

Lieutenant Charles H. Bell, late commander of the United States schooner *Fred*, which was a short time ago lost at sea, solicited of the Navy Department an inquiry into his conduct relative to her loss. The Secretary of the Navy has declined instituting an inquiry, and assigns as his reason, that he has heard no complaints of the want of care or skill on the part of Lieutenant Bell in the management of the vessel.

On opening books to receive subscriptions to the Morris Canal in New-York, the capitalists of New-York were so anxious to procure stock, that though the required amount was but a million, nearly twenty millions of dollars were subscribed.

ABUSE OF GEN. JACKSON.
It is unwise and injudicious, says the *Acorn*, in certain politicians to assail the character and depreciate the services of Gen. Jackson. Are they already commencing a canvass, the result of which cannot be ascertained till the year 1828? Do they mean to get rid of every competitor, by attacking each in turn, and by consuming upon each our long years of bitterness and care? Such many believe to be the project now in operation. If it be so, these very forecasting managers must be surprised to find their opponents prepared for the contest at a moment's warning. If they desire to embarrass the existing state of things, to make it worse, by introducing thus early the distractions of an electioneering campaign, be all the mischievous consequences upon themselves.

Were it not for a feverish solicitude to destroy the well-earned popularity of Gen. Jackson, standing, as it does, in the way of ambitious schemes, to be realized, if practicable, hereafter, we cannot perceive the least cause or motive for the aspersions daily heaped upon him. Every American citizen owes him a debt of gratitude. If it is never to be paid, at least let him enjoy privacy and happiness undisturbed by volunteered slander. If it be wished to provoke his friends to controversy, or to impel them to opposition, the task will not be found difficult, and they who achieve it will be the only ones to repent.

Such a "tower of strength," as is composed of the virtues, abilities, and merits of Gen. Jackson, is not easily demolished. It can withstand the bombardment of "paper bullets of the brain," like those daily shot, under the pretence or cloak of defending others. Within the last six months, instead of being shaken, as was intended, to its foundations, it has only settled with greater stability, and has, indeed, by deepening and widening its basis, acquired greater solidity and firmness than ever.

When we are told that we overrate the popularity and worth of General Jackson, is it intended to intimate that these qualifications of his have become obnoxious, and are to be disparaged? Let us have some candour on this point. We wish men to speak frankly, and without hypocrisy or disguise. Is the popularity of Jackson unpalatable? Are his services wormwood? Is it thought necessary to any set of politicians, and to the success of their plans, that the hero of New Orleans should be sacrificed? We hope that our very worst intriguers are actuated by better motives, and pursue a better course. Yet can we not, with any other key, unlock the mystery associated with the unceasing efforts made to vilify one of the greatest and best men of our country.

Wash. Gaz.
A YANKEE TRICK.
The following anecdote is strictly true, it is contained in a letter from a young gentleman who lately went out in a vessel from this port for St. Thomas. "We were chased by a pirate off King's Channel, on Sunday morning last, (13th March). The villain was close in under the land, in a small sloop, with about 25 men; when he discovered us, we were nearly becalmed; he gave chase, and came down on us very fast. I thought there was no chance of escape but by stratagem, & having on board a man who I could metamorphose into any thing, I observed to the Captain, that we had better make a gun of Billy Luby, and give chase in our turn. We accordingly went to work; put a black cap on Billy's head; stretched him fore and aft on the keel of the boat, with a rope made fast to his heels, so that we could slew him on the centre of gravity freely; pointing his head to the enemy. Having rigged up a long tom, the next thing was to fire it; and this we did by discharging a pistol into a barrel, and sending a smoke by throwing ashes into the air. The trick succeeded; the sloop tacked and made off; we hauled up a wind and pursued her close in under the land, then tacked ship and stood into St. Thomas. Thus were twenty-five men driven by four."

GREECE.
Boston, April 23.—In the month of July last, Mr. J. P. Miller, of Vermont, communicated to the Greek Committee of Boston, his desire to repair to Greece and engage in the military service of that country. Mr. Miller had been a non-commissioned officer in the United States' Army, during the late war and after its close. He had afterwards been a member of Burlington College. Being very highly recommended from various quarters to the Committee, and, personally known to one of them, they determined to appropriate a portion of their fund towards fitting him out for Greece; supposing that, in this way, a sum of money too small to be remitted to that country, might be made to render essential service to the cause. This was accordingly done; and in the month of August last, Mr. Miller sailed for the Mediterranean with testimonials from the Greek Committee, and a letter of introduction to Prince Mavrocordatos. A letter has recently been received from him, containing an account of his reception in Greece, together with a letter from Prince Mavrocordatos. These letters are now published, in the belief that they may prove interesting to the friends of Greece and the community at large.

MISSISSIPPI, Dec. 11, 1824.
To the Greek Committee in Boston, Mass.

GENTLEMEN: After being detained at Malta for nearly two months, I have at length, by the blessing of God, arrived safe at this place. I arrived at Zante, after a passage of eight days from Malta, and remained there but one day. From Zante to Missolonghi I had a passage of two days, in a fishing boat. On my arrival, I was conducted to the seat of the provincial government of Missolonghi, which is held in the same house where Lord Byron died. I had learned Greek enough at Malta; to let them know who I was; and the officers of government sent for a Greek who could speak a little English. The officers, through this man, expressed to me the high sense of honour they entertained for the American character, and bade me welcome to Greece. At 5 o'clock dinner was announced, which to me was very welcome, as I had eaten but little for two days. We had dinner at the palace of Prince Mavrocordatos. The palace is equal in style to our best log houses. The dinner was good, and served up in European style. The Governor (Mavrocordatos) being ill, it was not thought best to disturb him, as his health is quite feeble, being slowly recovering from a dangerous illness. I therefore returned to the Government House, and lay down upon a couch, after the fashion of the country. I had been here but a few minutes, when I saw a soldier enter the door hastily. He asked me if I was an American; I answered in the affirmative. He grasped my hand in ecstasy, exclaiming, at the same time, that he also had the honour to belong to that country; that his name was George Jarvis; that he was a native of the State of New York, and being at Bordeaux in 1822, thence, by the approbation of his father, came via Marseilles to Hydra, and engaged in the Greek navy, in their glorious struggle with the Turks. He made thirteen voyages with the Hydriots, and, since that time, he has been employed in the army, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He has been in a number of engagements, and has distinguished himself as a brave officer. From him I have learned much of the state of Greece. Their success against the Turks, and the sacrifices which they have made this year for their liberty, are greater than any recorded of Greece in the days of her ancient glory. But what must be the feelings of a man, who looks with a philanthropic eye on the scenes of misfortune, to see soldiers who have been fighting the enemy all summer, now coming to their commander to beg bread to keep them alive. But such is the sight to which my eyes are every hour witness, as I have taken lodgings with Colonel Jarvis. The Europeans who have come to Greece have all come with sounding titles. Most of them, I am informed, instead of assisting the Greeks, have only lived upon them, until reduced by poverty, sickness, and death; and there now remain but few of them in Greece. An officer here cannot expect any thing from the government of Greece, for it has nothing to pay, even to the soldiers of the army; no—not enough even to provide them with bread.

Yesterday I had an audience with Mavrocordatos. I was accompanied to the palace by Col. Jarvis. The Prince received me with much politeness, and expressed his satisfaction at the conduct of our government, in regard to the interest it takes in the sufferings of Greece. He asked me many questions, in reference to the views which were entertained by the Americans of the character of the Greeks. To all his questions I endeavoured to give as correct answers as possible. I told him that all the exertions which the different committees were making in America, were for the liberty of Greece; and that it was my opinion that nothing further would be done by the Americans, if the Greeks should consent to accept of a foreign King. He replied that nothing but a foreign force would ever place them under a king. I told him I was willing to bear arms in Greece as long as there was a prospect of her being free, but no longer. With this reply he appeared to be well pleased; told me to make myself acquainted with the language as soon as possible; and that I should have a station of some importance in the army. While we were consulting, a Courier arrived with the news of a recent victory, gained by sea, over the Turks. There were two engagements. The first took place about the 9th of Nov. between the Islands of Samos & Nicaria; the 2 in the channel of Candia, between Camlia and the Island of Oaso. The fleet of the Paeh of Egypt has been entirely defeated and dispersed. Seven ships of war were burned or sunk; and twelve transports were taken; most of which were under European colours. On board these transports were twelve hundred Egyptian soldiers, all of whom fell into the hands of the Greeks. This is the fifth decided engagement which has ended in favour of the Greeks, this year, by sea. The Turks have retired into their fortresses at Lepanto and Arta. Lepanto is about 20 miles and Arta about fifty from Missolonghi. I have proposed to Col Jarvis the storming of the fortress of Lepanto; in which expedition, if undertaken, I shall act as a volunteer. But I fear that the want of bread will render the plan abortive. Col. Jarvis enjoins it upon me to say to the various committees, that no young man should be sent out, or that none ought to come, at their own charge, whose income is not at least equal to 200 dollars per year, as this is the least they can live and clothe themselves upon. He further observes, that he has never received from the Greek government a single para, and that he has expended nearly 4,000 dollars, which he has received from Europe, in the cause of Greece. If any young men should come from America, let them come well armed; but as for clothes, they must have the Greek costume; and tatics are all out of the question here.

Thus, gentlemen, I have endeavoured to give you all the information which I have been able to gather. As to my own wants, I shall only add, that I had sixty dollars on my arrival here. I shall use all possible economy, and leave the gentlemen of the committee, from whom I have already received so many favours, to act their pleasure concerning me. My health is good. I am in the hands of God; and, by his blessing, I hope to do yet much for Greece. But should it be otherwise, I wish to be content.

May you, gentlemen, and my beloved country, continue to receive the smiles of Heaven. Let your friends in Vermont know that I am well; and exhort the friends of liberty in America to remember Greece.

With respect, I subscribe myself, gentlemen, your humble servant,
J. P. MILLER.
The following is the translation of the letter of Prince Mavrocordatos: To Edward Everett, Esq. Secretary of the Philhellenic Committee at Boston.
Sir, I have just received the letter which you did me the honour to write me, under date of August 1st, 1824, to recommend your young countryman, Mr. J. P. Miller, and I hasten to reply to it, in order to manifest how much I am pleased with this circumstance, which places me in correspondence with you. You know Greece; but you know it as oppressed by the Turkish yoke. Every thing is now changed. We too, in imitation of the Americans, have resolved to recover our liberty, and assume a place among civilized nations. God grant that we may be as fortunate as you in the result. The success which the Greeks have obtained, both on land and at sea, in the campaign just closed, inspires us with confident hopes; and there is now no one, as formerly, who will pretend to question our independence. As to Mr. Miller, you must feel no concern.—Your recommendation will not be without effect, and be assured I shall not forget it. I doubt not that he who has already fought against the enemies of his own country, will be useful to our cause. Please to express to the Greek Committee of Boston, my thanks for employing themselves on the subject of the Greeks, and taking an interest in their success, and accept the assurance of the esteem and high consideration with which I have the honour to be, &c.
A. MAVROCORDATOS.
30 No. 11 Dec. 1824.
Missolonghi, 11 Dec. 1824.

Philadelphia, April 29.
FLOUR.
This great staple of the middle states, has within a few days, been reached by the spirit of speculation which is abroad; good superfine flour may be quoted at about 26. This rise has been caused by information from Gibraltar, of the intention of Spain to open her ports for bread stuffs. On looking over the Mercantile Gazette of Buenos Ayres, we were forcibly struck with the immense surpluse of flour in the South American market. That great quantity must necessarily have diminished the stock in this country, and consequently it may be fairly be inferred, that the present advance is predicated upon circumstances, not likely soon to vary. The quantity of flour now in our market, cannot be calculated at more than one third of what is usually on hand at this season of the year; and the same events which have diminished the Philadelphia stock, have undoubtedly operated upon the New York, Baltimore, and Boston markets, in a similar manner.
U. S. Gazette.

CLEAR SPRING, Md.
This town is situate on the turnpike road, 11 miles west of Hagerstown, within two miles of the Potomac River, and is bordered on the north and east by a fertile and populous country. The first sale of lots took place in 1822, and the town at present consists of 47 dwelling houses, with necessary adjoining buildings, some of which are large and commodious brick ones. It contains 4 stores, 3 taverns, 2 doctor shops, a school house, and post office, and 290 inhabitants, of whom 15 are carpenters, 9 shoemakers, 6 tailors, 4 masons, 3 cabinet makers, 3 wheelwrights, 3 wagon makers, 3 saddlers, 2 tanners, 2 blacksmiths, 2 plasterers, 2 physicians, 1 clergyman, 1 barber, and 1 butcher.

Several new houses are now progressing, and the place is improving with a rapidity unexampled in this section of the country.—Torchlight.

From the Genius of Universal Emancipation.

AN ISRAELITE INDEED.
I would not have a slave to till my ground;
To carry me; to fan me while I sleep,
And tremble when I wake, for all the gold
That shines, but not and sold, have ever earned.

It is with the greatest pleasure, that the editor of this paper presents his readers with the following important information.
David Patterson, Esq. a gentleman who resides in Orange county North Carolina, has recently emancipated a family of slaves, consisting of eleven in number, and sent them all to the Republic of Hayti. This disinterested philanthropist, is a very exemplary member of the Baptist Society. He had long been desirous of breaking the chains of unconditional bondage with which his slaves were invested, but the laws of that republican state would not permit it. He applied to some of the members of the American Colonization Society, to aid him in carrying his benevolent wishes into effect, but received no encouragement. At length, he was informed of the propositions of President Boyer, and immediately resolved to close with them. A few weeks since, the slaves arrived at Baltimore, to take their passage to Hayti; and have embarked for Port au Prince, on board a vessel owned by Elisha Tyson, of this city, son of the late distinguished and venerable emancipator, of that name.

This one act, conceived in religious benevolence, and brought forth in the true spirit of humanity and patriotism, outweighs all the pretensions of the greatest theorising philanthropists, which America can boast. It is a practical illustration of the wholesome effect produced by the exercise of Christian charity, and a disposition to pursue the path of honest rectitude. The value of slaves, was not estimated, in dollars and cents, by this pious and benevolent man. Had he made such a calculation, he would have perceived that he was about to make a sacrifice of at least four thousand dollars;—and, with the exception of his slaves, he possessed but a very moderate share of the wealth of this world.

CONGRATULATIONS.
We understand that all the Foreign Ministers and Charges d'Affairs of Foreign Governments, near that of the United States, have presented congratulations to the President on the occasion of his recent election. On Tuesday last Mr. Addington, Charge d'Affairs from Great Britain, at an interview requested by him for that purpose, presented those of his Government, by its special direction.
Nat. Intel.

SLANDER CASE.
At the last term of the C. Pleas in Worcester, (Mass.) a person prosecuted for having accused another individual of incest, had a verdict returned against him in favour of the injured party for \$2,000, for which he did not think it advisable to appeal.

SINGULAR EXPERIMENT.
Several experiments, some time ago, were made at Paris to prepare a fire that would burn upon or under the surface of water. A boat was sunk in the river Seine, and a ball of this inflammable composition, with the weight annexed to it, in order to carry it to the bottom, was thrown over the spot where the boat lay. The boat was set in a blaze, and consumed with the same ease as if it had been fired on land.—Adem. Press.
A Berlin Journal mentions two remarkable instances of lethargy. One is a young girl, who remained asleep 6 weeks; and the other a girl who slept during 451 days. Both were aroused by the application of Galvanism.
The journeymen Carpenters, at Boston, who made a stand against their employers lately for a reduction of two hours in the day's work, have returned to their employments, and been well received.
A Paris paper says, that an English Association, possessing a capital of one hundred millions is forestalling all the cotton! Philad. Gaz.

OBITUARY.

COMMUNICATED.

Departed this life, on Monday the 2d instant, at Bellfield, the residence of her father, James Mackubin, Esq. Mrs. CHARLOTTE SUDLER, relict of William Sudler, Esq. late of Queen-Anne's county, after a lingering illness of many months. To those who were acquainted with the deceased, little need be said in her praise, for they knew her uncommon excellence, and esteemed it as it deserved. She was exemplary in the relative situations in which she stood, as a Child, a Wife, a Mother, a Sister, a Mistress, and a Friend; but above all, as an humble follower of her Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. In him she trusted, nor did she trust in vain. During her long protracted and painful illness, no murmur or voice of complaint ever escaped from her lips. She bore all her sufferings with patience and entire resignation; and was enabled, by Grace Divine, to meet death disarmed of all his terrors. How consoling, how soul cheering a reflection it must be to her surviving friends and relatives, to know that her departure, though loss to them, is eternal gain to her!
"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, even so saith the Spirit."

On Thursday last, in this city, Mrs. REBECCA PENNINGTON, relict of the late Mr. Elijah Pennington.

On the same day, aged about 14 years, Miss ELIZABETH CROSS, daughter of the late Mr. John Cross of Severn.

Maryland State Lottery No. 4.

Notices to Printers.

WILLIAM C. CONINE, requests the printers who advertise for him, to give notice in their papers, that the price of tickets in the Maryland State Lottery, No. 4, advanced in Baltimore on the 29th ult. to Five Dollars; but in order to afford an opportunity to his distant friends and patrons, to save the advance, he will fulfill their orders mailed previous to the 12th of May, at the former rate of Four Dollars, and shares in proportion; and further, that certain reliance may be made on the drawing taking place on Wednesday the 18th of May as already advertised.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at Barrett's tavern, the half way house on the Annapolis and Baltimore road, on Thursday the 26th day of May inst.

The Lands

whereof Tobias Reynolds died seized, called Caple's Fancy, Walker's Inheritance, and Poplar Spring, containing together about 217 acres, adjoining the lands of David Meeke, and near the lands of Abner Linticum. Terms of sale: One half of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof, and the remaining half to be paid within 12 months of the day of sale, with interest, to be secured by bond with approved security. On the payment of the purchase money and ratification of the sale, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
Louis Gussaway, Trustee.
May 3.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel county court, to me directed, at the suit of Tilghman, Mockbee, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Thos. Elliott, I have seized and taken in execution, one Gray Horse, one black do two sorrel Horses, a Quantity of Tobacco in Bulk, and hanging in the Horses, six head of Cattle, one Cart, and sundry Plantation Utensils. And hereby give Notice, that on Friday the 27th day of May inst., at 12 o'clock, A. M. at the residence of the said Thos. Elliott, I shall sell the property so taken in execution to the highest bidder for cash.
Robert Walsh, Sheriff of Anne Arundel County.
May 3.