change in the system of domestic or foreign policy—says that Sir Henry Hardinage, and the Right Honorable Mr. Fitzgerald, have been named as the successors to Lord Palmerston, as Paymaster of the Army, but that nothing positive was known as to this appointment, Mr. F. being absent in Ireland. Mr. Charles Grant's successor was not known, nor was that of Mr. William Lamb, as Chief Secretary of Ireland. A council of the present ministers assembled on the 28th, consisting of the Duke of Wellington, Earls Bathurst & Aberdeen, Lord Melville, Lord Lyndhurst, Mr. Peel, Mr. Goulbourn, and Mr. Herries.

The Courier attributes the resignation of Mr. Huskisson and Lord Palmerston, to the vote which they felt bound to give in opposition to Mr. Peel, we suppose on the East Retford Election bill. Mr. Huskisson after giving his vote thought it necessary to write to the Duke of Wellington, stating that having conceived himself obliged to vote against Mr. Peel, he was ready to tender his resignation, if his grace thought proper. No idea of Mr. H's resignation would have been entertained by the Duke, the Courier says, if the letter had not been written; but having been written he did not feel himself bound to solicit him to remain. The other resignations appear to have been in consequence of these two.

Parliament is expected to sit till July. It is thought the Budget cannot be brought forward till June.

The people in London, are much agitated by the crumbling of the Administration.

The King gave a Grand Ball on the night of the 26th of May. It seems to be hinted that he discovers an indifference to public affairs

British Stocks continued high. Threes 85½ to 85 7-8.

The Russian army occupied Moldavia on the 7th of May, and was advancing with great rapidity on Wallachia.

There had been a report that Turkey had manifested a disposition to submit to Russian terms, but this report was soon reversed, and she determines to resist.

OPERATIONS IN THE EAST.—It is now confirmed that the Russian troops crossed the lower Pruth and Danube, in several corps, on the 7th of May at Reni and Ismael. On their approach the Turks set fire to Galetz, and retired to Brahilow, Wallachia and Moldavia were occupied without resistance. The Russians were expected at Bucharest on the 9th. A Russian fleet had sailed with 12,000 troops on board, which appeared off the mouth of the Danube, steering for Varna, where the troops were to be landed. Constantinople at the last accounts was in a state of tranquility.

The Marquis of Palmella has resigned his functions as Ambassador from Russia. The Emperor, Nicholas departed from St. Petersburgh on the 10th of May to join his army.

The roads of Cronstadt became free of ice on the 5th, and the flag indicating the opening of navigation was hoisted on the fortress.

Business is dull at Smyrna, except that Cotton is in demand, the supplies from Egypt falling short.

LONDON, May 29.—The resignation of Earl Dudley took place on Tuesday afternoon, so that the Ministers best known to the public as able and experienced statesmen, and men of business have all resigned.

The King has signed the repeal of the test acts.

FRANCE.—The French Chamber of Deputies have passed the law for the loan of 80,000,000 francs, by a great majority. The general sense appears to be, that, as a leading Continental power, she must at least put herself in such an attitude that no unexpected consequences, originating in the conflict between Turkey and Russia, should find her unprepared. It is rumored at Paris, that a peace has been negotiated with the Dey of Algiers.

PORTUGAL.—The Portuguese nobility, or a portion of them, amounting to eighty three dukes, marquises, &c. &c. have addressed Don Miguel, assuring him that the throne belongs to him, and beseeching him to assemble the Cortes, and to abolish the constitutional charter, as contrary to the fundamental laws of the monarchy.

The Greek Bishops are gone from Arta to the Morea, to proclaim the amnesty. It is said that they are ordered by the Patriarch to publish an anathema against Count Capo d'Istria.

An article dated Constantinople, April 25, states that the Bairam had passed over quietly, & that there did not appear to be the least symptoms of alarm, or of a disposition to insurrection in the city. The Sultan has issued repeated and vigorous orders for the general arming of the people; according to these 30,000 men are to assemble at Rudschuck, 8000 at Adrianople, and 100,000 at Constantinople; but as the latter division only amounts to 25,000 men, it is assumed that the others do not amount to more than a fourth of their nominal force.

A letter from Constantinople dated the 26th ult. states that on the first there had been a grand cavalry review, at which the sultan appeared in European costume, and commanded in the European manner. The conduct of the Sultan and the Divan appears composed and resolute; and in the capital tranquility, prevailed, though not unaccompanied by apprehension. Several Russian vessels of war had appeared at the mouth of the Bosphorus, which led to the apprehension of a bombardment.

Accounts from Egypt to the 15th of April, state the determined resolution of the Pacha to support the cause of the Sultan in the Morea. Provisions had been sent to supply the troops. The Manifesto issued by Russia had been received at Alexandria, and produced a great sensation.

Letters from Jassy, dated May 9, state that the Russians continued to advance with great rapidity; their advanced posts were on that day, 35 wersts beyond Jassy. Their force occupying Moldavia, amounted to 35,000 men.

The French papers state, on the authority of letters from Alexandria, that the Pacha of Egypt was busily engaged in repairing the fortifications of the city, and raising new troops, the number of regular troops remaining in Egypt was scarcely 10,000 men. It was feared that the Allies would, in a short time, blockade the port, as a large convoy was preparing to sail, and it was known that the Allies would not suffer any further succours to be sent to Ibrahim.

[From the Marylander.]

A MISTAKE IN TENNESSEE.

That each party in the selection of Committee-men should occasionally make mistakes, and honor their political opponents with appointments, is not at all surprising; but it really appears somewhat wonderful to us, that the *friends of General Jackson in Tennessee*, should be so little informed as to select as an ELECTORAL CANDIDATE, a gentleman opposed to him.

Nor is it less astonishing, that the gentleman when so honoured, should feel himself bound publicly to declare the motives of his declension. We do not make these remarks with a view of encouraging a hope that Tennessee will give her vote or a material part of it to the administration; state pride will prevent that. All we expect from Tennessee, is the elector of the *Knoxville district*, that we have assurances from those in that state who are well informed, we shall get. Our object in copying the letter below is to show the very low estimation in which General Jackson's talents are held by those of his own neighbors, who have the moral courage to speak the unfeigned sentiments of their hearts. And we here appeal to the national pride of the American people—we invoke their love of country—we call upon them to act as rational men in the selection of their chief magistrate, and not permit the glare of the fame of a single battle, to estrange them from the discharge of those duties imposed upon them as good citizens and friends to the Republic.

From the Nashville Banner.

To the Editor of the National Banner.

I have seen in the Murfreesborough Courier, an invitation which has perhaps been also copied into your paper, for me to run as an Elector in favor of Gen. Jackson in this District. With this request I decline complying, for various reasons, some of which I will briefly assign.

1. I do not consider General Jackson qualified to preside over the affairs of these United States.

2. His whole course of life denotes a want of capacity and disposition adapted to civil preferment.

3. I do not consider a man who would not submit to any rule but his own will, and who had been in the habit of violating all orders, & *laws*, when conflicting with his inclinations, fit to govern others.

4. I do not believe that Gen. Jackson, independent of the battle of N. Orleans would ever have been thought of for President, and I cannot conceive how *one victory* can qualify a man, (before considered out of the question,) for so important an office. Yours, &c.

PLEASANT HENDERSON.

[From the New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser]

It was stated in some of the Northern papers not long since, as taken from the English prints that the rich house of Barring in London, had purchased a million of acres of land in the Province of Texas We believe the statement to be correct—Mr. Milam, as we are informed, (from whom the purchase was made,) left New Orleans a few days ago for London, to close the transaction. The title of Milam, we believe will not be questioned. It is a matter of some consequence to the people of this state to enquire why such a large quantity of first rate land immediately in their vicinity, should be passing into the hands of the capitalists of London?—lands capable of producing in abundance, sugar, and cotton, not inferior to the staples of Louisiana Being immediately on the Gulf of Mexico, with as fine a climate as any in the world; it holds forth the richest temptations to the people of all countries, for permanent settlements. Not far from the Gulf, the country is high, and the atmosphere very pure.

The manner in which he acquired such an immense grant of land, (an oblong square of three hundred miles, by sixty,) is extraordinary enough—and a history of his life would make him a hero, if any man ever was. He is a Kentuckian by birth—after the late war, through which he fought gallantly, finding the prosperity of his native state on the decline, and despising the dull pursuits of agriculture, he resolved to seek the post of danger, and of honor; under the revolutionary banners of Mexico. He distinguished himself as a private soldier only, in the battles fought in the provinces; but did not stop there—he marched boldly forward to the city of Mexico itself, alone, relying on his own valour for safety. In that turbulent population he soon become conspicuous—and rendered that republic eminent services. When the tyrant Iturbide was proclaimed Emperor, Milam unconscious of fear, was with the first who called aloud for his dethronement—in consequence of which he was imprisoned for a while, but the populace broke the jail, and delivered him.—He has lived long enough to avenge the injury and to assist in bringing the tyrant to the block. As a reward for his services to Mexico, he obtained the large grant alluded to. He was born of humble parents, and reared without education—but he had a mind, unfettered by any of the prejudices of birth, or country—and who would be as ready to morrow to cast his lot with the Scythians, the Chinese or the New Hollanders, as with the Kentuckians. In other words, he is truly "A citizen of the World"—and is an example of the hardy and enterprising character of our peasantry.

Pennsylvania Crops.—The Philadelphia Chronicle states that the crops of Wheat & Rye in Pennsylvania are estimated to be double those of ordinary years. A great portion of the poorer sort of land is said to have produced nearly thrice the usual quantity. The rye straw, an article of consideration in the eyes of the farmer, has surpassed expectation as much as the grain.

A new novel, in two volumes, by the author of *Francis Berrian* and "Recollections of 10 years in the Valley of the Mississippi,"—will be issued in the course of this week. Its title is "*The Life and Adventures of Arthur Clenning*," and it is said to be superior to Francis Berrian. The hero is an American, who passes a considerable time on a desert island under circumstances which possess much interest and give occasion for rich delineations of scenery and peculiar developements of the human heart.

PIRACY AND MURDER!!—The Norfolk Beacon of Tuesday contains the following letter, dated HAVANA, June 23.

"We have here the account of Pirates having captured a French ship from Vera Cruz bound to Bordeaux, and after having MURDERED THE PASSENGERS AND CREW, amounting to *eighty three souls* and *plundered the vessel of*, it is said, $200,000, they sunk her off Cape Antonio. They afterwards captured an *American schooner*, from Xagua bound to New York, with several young lads on board who were going there for their education, and *cut all their throats*. This latter vessel having been found, a man was apprehended in Mannanillo, who proved to have been the Pilot of the pirate, and he has confessed the whole This is the story current here, and I am much inclined to believe it is true"

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The New York Daily Advertiser, subsequently received, contains a letter from Havana, under the date of 3d instant, which goes to confirm the horrid piracy spoken of above.—It says:—

"The conversation of the whole city is directed to one topic: it engrosses all our present thoughts, and chills us with horror Perhaps in atrocity the act is without a parallel. The French Packet, trading from Vera Cruz to Bordeaux, was attacked by the pirates, off the Colorado, about the beginning of May, and every soul on board, amounting to 83 in all, put to death.—They consisted entirely of old Spaniards, who had with them their whole wealth, which is estimated in specie, plate, cochineal, indigo, &c. at a million of dollars. After completing the robbery, they scuttled and sunk the packet.

"Humanity shudders at this barbarity; but she can yet furnish a better excuse for those, who from the business of their early lives, or the force of continued bad example, strike such a blow at society, than the misjudging and bribed government who tolerates in quietness such acts: tolerates them so far, that the captain of the Pirate stood, with the utmost effrontery, near me, a few days since, at the most public resort in the city.

"The circumstances have been learnt from a fisherman, seized by the pirates to serve as a pilot. He was landed upon an uninhabited key; and from thence taken by one of H. B. M. schooners. He mentions that there were several females and children on board, who like the crew and males, were inhumanly butchered.

WRECK.—A New Orleans paper of the 20th ultimo, states that on the 29th May, Capt. Hatch, of the brig Horace from Havre, off the west end of St. Domingo fell in with the wreck of the English brig Robert, Captain Robinson, lying on her beam ends, and nearly under water. Captain H. took from the wreck the only living person on board, a young man named Alexander Jones, aged 17 years, of the town of Princess Anne, in Maryland. All the crew and passengers, with the exception of this young man, perished. He was in the cabin at the time the vessel capsized, in company with three other passengers, and heard the Captain give some orders in a hurried manner to the crew, who were all on deck; immediately after which the brig capsized. She was from St. Thomas, bound to Montego Bay, with a cargo of produce and lumber. Captain Hatch cut a hole through her quarter with the hope of extricating the other three passengers who were in the cabin; the body of only one of them was found. It was supposed that the others were buried in the cargo. The sea broke over the wreck with such violence, that it was found impossible to effect any thing forward. A bundle of letters was seen floating out of the skylight, about ten feet under water, which the mate of the Horace, Mr. Foss, dived after and brought up; they were dried and will be carefully forwarded to the persons to whom they are addressed.

The Philadelphia Gazette acknowledges the receipt of Caracas papers to the 28th of June.

The paper of that date contains an order prolonging, till the first of October, the term in which Indian Corn, either in the grain or ground, rice, and all kinds of pulse, may be introduced in the ports of La Guayra and Porto Cabello, free of duty

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Phœnix Lottery & Exchange Office

South West Corner of Balt. & Gay Sts. Baltimore.

THE Subscriber grateful for past favors, respectfully calls the attention of the citizens of Easton and Talbot county to the following brilliant scheme of Maryland State Lottery, No. 4, to be drawn in this city in about three weeks; all orders will be faithfully executed and the cash advanced for prizes as soon as drawn.

Maryland State Lottery,

No. 4.

TO BE DRAWN IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

SCHEME:

1	prize			of	$10,000
1	do.			of	2,000
1	do.			of	1,000
2	do.	of	500	is	1,000
10	do.	of	100	is	1,000
10	do.	of	50	is	500
30	do.	of	20	is	600
100	do.	of	10	is	1,000
100	do.	of	5	is	500
100	do.	of	4	is	400
6000	do.	of	3	is	18,000

To be drawn on the ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM, where the holder of two Tickets is sure of one prize and may draw three.

WHOLE TICKETS, $4 00 | QUARTERS, $1 00
HALVES, 2 00 | EIGHTHS, 50

For Tickets and shares in great variety, apply at the PHŒNIX OFFICE, south west corner of Gay and Baltimore streets.

Baltimore, July 12. td THOS. PHENIX.

MARYLAND, sct.

CAROLINE COUNTY, To Wit:

ON application to me the subscriber one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, by petition in writing of John Waddel, of the county aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act of Assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto on the terms mentioned in the said act a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors as also of the debts due and owing to him on oath being annexed to his petition, and I having appointed a trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said John Waddell who has bonded agreeably to law for to complete the trust reposed in him, and the said trustee has certified to me that he has received all of the property mentioned in the said schedule, and he being in confinement for debt only, I have appointed Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, for the said John Waddell to be at the Court House in Denton, before the Judges thereof, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors. I do therefore adjudge and order that the said John Waddell be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in a newspaper published at Easton, four successive weeks, at least three months before the said day, and a copy thereof to be set up at the Court House door, and also at one of the Taverns in Denton, to appear before the said Court at the time at the place aforesaid, to shew if any they have why the said petitioner should not have a final discharge from all of his debts. Given under my hand this eighth day of April eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

True copy, PETER WILLIS.
Test JO. RICHARDSON, Clerk.
July 5. 4w