

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Office of the National Gazette, Monday, July 17—12 A. M.

By the packet ship *Albatross*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the evening of the 13th inst. and Liverpool to the 14th. It is said that trade and manufactures had revived in a degree, but the improvement was not considerable. The *London Courier* of the 9th, after observing that it does not share in the gloomy anticipations of some editors, who think that the reverse which the commerce and manufactures of the country have recently experienced, is the signal and commencement of decline in the national wealth and power, adds—"yet it cannot be denied that those interests are in a state of great depression; that the navigation of the country excites lively alarm among those most interested in its support; that large classes of people are in a state of destitution; and that circulation and credit are undergoing changes, the effects of which few persons even profess clearly to foresee." The *Liverpool Advertiser*, of the same date, contains a long, elaborate essay on the "state and prospects of the Cotton Trade," which concludes thus—

"Upon a review of the whole subject, we can not see any reason for despondency respecting the cotton market. On the contrary, we see every reason to hope. Its present view is evidently encouraging, and the prospects as to the future are more favorable at this moment than after the events of the last five months, the most sanguine among us had the courage to anticipate."

The British parliament was to be dissolved, and the elections for the new one engaged a large share of the public attention and the pages of the newspapers. Even the *London Courier* calls for the choice of really independent men, and the *Morning Chronicle* says—

"Our readers may be assured that the work for the next parliament will not be light. The occasion demands active and clear-headed men, able and willing to fight the good fight against selfish monopolists and extravagant consumers of the resources of the nation."

It is mentioned in the *Courier* that the Peruvian government had "refused to close with an offer of two millions and a half of dollars, to purchase the mines within its territory." According to an official communication of the secretary general of that government, the minimum price for which they will be sold is three millions of dollars; and it appears, by computation, that there are about five thousand mines (*bocas minas*) belonging to the State. If the offer is addressed to America as well as Europe.

On the 2d June, the opposition in the French Chamber of Deputies bitterly upbraided the Ministry for not having a military establishment, proportionate in extent to the establishments and attitude of the other great powers of Europe. Gen. *Moutarmé* observed—

"The national dignity required that the present establishment should be on a more imposing footing. The Kingdom of the Netherlands, (he said) has 160,000 men under arms; Prussia has an army of about 300,000 soldiers, besides the battalions of Landwehr, and Landsturm. The military force of the German Confederation amounts to 500,000 men, and in a first signal, he raised to 450,000. England, whose position depends heron keeping up a numerous army, has nevertheless military resources well organized. It is in excess more than 700,000 men, without including her military colonies." To this military state of the European powers, we have only to oppose an army which does not amount to 200,000."

On the 12th *London Morning Chronicle* makes the following commentary—

"Unfortunate people of France! though you are not in number to thirty millions, and the Russians only to ten millions, and the Netherlands five millions, yet your government will not indigne you with an army as large as that of the former, and little larger than that of the latter. That government, relying on the permanency of peace, and believing that the ability to carry on a war successfully depends mainly on husbanding the resources, and relieving the burden of a nation during peace, and knowing, besides, that if France ever be involved in war, it will be through her own ambition, and not that of the King of the Netherlands, though he does maintain 100,000 men, chooses rather to repeat twenty millions of taxes, than to add a hundred thousand men to your army, to strike an awe into your neighbors. But let us hear what the minister of France alleges in justification of himself against these heavy accusations."

London, June 2.—The sensation produced in the North by the alarming reports from St. Petersburg, did not entirely subside during the afternoon. The only foundation for them seems to be a letter received in the regular course of post from Yarem with which, on the authority of a vessel arrived there, asserts, that an insurrection had actually broken out on the 18th May, and that, in consequence of the disturbed state of the empire, the public exchange had been shut up, and all the shops kept closed, and an embargo had been placed on the shipping at Cronstadt and in the Bosphorus. We suspect that the truth will turn out to be an exaggeration of a statement communicated in accounts from the Russian capital, after the 17th May, brought to this country by the steamboat. It is mentioned that, in consequence of the declaration of a system of robbery or smuggling, to a very great extent, in Cronstadt, the Russian Government had come to the determination of employing the military to put a stop to these practices. Accordingly, active measures to this effect had been taken, and it certainly appears that considerable offences had been given. We are also informed, through the same channel, that the Russian Government had appointed a commission to inquire into the fronts committed in the Naval Department, and especially in the sale of Naval stores. A good deal of alarm had been produced by this investigation among a certain class of persons, and it was threatened that this whole subject would be scrutinized with great severity. The private communications say nothing regarding the prospect of peace or war, but the exchange had fallen to 97.32, which is a shade lower than by the last account.

Parliament.—At half past one o'clock, on Wednesday, the Commons being summoned to the Lords, the Royal assent was given to sixteen bills, and the Lord Chancellor then read the Lords Commissioners' speech.

From a London Paper.—  
Glorious uncertainty of the Law.  
SPECIAL BONDS OF RESIGNATION.  
House of Lords, May 2.—The case of the Rev. Bruce Fletcher, vs. Lord Sondes, which was writ of error from the courts of king's bench and exchequer chamber, returned to the house of Lords, was fully heard last session, and a majority of the Lords, with the captain's consent, delivered their opinions.

court of king's bench, delivered their opinions to-day and yesterday. The facts were shortly these: Lord Sondes was the patron of a living in the county of Northampton, to which he presented Mr. Fletcher, who was to resign it to the Hon. Henry Watson, one of His Lordship's brothers, who, at the time of the presentation, was a minor, becoming capable of accepting it, under a penalty of 10,000. This was the condition upon which he got the living, and he entered into a bond of resignation for the above sum; but when the Hon. H. Watson became capable of accepting the living, Mr. Fletcher refused to resign it, and Lord Sondes sued upon the bond for the recovery of the penalty. It was contended, that the bond was simoniacal, and therefore void, but the court of king's bench and exchequer chamber held it to be good. This decision was appealed against, and the question, whether this bond was simoniacal, was referred to the opinion of the twelve judges.

Six judges yesterday delivered their opinions. Mr. Justice Gascoke and Mr. Justice Burrough were of opinion that the bond was good. Messrs. Justice Park, Garrow, Graham, and Hollock, were of opinion that it was null and void.

The chief baron and chief justice of the king's bench delivered similar opinions to-day.

The chief justice of the common pleas delivered his opinion strongly, and at length, in favor of the validity of the bond. His Lordship did not think such bonds against the statute law, common law, or public policy; nor did he see any reason for disturbing a principle which had been acted upon for 300 years. If their Lordships should now decide that general bonds of resignation were illegal, to many of those who were now the brightest ornaments of the church—the sons of the nobility and gentry, the present patrons—would be debarred from entering that profession. If a patron saw that he could not secure a living to his son, though he only wanted a few months of becoming capable to accept it, he would be compelled either to select an old man to fill it, who would be incompetent to discharge its duties, or to dispose of it, and let it go into other hands. In either case evil would arise, and he was sure it would not be to the benefit of the church that its patronage should go into other hands than those which now possessed it. This proved the law, as it has been hitherto expounded to be more consistent with public policy. On these grounds principally his lordship was of opinion that the bond was legal and valid.

The lord chancellor and lord Gifford are yet to deliver their opinions. The day appointed is Thursday week.

This case has excited considerable interest in Westminster Hall. The place below the bar, was chiefly filled with barristers.

Important Law Decision.—Upon an application on the 29th inst. from Samuel Howard and others, styling themselves the Steam Boat Company of Georgia, the assignees of John L. Sullivan, who had in the years of 1814 and 1816, obtained two patent rights, granting to him the exclusive right of using steam tow boats on the waters of the United States, an injunction has been granted by the sixth circuit court for the district of Georgia against James W. Black and others, to restrain them from using the said steam tow boats in the river Savannah. Judge Cuyler who presided, declined entering into an investigation of the right of the government of the United States to grant exclusive privileges by patent—or of the authority of courts of equity to grant injunctions to prevent infractions of such patent—but contented himself with saying, that such injunctions will be granted, on filing bill and before answer, when it is not apparent that the patents are void or clearly voidable, or at least sufficient on the face of them, to create a very strong doubt of their legality. Upon motion, however, of defendant's counsel, after filing answer, a rule was granted by the court, that the complainants show cause on this day, why the injunction should not be dissolved.

Charleston City Gazette.

We have learned from a source entirely to be relied on, that Mr. Jefferson left a Will, in which he gave all his property, "the legal estate and actual possession," to his grand-son Thomas Jefferson Randolph, Mr. Teist, a gentleman who married one of his granddaughters, and a Mr. Garrett, one of his neighbors, in trust for the sole use and benefit of his daughter, Mrs. Randolph, and appointed his grand-son, Thos. Jefferson Randolph, his sole executor. We have thought it proper to state these facts, that those generous citizens who have stepped forward to relieve that good man from his embarrassments, may know to whom to send their contributions, and to suggest to them the propriety of bestowing their donations in the same language of Mr. Jefferson's Will, viz: "to Thomas J. Randolph, in trust for the sole use and benefit of Mrs. Randolph his mother," or for the benefit of Mr. Jefferson's creditors—and Thomas J. Randolph's whole estate being, as we understand, pledged for the payment of his grand-father's debts, there can be no doubt of the money's being well applied. We do not hesitate to say, that if it had pleased Divine Providence to have spared our lamented Jefferson a few months longer, he would have had the satisfaction to have seen all his debts paid by his fellow-citizens. It is no less their duty—we are sure it is no less their inclination to do it now.—*Baltimore Chronicle*.

Several misconceptions are afloat, and gaining considerable currency, in relation to the estate of Mr. Jefferson's affairs, and his true object in making a lottery of his property. A friend residing in this place lately wrote a letter on the subject to Mr. Thomas J. Randolph, grand-son of Mr. Jefferson. In answer he has received a copy of one addressed to Mr. Randolph, by his grand-father, pending the discussion of the Lottery Bill before the Legislature of Virginia; and with it, permission to make of it such use as he might deem proper for correcting any erroneous impressions on the subject, that he may find prevalent. As a prompt and easy mode of clearing up all the false views of the matter, which have been entertained, he has committed the letter to the columns of our paper.—*Salt. Chronicle*.

But it was not till a few days before an attempt was made to oblige Mr. Jefferson with one thousand dollars for these paintings.

It is true that such presents, or rather inducements, are very often made for which the donor is to return a *quid pro quo*. I opposed the appropriation for various reasons, one of which I will briefly enumerate. Painting, like history, and particularly historical painting, should be executed under the most sacred regard for truth. The influence of prejudices should not be permitted to enter the pen of the one, or the pencil of the other.

Without adverting to several inaccuracies in the painting of the battle of New Orleans, the artist has placed young Mr. Hampton in a position as conspicuous as that of the General on whom every thing depended, and to whom every person anxiously looked for protection.

It is true that Mr. Hampton, as well as Gen. Johnston, acted as volunteer aids to Gen. Jackson, and it is equally true, that every man, woman, and child on that eventful occasion, wished to get as close to Jackson as possible. But I would ask where eye the *Aids de Camp*, the *Bona fide Aids* of Gen. Jackson? Did the artist make them retreat in order to give way to Mr. Hampton, or did he suppose that this arrangement would best suit the particular place and purpose for which it was intended?

Now, if men are to be thus puffed and inflated, let it not be done at the expense of the State.

In the painting of the battle of Eatw there are several palpable inaccuracies as well as the most obvious violations of taste and order. The Americans are seen retreating from the brick house, when it is well known that their attention and exertions were incessantly drawn towards it, and on which they made several furious assaults. In the same painting a horse, on which an officer is mounted, is much larger than the brick house in which the British were posted. But as it was only my intention to justify the vote of the Legislature in refusing to give Mr. White the thousand dollars, and not to attempt a criticism on his paintings, I will say nothing more.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

### COLUMBIA.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1826.

#### Appointments by His Excellency the Governor.

JAMES L. CLARK, Esq. Q. J. for Richard District, vice H. A. Quinn, Esq. resigned. JAMES THOMPSON, Esq. Q. J. for Pendleton District, and EDMUND S. BACON, Esq. Q. J. for Edgefield District.

On Thursday last, the public procession in funeral commemoration of the illustrious dead THOMAS JEFFERSON and JOHN ADAMS, took place in Columbia. All the persons in public stations here, with the volunteer corps, went in procession to the College Chapel, attended by martial music, where a discourse was pronounced by Professor HENRY of the South Carolina College, commemorative of the virtues, and public services of these deceased patriots. Previous to the discourse a solemn dirge, accompanied with music was sung.

As a prelude we hope, to the most substantial and reputable way of showing our gratitude and veneration, by increasing the amount of subscriptions in aid of Mr. Jefferson's family.

Of foreign news there is little. The affairs of Greece, are calculated to excite despondency as to the result. We cannot understand that very cautious policy, which permits so much cruelty to be exercised upon persons whose only crime is the attempt to resist intolerable oppression, when a few words from the English ministry might put an end to it. But the time has not yet arrived in Europe when the resistance of subjects to the tyranny of their rulers, can be tolerated by any of the "Legitimate" monarchies.

In France, the present King is (it is said) a lay-Jesuit. That order will probably be restored; with it will be restored all the gags upon the people, and all the shackles on a free press. The Jesuit missionaries are crowding into France, and are forced on the people against consent. The great and indispensable duty of a soldier now is to say his prayers two or three times a day, and to miss no opportunity of going to mass. Great dissatisfaction is shown; but the people must and will be managed.

Great Britain is in a perilous situation.—Without the currency of small notes her taxes cannot be collected; and the currency of small notes will assuredly drive all the coin out of the kingdom. The corn laws are a source of dispute between the landed aristocracy, whose rents will be reduced one half, by a free trade in corn—and the great body of manufacturers and consumers, whose necessities will ultimately force the ministry to adopt this obnoxious measure. The ministry are manifestly inclined to do so, because they see how necessary it is to the support of the manufactures of the kingdom; but it will be a bitter pill, to the landlords. Public poverty is fast approaching in that kingdom, and the time of reform, cannot be put off for many years. We sincerely wish it may be reasonable, peaceable, and successful. With all its faults, that country is the main stay of every thing like freedom in Europe.

Russia seems in a convulsed state; nor is the new autocrat, as yet firmly seated on his throne. No quarrel with Turkey can take place, unless it be absolutely forced on him by his own army, till the convulsions to which his authority is yet liable are over.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

#### Mr. White's Paintings.

Mr. Editor.—The Legislature of this State has been charged with liberality towards Mr. White in not granting to him one thousand dollars for the two paintings, the battle of Eatw, and of New Orleans, with which he presented the State. As a member of the Legislature I must protest against the charge. These paintings were presented to the Legislature at an early period of its session, and from the terms in which the present was couched, we could have believed that the laws could have been prevailed on to resolve one cent for that which appeared to all, (except the knowing ones) as a free gift.

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### COLUMBIA.

#### At a public meeting of the Citizens of Newberry Village and its vicinity, commenced on the 18th inst.

Job Johnston, Esq. was invited to the chair, and the following resolutions being proposed were unanimously agreed to.

Resolved, That a committee of three persons be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the deep regret felt by the citizens of this village and its vicinity in the death of our late venerable fellow citizen, Thomas Jefferson; and that they report the same on Thursday morning next at nine o'clock.

The appointment of a committee being left to the chair, the hon. Jno. B. O'Neill, Y. I. Harrington and P. C. Caldwell, Esqrs. were nominated to constitute a committee for the purpose contemplated in the resolution. The meeting then adjourned.

On Thursday the 20th inst. the citizens again assembled agreeable to adjournment. The chairman, Job Johnston, Esq. being absent, Y. I. Harrington, Esq. was requested to take the chair; and the committee, through their chairman, Jno. B. O'Neill submitted the following report and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

No event has occurred since the formation of our government, which demands of the people, the expression of greater regret than the recent death of our beloved and venerated fellow citizen, Thomas Jefferson. His name is identified with the dawn of our liberty, and the history of his life is the history of our free and happy institutions. To say that he was a great man, is not awarding to his name, that fame to which his life entitles him. He was not only great, but also good.

In early life Mr. Jefferson drew the declaration of independence, and had the singular felicity to live for fifty years, and witness the happy enjoyments of his fellow-citizens, of those free and equal rights which he and his compatriots of '76 claimed for, and which the blood of the heroes of our revolution secured to them. That instrument is clothed in language that can never become stale, and which burns and glows, like the words of the inspired prophet whose lips were touched with hallowed fire. As a matter of composition it stands unrivalled and will be the admiration of man as long as liberty has a votary, or freedom a home. But this is not its chief merit. It is also true and the worth to be attached to its immortal penman, arises not only from its beauty and truth, but also that by that very act, his life was pledged to the liberties of his country. It has been truly said that every individual who was concerned in the declaration of independence, signed it with a halter about his neck.

If America triumphed, they were then beyond the power of danger; if she failed, the gallows would have been the only atonement to satisfy the enraged George III.

In a few years after, Mr. Jefferson is seen at the head of the government of Virginia, straining every nerve to succour Green; in the first instance, and in the second to repel Cornwallis' invasion. Aided by him, Green was enabled to turn to the relief of Carolina and Fayette, Steuben and Wayne, to hold Cornwallis in check, until the illustrious Washington drove him to the lines of Yorktown, and in his captures sealed the liberties of his country.

After the close of the revolution, Mr. Jefferson was selected to succeed the venerable Dr. Franklin as the minister plenipotentiary of the United States, at the court of Versailles. In this capacity his country received the full benefit of that expanded mind, which never was brought into contact with any subject, which it was not capable to grasp and overcome. He was not only merited the confidence of his fellow citizens in this situation, but he also merited and received the approbation and gratitude of France.

At the adoption of our constitution, he was selected by President Washington as the first Secretary of State. In this situation by the ability of his discussions on our foreign relations, and his correspondence with foreign ministers, he not only added another wreath to the laurel with which his brow were already encircled, but also left to his successors an example ever since imitated, but never surpassed.

But even then his equal ability, his devoted life, and what he had met with, were not sufficient to make him an object of envy when received and become the act of the government, his personal support, and all his public documents presented in the most favourable point of view. A length catalogued his views and those of his administration were irrefragable on many of the leading points of policy, he withdrew from the cabinet, and received from the Father of his country the assurance that his confidence in him was not at all impaired. As Vice President of the United States, Mr. Jefferson not only discharged with scrupulous exactness all the duties of President of the senate, but also gave to his fellow citizens that collection of parliamentary rules which has since become the textbook for the government of all legislative proceedings.

In a service of eight years as President of the United States, his energies were unable to urge any just objection against him. It is true he was said to be too speculative, and that he was more of the philosopher than an executive officer, but these objections arose from the excitement of party and not from deliberate consideration, and that man, who now that the *tombs* has separated Jefferson from his fellow-citizens would not acknowledge that he was one of the greatest men that ever lived in the tide of time must be wilfully blind. A great man who was once his avowed political enemy forgetting his ancient political animosity has lately given us a toast. The purchase of Louisiana. This measure was opposed by all the forces of the opposition, and was even denounced as unconstitutional; but satisfied that it was for the good of his country, with that fearless intrepidity which always characterized him, he concluded the treaty of purchase. To the western states it secured the navigation of the Mississippi, from the southern it removed a dangerous neighbour, and to the whole Union it gave wealth and safety. To enumerate all the acts of his administration is not the object of this sketch, it will be sufficient to say that his country was satisfied, and that with an increased popularity, he left that office, in which even Washington experienced a diminution of popular attachment.

In the retirement of Monticello, all his days have been spent since he left the presidency. But they were not spent in inactive or selfish solitude; they were devoted to his country, and indeed to posterity. The university of Virginia founded and reared by his exertions, was the last and best gift, of the man of the people, to the people. It will be a pillar of light to our country in ages yet to come, and when it is seen, like the rainbow, it should learn us, and our children's children, a lesson of gratitude; not only to its founder, but also to the great omnipotent ruler of the universe, who gave us such a man.

On the 4th July, 1826, the great and good Thos. Jefferson died—all hearts should pause, all tongues should be still, every eye should stream with tears, and in sorrow we should acknowledge our loss; but yet that sorrow should be tempered by the reflection, that he died full of years and honor, and that heaven in its mercy spared him to us longer than even the ordinary time of mortality. Your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions.

Resolved, That the life and public services of Thomas Jefferson entitled him to rank next to the immortal Washington in the affections of his country.

Resolved, That the citizens of Newberry in common with all their fellow-citizens, lament his death as a great national calamity.

Resolved, That the citizens of Newberry village will cordially co-operate with other sections of the United States, in erecting a monument to his memory.

Resolved, That a full length portrait of Thomas Jefferson be purchased, and placed in the Court room.

### BIRD M. PEARSON, Secretary.

Calculations.—It is said a certain Gentleman of the *Tar*, has lately made a calculation of the average profits of the New-York Lottery for the last two years, making all the allowances "for and against." The deductions from these calculations are not very flattering to the hopes of those now entering for the honors of the game. The truth is there are twice as many in the profession as can get even a comfortable living by it.

### MARRIAGE.

On the 18th inst. by Rev. R. B. Walker, J. D. WYNNINGTON, Esq. to Miss ANN T. K. REED, all of York district.

### DEATH.

In this place on Saturday last 5th inst. Mr. JOHN PEARSON, supposed to be about 34 years of age Mr. P. is a native of Norfolk in Virginia, but for some time past has been a resident of this town.

Another Revolutionary Hero gone.—Died at his residence at Siler, on Monday evening the 3d July, Col. HENRY HARRISON, in the 24th year of his age.—Col. Harrison was one of the few surviving officers of the revolutionary army, who took an active part in effecting the liberation of his country. At the battle of the Eutaw Springs, and Camden, his conduct has long been known to that of a brave and distinguished officer.—Few men possessed a greater share of public or private worth.—His remains were interred with Masonic and Military honors.—*Woodstock (Miss.) Rep.*

The following lines have been handed us by one of Col. HAMPTON'S co-patriots in arms, as a brief tribute of his regard for the Col. while living and as a testimony of his sorrow, now that he is dead.

Col. HARRISON was one of the few surviving officers of the Revolutionary Army and was engaged in South Carolina, in all the military operations of that war from its commencement until the peace was obtained after the reduction of Charleston in the year 1780. Mr. H. was one of the gallant little band, who sailed under Gen. Sumter, and who made the first successful stand against the ravages of the British in the upper country. Col. H. was faithful and diligent in the discharge of various civil offices conferred upon him by his country in private life, in remembrance of the services he had rendered to his country. Col. H. was a man of liberal and humane views, and he was distinguished by his integrity and modesty of manners.