FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

By the arrival of the Pharos, at New York, from Gibraltar, the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has been favored with papers from that place, to the 1st of May, inclusive. Nothing is said in them respecting affairs at Algiers.

Count Bourmont, commander of the French troops in Spain, left Madrid on the 20th of April, for Paris.

GIBRALTAR, April 26.—A Convention, relative to the continuation of the French troops in Spain, was signed at Madrid, on the 9th of February last, by the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs and the French Ambassador, and ratified by His Catholic Majesty on the 27th of the same month. The convention chiefly stipulates as follows:

A corpse d'armee of 45,000 men shall remain in Spain until the 1st July, 1824. It shall be under the immediate orders of the commander in chief, who will concert matters with the government of his Catholic Majesty, establishing his quarters at Madrid or its vicinity. The troop under his command, shall, unless he choose to make different dispositions, garrison Cadiz, the Isle of Leon, and their dependencies, Burgos, Aranda de Duero, Badajos, Corunna, Santona, Bilboa, St. Sebastian, Victoria, Tolosa, Pampeluna, St. Fernando de Figueras, Gerona, Ostalrich, Barcelona, La Seude Urgel and Lerida; the military command of these towns and fortresses, shall be vested in French officers who shall have all the powers of Spanish military governors with regard to the military police; and the ordnance stores and parks of artillery in the same shall be under their direction, for the purpose of putting them in a state of defence, &c. When circumstances shall require the establishment of boards of health in the said towns and fortresses, the French commandant shall act as president when there is no captain general, and as Vice-president when there is. The French gendarmes being authorized to exert themselves for the maintnance of order, not only in the said towns and fortresses, but also in the adjacent districts and along the various lines of communication. the Spanish authorities are bound to assist them in case of necessity; but if the French gendarmes take up individuals not amenable before the French tribunal, they must deliver them up to the Spanish authorities. The Spanish government shall cause special tribunals, or military commissioners, to try all individuals, or bands taken with arms in their hands, and endangering the security of the communications, when they shall be prosecuted as banditti, or charged with having attacked Frenchmen belonging to the army; and also, all who shall carry prohibited arms in the districts where French troops shall be stationed. In case Frenchmen and Spaniards be charged with conspiring together against the public tranquility, all the accused shall be delivered up to the French authorities to prepare matters for their trial, after which they shall be tried by their respective tribunals.—Deserters from the troops of both nations are to be reciprocally surrendered. H. M. C. M. taking into consideration the losses sustained by Spain, undertakes to maintain his troops at his own expense, the Spanish government merely paying the difference between the peace and the war establishments, which has been calculated to amount, for the whole of the troops left in Spain, to two millions of francs per month, to be allowed from the 1st of December, 1823.—H. C. M. shall provide the French troops with barracks, store houses, &c. All clothing, provisions, and other articles required for the consumption or use of the French army, are to be admitted and circulated thro' Spain, free of duty; but, in order to prevent the abuses which might arise from the violation of the custom house regulations, these articles shall not be introduced without authentic certificates of origin and destination, &c. The individuals of the French army shall have no duty to pay, when coming in or going out of the kingdom, on the articles required for their personal use; sealed parcels for the services of the French troops shall pay no postage, their couriers, convoys, &c. shall enjoy the same advantages as those of the Spanish army; and the Spanish government shall station detachments on the roads for the security of the communications. If H. C. M. should, previous to the period mentioned in the 1st article, think that he can dispense with the presence of the French army, it shall be immediately recalled by the French government; as, on the other hand, the latter shall have the power to withdraw its troops previous to the same period, if it should deem it necessary. And lastly, the high contracting parties reserve to themselves the right of ascertaining, in concert, whether, at the same period, it will be expedient to renew the convention upon the basis.

ENGLISH AND ASHANTEES.

We are indebted to the politeness of a gentleman of this city for the following extract of a letter from Mr. Charles Irlet, dated, CHRISTIANSBURG, (Gold Coast) October 5th, 1823. *Baltimore Chron.*

"At present there is no trade here, the English colony being at war with a great nation, in the interior, called "Ashantee" and preventing every kind of intercourse between them and other settlements, viz. the Dutch and Danish, this war originated in the murder of an English soldier, and has now lasted 14 months, the English being too weak to go into the interior, and the Ashantees too much afraid of "big guns" to the sea coast. However, British sovereigns, alias guineas, having brought about a powerful coalition of petty kings, the Ashantees will soon feel that their own gold dust gains power after being coined, and many will be reduced into dust, by the power of that very gold which their industry has drawn from dust, and to which their country, Guinea, has given its name. I went, about 3 months ago, with the English, on an expedition into the interior, against a King, which we call here "Grand Dæ," but his Highness, after making every preparation for an attack, found it most prudent to come into the camp (the Anglo-African camp,) and to swear with all his nobility, that he would be an Ally to England; this ceremony was very interesting to me, and I took pleasure in receiving the oaths from them, which they made with the most extravagant gesticulation, and all the animation of maniacs, flourishing their swords, as if they were going to kill all their enemies. Travelling in the interior, is very unpleasant and fatiguing, the whole country is one continued forest, in the midst of which the towns are cut out and communicating with each other by narrow footpaths.

It is true that by being thus protected from the sun, one may travel in the day and rest at night, while on the coast one must travel by night and rest by day.—The Gold Coast extends about 300 miles along the sea, containing about 25 castles or forts, the greater part of which are abandoned since the abolition of the slave trade, or only guarded by one or two men, only 4 English, 3 Dutch, and 1 Danish fort having a governor. The articles the natives usually offer for sale are, Ivory, Gold, Palm Oil, and Camwood, for which they receive Indian and European goods; they are very good accountants, calculating with small stones, or from memory; they can count as high as a thousand times thousand, or a million.

Women are slaves to their husbands, who, in fact, have to buy them from their mothers at a price proportionate to their means. Their money consists in small shells (cowries) of which 2000 are about equal to a dollar, and is current many hundred miles in the interior, increasing in value by travelling. The year of the negroes begins after the rainy season, about the end of August, at which time they make a great noise with their drums and kettles, and dance in honor of their Fitishes or Spirits. August and September are the most unhealthy months, the weather is damp and hazy, and very unpleasant; from October to May hot and clear, but then the rain begins, and May, June and July are the rainy season, or winter. In December the Harmattan wind blows, bringing the sand of the desert, which penetrates every where, and this wind is so dry, that all the wood cracks, and persons of weak lungs, find great difficulty to breathe; even glass has been known to break from the effects of this wind. V. E.

FROM VALPARAISO.

Extract of a letter from Valparaiso, March 13, received via N. Bedford.

"In consequence of the news from Spain, that a fleet had sailed thence for this country, all is at a stand. This day a vessel arrived from Callao, the master of which states, that he made his escape, leaving his papers and some considerable property on shore—the Castles have been in the hands of the soldiers about 10 days, and they had confined all their officers; laid an embargo on all the shipping in port and sent a deputation to the Royal General Canterac. At first they only demanded their wages, and said if they were paid and transported home, they would give up the forts.

"These demands not being complied with, they have hauled all the shipping in under the batteries, taken out and imprisoned all the masters and men; unhung the vessels' rudders, and taken off their sails.

Only 7 vessels had made their escape. The, Sabina, Gardner, Capt. left on shore, in prison; Canton, of Boston, Capt. do. on shore. The ships had gone to a port a few leagues N. of Callao, where they can no doubt communicate with the city of Lima, and perhaps, get their masters on board.

"A great number of English ships are at Callao, with the Fly, sloop of war—the commander of the latter having made some remonstrances, was fired at, and driven out of port, with considerable damage. The brig which brought the above intelligence, had 70 shot fired at her.

"The Franklin, 74, will leave this to-morrow, for Callao. The people of this place are all in confusion."

Extract of a letter from an Officer of the United States ship Franklin, to his friend in Washington, dated Valparaiso, March 10, 1824.

"We had occasion to fit out several boat expeditions, for the purpose of capturing, during a calm, the Spanish privateer mentioned in my former letter.—In one of these expeditions, a quarter-gunner, in trying the virtues of a pistol flint, unintentionally communicated the fire to a number of cartridge boxes—an explosion consequently ensued, and blew up eleven of our men, injuring several seriously, two of whom have since died of their wounds, the rest are on the recovery. Fortunately, none of the officers were injured.

"The frigate United States has not yet arrived. We are anxiously expecting her.

"The President's Message we have just received, over land, (in Spanish) having been translated at Buenos Ayres. The Chilians are highly delighted at the hint thrown out, of protecting them, in case the French should interfere."

THE GREEK CAUSE.

Extract of a letter, dated Leghorn, March 30, 1824, from a highly respectable American gentleman, resident in that city, to his friend in Providence, (R. I.)

The glorious struggle of the Greeks, there is just foundation to believe, will terminate in their freedom, from their late most cruel tyrants. There is not now a Grecian in the Morea, or Epirus who is not completely armed; and their courage and their perseverance would have been honourable, in the noblest periods of their illustrious ancestors. The first gun they had, was forced from the hands of a Turk. They are in possession of every fortress of the Morea, except Patrass, which is on the eve of surrendering. They never inquire the number of their enemies, but where they are! They advance, always, with the confidence of success, when their adversaries are threefold their own numbers, and in many instances still greater. They have more than 100 vessels of war, from 10 to 28 guns, and in every instance, have they sought the Turkish squadron, though containing many ships of 80 guns. There is no example of their being defeated, or of their flight. They have already burnt 3 ships of 80 guns, many frigates and corvettes. Lord Byron has been made a Grecian Senator, and he now commands 800 men—the officers are English, French and Spaniards—he has clothed them at his own expense, and devotes his ample fortune in their cause. He will one day be the second Homer, and recount in his sublime verse, the Grecian, war, as the former has done that of Troy. It is said the Grand Seignior is preparing his last effort; but the Greeks are ready to meet it; and when they do, the Turks will be crushed.—There never was a nation unitedly determined to be free, that did not accomplish their purpose. They have every incitement which can render their hearts invulnerable; the example of their ancestors, and the impossibility to treat with their foes, who acknowledge no bonds or treaties, to bind them, when they shall have the power to avenge themselves on rebels and enemies to their diabolical creed. They have now raised a loan in England which will greatly aid them. About two thirds of the Morea belonged to the Grand Seignior, or the Mescheas—these are now confiscated, and form the most fertile lands, in the finest and richest soil in Europe. What they most want is a frigate or two, when they would fearlessly lay along side the largest ship of the Turks.—Should the generous enthusiasm which I have learnt prevails in the United States, in their favour, produce sufficient, I should recommend it to be converted into a frigate. It would remain a long monument of our affection to their cause, and would draw from them the most grateful returns. When they are permanently freed, the Morea will offer to our commerce a great opening, infinitely superior to the Black Sea; for in the latter, there is little we want, and nothing we have that they want. The Morea produces a great variety of articles which would suit our markets—oils of every quality, raw silk, medicinal drugs, currants, dried fruits, a most valuable species of acorns, about three times the size of ours, and invaluable for tanning leather, &c. &c.

NEW COMMUNITIES.

There is now in existence in N. York, a "Society for promoting the establishment of Communities." Its object is to form associations to emigrate to new settled countries, and purchase property, to be held in common. The New York Observer states that in March last, a community of this kind, consisting of about fifty individuals, left that city to occupy a tract of Land in Virginia, of about 13,000 acres. They have since been joined by thirty more, and 80 or 90 more are ready to go whenever the way is prepared. Any member can withdraw, with his proportion of the property, whenever dissatisfied. Mr. Jefferson has been requested to give his opinion of the Society, which he has done in the following letter:—

Letter of Thomas Jefferson, ex-President of the United States, to the moderator of the New-York Society for promoting Communities.

"Sir—I return thanks for the pamphlet you have been so kind as to send me, on the subject of commonwealths. Its *moral* principles merit entire approbation; its *philanthropy* especially; and its views of the *equal rights* of man.

"That small societies, on the principle of a communion of property, may exist in habits of virtue, order, industry and peace; and consequently in a state of as much happiness as heaven has been pleased to deal out to imperfect humanity, I can readily conceive; and indeed have seen its proofs in various small societies, which have been constituted on that principle. But I do not feel authorised to conclude from these facts, that an extended Society, like that of the United States, or of an individual State, could be governed happily on the same principle. I look to the diffusion of light and education, as the resource most to be relied on for ameliorating the condition, promoting the virtue, and advancing the happiness of man.

"That every man shall be made virtuous by any process whatever, is indeed no more to be expected than that every tree shall be made to bear fruit, and every plant nourishment. The briar and the bramble can never become the vine and the olive; but their asperities may be softened by culture, and their properties improved to usefulness in the order and economy of the world. And I do hope, in the present spirit of extending to the great mass of mankind the blessings of instruction, I see a prospect of great advancement in the happiness of the human race; and that this may proceed to an indefinite altho' not to an infinite degree.

"Wishing every success to the views of your society which their hopes can promise, and thanking you most particularly for the kind expression of your letter towards myself, I salute you with assurances of great esteem and respect.

THOMAS JEFFERSON."

CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE

AND EASTERN SHORE ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 19, 1824.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

In almost every part of the Union, the sons of Freedom are making preparatory arrangements to hail the auspicious dawn of the birth day of our Independence, while at Cambridge nothing as yet has been said nor done! Does that spirit which first inspired our forefathers' bosoms with patriotic valor, cease to descend into their offspring at this place? If so, too soon, to our shame, will even the memory of this glorious epoch be buried in oblivion's gloomy vale.

Shawnee and Delaware Indians.—The Arkansas Gazette of the 20th April, states that serious alarms existed among the inhabitants of Batesville, in consequence of some disorderly movements among the Shawnees, Delawares, and other Indian tribes, who had removed to that section of our territory within the last two or three years. The youths among these tribes are said to be so determined on murdering the whites, some of the old and friendly chiefs had left the territory because they found it impossible to restrain them. Unless a military post was established on White river, it was believed that the country about Batesville would soon be abandoned to the Indians.

The schr. Victory, Crombie, from Malta, at Boston, was boarded on the 12th of April by the British frigate Phæton, Captain Start, 8 days from Gibraltar, for Malta, who reported that he was in company when the British frigate Glasgow sunk a Turkish corvette off Algiers. The British frigate Cymbeline, Martin, and Naiad, had sent in at Malta three Turkish prizes, formerly Greek property taken by the Turks, and recaptured by the English.

Captain Macdonough, is appointed to the Constitution frigate, bound to the Mediterranean. Capt. Nicholson of the Ontario, is supposed to have the same destination.

The U. S. ship of the line Franklin, Com. Stewart, it is expected, left Valparaiso on the 13th of March, for Lima, for the purpose of giving protection to American property in that neighborhood.

The Pennsylvania State Loan of $220,000, authorised by an act of the last Legislature, has been taken by the Bank of Pennsylvania, at a premium of $3 80 cents on every hundred dollars. The rate of interest is 5 per cent per annum.

The Boston City Loan of $55,000, for ten years, at an interest of four per cent per annum, payable quarterly, was sold on Wednesday in parcels, at 96½ to 94 1-4. The average rate was $94 42.

The Athol sloop of war, has arrived at Quebec, with about $450,000 specie, and for the purpose of conveying the Earl of Dalhousie to England.

The Grand Duke of Baden, has granted full liberty to the Catholics; hitherto their religion was only tolerated. The spirit of toleration which began with the people of the U. States, will spread over the face of the earth in time.

An important trial, we are informed, (says the Alexandria, District of Columbia, Gazette, of June 7) will come before the circuit court here on the first day of its adjourned session, which is to day. It is a suit, brought by the holder of the $100,000 prize, which was drawn in the Washington Canal Lottery against the corporation of Washington, the vender of the ticket having failed to pay the money. It is said that a number of the most eminent lawyers in the nation have been engaged by the parties.

Our correspondents, (says the Balt. Chronicle,) the editors of the Norfolk Beacon, under date of Monday, June 7, 9 A. M. write us as follows:—We understand that orders have been given by the commissioners of the navy, who are here at present, to fit out the North Carolina 74, for immediate service.

Samuel G. Osborn, Esq. has been nominated as an elector of President, for the district of Kent and Queen Ann, in this state, and if elected, will vote for John Quincy Adams, for President.

At a recent meeting of the members of the Harford county bar, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.—

Resolved, That the members of this meeting deeply lament the death of Gen. Winder, as a loss to society, of one of its most amiable members—to his profession, of one of its brightest ornaments—and to his country, as a loss of one of her illustrious citizens.

Resolved, That the members of this meeting wear crape on the left arm for thirty days, as a testimonial of respect for his memory.

Washington, June 12.

The Committee of Investigation continued in session yesterday, with an interval of two hours, from 9 o'clock in the morning until near 8 in the evening, in the course of which long sitting they examined a number of witnesses, amongst them Mr. Cheves, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Jennings, of Indiana, and Mr. Riddick, President of the Bank of Missouri, and Mr. Rozeau, of the St. Genevieve Bank of Missouri.—*Nat. Intel.*

June 12, afternoon.—We understand that the Committee have been engaged, during the whole of this day, in the examination of Mr. Edwards.—*Rep.*

The Committee of Investigation continued in Session on Saturday, with the exception of a short recess for dinner, from an early hour in the forenoon, until after 10 o'clock at night. Mr. Edwards the prosecutor, was under examination during the whole of the day, until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the further examination was postponed to Monday, and the testimony of Mr. Noble, a Senator from Indiana, was received, and occupied the Committee until the hour of adjournment. The investigation will, in all probability, be brought to a close to-morrow.

In advising our readers, from time to time, of the proceedings of the Committee, we have carefully abstained from saying any thing as to the character of the testimony, or the facts, disclosed by the numerous witnesses who have been examined. In fact, the depositions of the great mass of them, have amounted to nothing, and had no bearing on the points at issue. We thought, however, that in the present stage of the investigation, a different course would have not only improper, but that there might be some risk of misapprehension, and, consequently, some danger of communicating erroneous impressions to the public mind. We could wish, that other prints of the city had pursued the same course, especially as the nature and effect of some of the testimony have, in our opinion, been misrepresented. It is unnecessary to be more particular on the subject now, as the report of the Committee will soon make known its unbiassed and impartial opinion; but, to rectify the errors alluded to, we will go so far as to state, for the information of the friends of the Secretary of the Treasury at a distance, as our opinion, from all we have heard of the evidence, that the public character of that officer will suffer no injury whatever, from this 3d, minute, and most rigid scrutiny. Whosoever else may have cause to deplore this investigation, we are confident that the character of the accused will emerge from it with increased lustre. If this opinion should prove to be wrong, all disinterested men will lament it—if right, all good men will rejoice at it.—*Nat. Intel.*

June 14.—The Committee of Investigation concluded, about 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, the examination of Mr. Edwards, and then received the testimony of Mr. John Mason, jr. Secretary of Legation to the Government of Mexico; after which the Committee adjourned to 9 o'clock, yesterday morning.—*ib.*

The Secretary of the Navy, and the Commissioners of the Navy, returned to the seat of Government on Friday, from their tour to Norfolk and Richmond.—*ib.*

The Spanish Claims.—The course adopted by the Executive Departments, in relation to the awards of the Commissioners under the Florida Treaty, has been more prompt than we supposed the necessary arrangements for paying the claimants would permit them to be. On receiving from the Commissioners the list of claims allowed, the Secretary of State forthwith transmitted it to the Treasury Department, and as many of the claimants were already present, in person or by attorney, funds were immediately placed, by that Department, in the Branch Bank of this city, for the payment of such of the claimants as should apply for it; the consequence of which was, the payment, in the course of yesterday, of a large amount of the claims. The only delay which will now take place in any case, will be the short time requisite to ascertain whether the claimant applying, is in any way indebted to the government.—*ib.*

LAW OF NATURALIZATION.

Several newspapers have fallen into the error of supposing that the late act of Congress has changed the general laws in regard to naturalization, so as to reduce the required term of previous residence to three years. This is incorrect, as will be perceived by reference to the act itself, which does not alter the period of probation, generally but provides only for a particular class of cases.—*ib.*

New York, June 11.

Execution of Jones.—This unfortunate and guilty black expiated his crimes upon the gallows to-day at 25 minutes past 12 o'clock. The arrangements of the marshal were very judiciously made. The culprit was taken from prison this morning before people were generally stirring, and conveyed with a small marine guard, on board a steam boat, and thence to the place of execution. We have heard nothing of his deportment during the morning. He died very hard.

Notwithstanding the distance to the scene of action, and the difficulty and expense of getting there, curiosity triumphed over every obstacle, and a great number of boats filled with people, were near the spot. No accident that we have heard of, occurred.—*Com. Adv.*

MIRACULOUS WHEAT.

To DAVID GELSTON, Esq.

New-York, June 9, 1824.

Since I visited, yesterday, the plants of wheat growing in your garden at Greenwich, I have paid some attention to its species and culture.—During our conversation, I told you I thought it probable I should find some account in *Gallizioli's Agrarian Botany*, a very interesting work, in which, among a great number of other subjects, wheat is considered in a diffuse and ample manner.

In contradistinction to common wheat this kind has been called *compound* wheat, because instead of a single spike or head, it has many, branching from one culm or straw. It is also distinguished as *Triticum compositum*, *Bunched* wheat, *Branching* wheat, *Miraculous* wheat; it has likewise been called from the places of its derivation *Egyptian* and *Barbary* wheat; as also *Smyrna* wheat.

This species is said to be very prone to degenate; though, if carefully cultivated in a rich soil, sowed rather thin and covered pretty deep, it will sustain itself many years. By some, it has been considered merely as a variety of the large straw-wheat; but the correctness of this opinion may be questioned, inasmuch as the seed of that which has degenerated, will, if committed to suitable ground, return to its peculiar growth, and reproduce the spikes or ears in clusters. It has been pretended, that if sowed in Autumn, it would not degenerate. But the fact is, if sowed at any time between April and June, it produces frequently ten or a dozen ears, with oftentimes forty or fifty grains in each. It requires hoeing. The meal is exceedingly white; and produces the best kind of bread. It is advantageously cultivated in many parts of Italy, especially in the kingdom of Naples.

I understand that attempts were authorized by that zealous and patriotic agronomist Robert R. Livingston, to introduce it into this country; and that similar efforts, were made by the worthy President of the County Agricultural Society; but, its culture has not yet gained an establishment. May it succeed in your hands. So wisheth your friend.

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

Twelve passengers (men, women and children) from Berne in Switzerland, arrived at Charleston, on Saturday week, in the brig Sublime, from Havre. Their destination is Vevay, in the State of Indiana, where others of their countrymen are now located, engaged in their primitive occupation, the cultivation of the vine. They are desirous of proceeding by the way of Philadelphia or Baltimore, and may need a helping hand to assist them on their journey. We feel persuaded that no one possessing the ability, and aware of the ingeneousness and purity of their character, would willingly withhold it. Their appearance in our streets, in the pastoral costume of their native country, excited much interest and attention.

It affords us pleasure to communicate the thanks of these interesting voyagers, to Capt. Stinson, and the officers and crew of the brig, for their uniform kindness and attention to them on the passage.

Standing armies.—A late Maetz Gazette states the amount of the military forces of Europe to be 2,500,000 men, including the sea and land forces.—They cost annually 2,000,000,000 francs, while the entire territorial revenue of Europe does not amount to more than 800,000,000 francs. About the eighth part of the population of Europe is under arms, and each inhabitant furnishes about ten francs a year for the support of this mass of armed men, and yet all are in profound peace!

British capital.—A writer in the British Traveller, estimates the loans which have been negociated for by foreign powers, since the peace of 1815 at 266,140,000 pounds sterling. Of this sum, capital stock to the amount of 91,380,000*l.* now held in England. The American stocks now held in England, are stated by this writer to be 8,600,000*l.* or nearly *forty-eight million dollars.*

Falmouth, (Jam.) May 12.

Abominable decision.—On Monday 7 sailors, belonging to the ship Amazon, were brought before the Magistrates at the Police Office in this town, on a complaint preferred against them by their captain, for refusing to stow sugars on board the ship on Sunday. The men in their defence said, that during six days of the week they worked 15 hours a day, and therefore thought they should be allowed one day's rest. The Magistrates, however were of a different opinion, and sentenced them to thirty days' confinement in the workhouse, and discharged the others.

Fatal Outrage.—A Mr. Burns, who resides in St. Luke's Parish, S. C. about miles from Purrysburgh, was shot on Thursday night last at his own door.—The particulars of this affair, as far as we have been able to learn, are as follows:—Mr. B. had just returned to his residence from the city of Savannah, with negroes, who had been enticed from him some time before. About 1 o'clock in the morning he was aroused from his sleep by a man on horseback, who requested him to come out. This he refused, but ordered him off, and putting his head out of the door to set on his dog, received the full charge of buckshot in the side of the head, and fell lifeless across the step, from the position in which he fell, and