

his pantaloons had become bloody, he took them off, hid them in a hollow log, and returned home with both horses. Some time passed over, and all seemed tranquil. "Murder, however, will out." Not long afterwards, a neighbour calling at the older Hamilton's, saw Dr. S.'s horse, and asked if it had not belonged to him. "Oh no, (was the answer) that is a horse belonging to Mr. —, up the river." The man seemed satisfied, but was far from being so. He made a journey up the river, to the house of the person named, and learnt from him that he had never lost a horse. This looked suspicious. The circumstance was whispered around; and then the idea first occurred, that Sanderson had been murdered. The neighbours sallied out with alacrity, and a general search was made. They ascertained the direction taken on leaving Hamilton's—came to the cabin—heard the story of the woman—continued the search—found the identical pistol borrowed by Hamilton of major —, broken—afterwards found the bloody pantaloons—then found Sanderson's hat, (in the crown of which was a memorandum of the amount and description of the money in his possession) and at last found the body of the deceased in the pit. A warrant was immediately issued, and Hamilton arrested. He was tried at the next assizes for Barron county, and was defended by the ablest counsel in that country, to whom he gave 1000 dollars, with a condition that another thousand would be given if he succeeded in clearing him. All, however, would not do. The woman's testimony, Sanderson's horse; the borrowed pistol, the bloody pantaloons, the memorandum in the hat, which described exactly the money afterwards deposited in bank by Hamilton—all tended conclusively to establish his guilt; and after a fair and impartial trial, he was condemned and executed.

Dr. Sanderson was well known in this part of Virginia. He married in Shepherdstown, where he has many connexions still living, and migrated to the cotton country of the Mississippi about the close of the late war.

**A Lunatic's Cunning.**—A very laughable incident lately occurred at the Lunatic Asylum at Lancaster, England. A parish officer from the neighbourhood of Middleton took a lunatic to the asylum, pursuant to an order signed by two magistrates. As the man was respectably connected, a gig was hired for the purpose, and he was persuaded that it was merely an excursion of pleasure on which he was going. In the course of the journey, however, something occurred to arouse the suspicions of the lunatic with respect to his real destination; but he said nothing on the subject, made no resistance, and seemed to enjoy his jaunt. When they arrived at Lancaster, it was too late in the evening to proceed to the asylum, and they took up their quarters for the night at an inn. Very early in the morning the lunatic got up and searched the pockets of the officer, where he found the Magistrate's order for his own detention, which of course let him completely into the secret. With that cunning which madmen not infrequently display, he made the best of his way to the asylum, saw one of the keepers, and told him that he had got a sad mad fellow down at Lancaster, whom he should bring up in the course of the day; adding, 'He's a very queer fellow, and has got very odd ways. For instance, I should not wonder if he was to say I was the madman and that he was bringing me; but you must take care of him and not believe a word that he says.' The keeper of course promised compliance, and the lunatic walked back to the inn, where he found the overseer still fast asleep. He awoke him and they sat down to breakfast together. 'You're a very lazy fellow to be lying all day. I have had a good long walk this morning.' 'Indeed, said the overseer, 'I should like to have a walk myself after breakfast: perhaps you will go with me.' The lunatic assented; and after breakfast they set out, the overseer leading the way towards the asylum, intending to deliver his charge; but it never occurred to him to examine whether his order was safe. When they got within sight of the asylum, the lunatic exclaimed, 'What a fine house that is!' 'Yes, said the overseer, 'I should like to see the inside of it.' 'So should I,' observed the lunatic. 'Well, said the overseer, 'I dare say they will let us look through; however, I'll ask.' They went to the door: the overseer rang the bell; and the keeper, whom the lunatic had previously seen, made his appearance with two or three assistants. The overseer then began to fumble in his pockets for the order, when the lunatic produced and gave it to the keeper, saying, 'this is the man I spoke to you about, you will take care of him; shave his head and put a straight waistcoat on him.' The men immediately laid hands on the poor overseer, who vociferated loudly that the other was the madman, and he the keeper; but as this only seemed to confirm the story previously told by the lunatic, it did not at all tend to procure his liberation.—He was taken away, and became so very obstreperous, that a straight waistcoat was speedily put upon him, and his head was shaved *secundum artem*. Meanwhile the lunatic walked deliberately back to the inn, paid the reckoning, and set out on his journey homeward. The good people in the country were, of course, not a little surprised on finding the wrong man return; they were afraid that the lunatic in a fit of frenzy had murdered the overseer; and they asked him with great trepidation what he had done with —? 'Done with him,' said the madman, 'why I left him at Lancaster Asylum, as mad as h—; which indeed, was not very far from truth; for

the wits of the poor overseer were well high over set by his unexpected detention and subsequent treatment. Further enquiry was forthwith made; it was ascertained that the man was actually in the asylum. A magistrate's order was procured for his liberation; and he returned home on Wednesday last, with a handkerchief tied round his head, in lieu of the covering which had been bestowed upon it.

**London, Aug. 20.**  
**A successful Impostor.**—The system of robbery and plunder through the medium of forged bills of exchange, is not confined to the metropolis, the principals having their agents or confederates in the country. At a watering place in a neighbouring county, an instance of it, involving the strongest suspicion of forgery, has very recently occurred, not often to be met with in the annals of swindling, and well worthy of being made known to put the public on their guard against similar acts of deception and plunder. A Gentleman an adept in his vocation, sent down a *trusty*, well-tutored servant, to make known his great wealth and large establishment. He soon after came himself in a handsome equipage, and claimed kindred with the chief gentlemen of the place, remarking for his easy access and unsuspecting good nature; and thus getting an *entree* to his house and table, he prosecuted his claim of relationship with great perseverance and equal publicity; searching the records in the town-hall, the court-rolls of the manor, opening a tomb in the church that had been undisturbed for nearly two centuries, and making out as public as possible, his pedigree. Having thus made his great wealth and family connexions known, he wished to distinguish himself for the more amiable endowments, and issued printed cards, with his seal upon them, for a *gig* and *snuff* party, with a ball and supper to be given at the Assembly Rooms, to all the poor men and women above *sixty-five* in the place, at which he did the honours with his servants in their full dress liveries, and graced by the *beauty* and *fashion* (as spectators) of the neighbourhood, with his good-humoured, accommodating relation at his head. He received the company, as their names and rank, were announced from below, and repeated on the landing place above, with all the *etiquette* of the *well bred* man, which heaped a *merveille*; and the scene which took place, as the ball proceeded, the *gig* operated, and the hoary-party coloured couples, coalesced in the loving movement of the *cu-stion dance* with the hurly-burly, screaming and fainting of the *ladies*, when the mob without, broke in upon the mob within, would require the pencil of a Hogarth, to do justice to it. Of this extraordinary entertainment, which he had announced at the time to be a good yearly immemorial custom of his ancestors, who had always taken pleasure in the comforts and happiness of the poor, he can send a *faithful* statement to be inserted in the County Papers, in which he extolled his *generosity*, ample fortune, and noble family; and his servants, too on their part, availed themselves of the favourable opportunity for making it known, that their master was *so rich* that he did not know *what to do with his money!* His name being now up, he went to see all the estates on sale for many miles round, offering large sums that he knew would not be accepted, and taking care to make those offers as publicly known as possible.—By which means he acquired great notoriety for wealth, and his important concerns required a legal agent of known integrity; his good-natured relation introduced him to an eminent solicitor of a neighbouring town, by whose assistance he hired a mansion, till a purchase could be made, and by whom (his careless open manners lolling all suspicion asleep) he was introduced to the Bank of the town, where he had *business* enough to get a large bill discounted, with the produce of which, and some he had got discounted at the watering place, he opened an account with one of the chief Banks in the county, where he passed off more of his bills, where he was equally successful; and thus making the one bank subservient to the fraud on the other. He would probably have played off the same trick at most of the Banks in the county, but being alarmed at information from another quarter, he hastily drew out his money and went off, leaving almost all his debts at the watering, and other places, unpaid; and even the master of the assembly-rooms *natus* for keeping up the good old immemorial custom of his ancestors! It has been since ascertained that, while he was exercising his vocation in the country, he was practising it elsewhere (seldom residing more than a week at a time in the same place,) particularly in London, where, profiting by the knowledge he had acquired of the landed property of the country, he gave out that a large estate had fallen to him as heir-at-law, that he was going to take possession of it, and to be married to the only daughter of his newly-discovered relation, under whose auspices he began, and ended his exploits in the country, and with whose character and genealogy he had made himself well acquainted before he practised it on his proverbial good nature and easy credulity.

#### BOW STREET. Extraordinary Statement.

An intelligent little girl, apparently about fourteen, appeared before Sir Richard Birnie some days ago, and implored him to interfere between her and her father, who, she said, had deprived her of a considerable property, and abandoned her to the wide world utterly destitute. The worthy magistrate expressed his willingness to interfere in her behalf, as far as he could do so with propriety, and the poor girl related the following circumstances:— Her name she said, was Emily Blake; she was the natural daughter of Mrs. Emily Blake, formerly of Blenheim street, Bond street, by one Mr. —, a professional gentleman residing in the country, and occupying apartments in — Waterloo place. Her mother died in child-bed of a second child, by the said Mr. —, bequeathing the whole of her property to her, and appointing Mr. —, joint executor, with Mr. H., an assistant to the medical gentleman who attended her previous to her decease. The property thus bequeathed to her by her mother, consisted of the house in Blenheim street, with all its furniture, together with some extraordinary interests, though of what nature she did not know, and she believed there was also some money in the funds. Shortly after her mother's death the second child died, and Mr. H. taking upon himself the man-

agement of the affairs, placed her in a boarding school, in Oxford.—From that time, for nearly two years, she never saw her father, but she was told that he was living at Chelsea, with Miss —, the actress.— After she had been about twelve months at school, Mr. H. took her away, and she resided with him and his wife, first at Combermere road. A brother of Mr. H.'s frequented her, and he came to the house in Quebec-street, and one day he proposed to take her a walk, and by company with another little girl. She assented, and they strolled as far as Shepherd's Bush, where he left her in a field surrounded by a deep ditch, desiring her to wait his return; but having leaped the ditch he took the other little girl in his arms, and ran a few years with her. She was then but eleven years old, and could not get out of the field to follow them, but somebody afterwards came to her assistance, and she found her way back to Quebec-street, where she endeavoured to gain admittance, but could not. While she was waiting in the street, she met Mr. H.'s brother, who after laughing at the trick he played in leaving her to go to his field told her it was useless for her to go to her brother's house again, as they were all gone away. The same evening she went to the house of Mr. Abbot, at Battersea Rise, and begged his protection; he was her godfather, and she continued to live with him and Mrs. Abbot, until they died, and then their housekeeper, a Mrs. Warboys, took her under her care. During her stay with this person her father came to see her and promised to do so, and in about ten weeks Mrs. Warboys told her she must seek some other asylum, for she could maintain her no longer. Thus abandoned a second time she applied to the overseers of St. Clement's Dances, that being the parish in which she was born. The overseers admitted her into the poor house, from whence they apprenticed her to a silk weaver in Spitalfields; her master used her with great cruelty, and he was punished for it at a late Middlesex Sessions—her indentures being cancelled by order of the court at the same time. This about two months ago, and not liking to go back to the poor house, for fear of being sent to another master, she wandered about the street until a poor coal porter took compassion on her and carried her home to his wife. This man's name was Beasley; he lived in Gardiner's lane, Westminster; and though he had many children of his own, he gave her board and lodging for several weeks; but at length his wife prevailed upon him to send her away, and she was once more turned out to wander in the street. The first day after, she procured a little food in the neighbourhood, and slept at night in an out-house.—On the second, she wandered about entirely without food, and at night she was grossly assaulted by a man who pretended to commiserate her situation: She gave this fellow in charge to a watchman, whom her screams had called to her assistance, and he was taken to the watch house, from whence he was carried before Magistrates of Queen square, and committed to prison in default of bail. This was her last adventure, for immediately after she related something of her story to Sharp, one of the patrol belonging to this office, and he brought her before the Magistrate.

Sir Richard promised her he would inquire into the circumstances she had related, and would do what he could for her. In the mean time, he wrote to the Mendicity Society in her behalf, and she still remains under their protection. The worthy Magistrate has since directed inquiries to be made; and finding her story to be correct, as far as those inquiries have extended, he wrote to her reputed father, Mr. H. T. King, and on Thursday the poor girl attended to know the result, when his Worship informed her that he had received no answer to his letter.

**Emily Blake.**  
The case of this young girl being referred to the care of the Mendicity Society, she was on Friday brought to the office of the society in Red Lion-square, and underwent a strict interrogation, during which she deviated in no respect from the particulars already mentioned in our Bow-street report. It appears that her mother, whilst living, carried on the business of a stay and corset maker, at No. 11, Blenheim street, on a very extensive scale, and her connections were chiefly amongst the nobility. Her business was conducted by Mr. Fitzjohn, who now resides in Queen street, Soho, who in conjunction with Mr. Leko, of Nassau street, proved her mother's will. A gentleman connected with the Mendicity Establishment, stated that he had procured a copy of the will from Doctor's Commons, in which the testatrix, the poor girl's mother, bequeathed her house and furniture in Blenheim street, together with all her plate, jewels, &c. besides between 3 and 4000*l.* book debts and funded property, to her daughter Emily Elizabeth. He had been indefatigable in his inquiries, and had waited upon Mr. Fitzjohn, who stated that the cellars were full of wine and coals. He recollected seeing several articles of plate about the house, such as table and tea spoons, a silver bread-basket, &c. He had also discovered that the house in Blenheim street had been sold by Godfrey Hall, and the lease is now in the possession of a Mrs. Collingwood, in Norton street, Fitzroy square, having been granted her by the city.

The poor girl was neatly clothed, and had a very interesting appearance.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

**From the Commercial Advertiser.**  
**Greeks and Turks.**  
From the dark picture of French oppression and Spanish treachery, it is exhilarating to turn to Greece, the land of true patriotism and heroic courage.— There, too, are invaders—but they are met at every point by a spirit which chooses death rather than submission. The Turks have committed great cruelties in the neighbourhood of Smyrna, and Pargani, and in the Island of Negropont; but at Sanderli, 150 Greek ships have landed a body of Ispariots and Albanians, beat the Turks in a hard fight, and ravaged the neighboring country, capturing the Harem of the Pacha. It would seem that Alexander contemplates farther measures, or some new policy respecting the cause of the Greeks.—

when the new ministry went into operation, Baron Stroganoff was recalled from Constantinople. His whole legation, who had spread themselves on their return into different parts of Russia, have lately been all summoned to St. Petersburg by the minister of foreign affairs, Capo d'Istria, himself a Greek, is the great patron of the Greek cause in the Russian Cabinet. A work has lately been circulating in Europe entitled "Greece in 1821 and 1822," by a Greek in which it is maintained that Greece never submitted formally to the Turks, nor recognized their government, and therefore the present war is not an insurrection, which at all involves the question of legitimacy—so that the autocrat of the North may feel his legitimate conscience entirely at ease should he permit these suffering patriots to obtain success. It farther quietens alarm by declaring that the Greek Constitution is not at all to resemble those of Naples and Spain.

**Fire at Constantinople.**  
The Augsburg Gazette states, that on the 18th of July, a fire broke out in Constantinople, in the suburb Costina, contiguous to the naval arsenal. In a short time 2500 houses were consumed by the flames. The fire soon gained the arsenal, and all efforts to extinguish it were in vain. It was re-lighted three times successively by the authors of the conspiracy. The Turks had the grief of seeing consumed, one ship of the line, 74 guns, two corvettes, five brigs, and 110 smaller ships of every degree. Dismay prevailed throughout the capital. The Greeks say, that God is with them, on thus seeing that in the space of one year, the two great arsenals, those of Tophana and Tersana, have been consumed by fire.

**GENERAL WILSON AND MORILLO.**  
The following are the proposals made by Sir Robert Wilson to Gen. Morillo, with the General's reply. The correspondence is rather long, but a large part of it relates to a proposed interview, which, however, did not take place. *Albion.*

To obtain peace, preserving national honour and the representative system, which is the basis of Constitutional Governments, must be the wish of every lover of his country, of its liberties. When affairs of state are objects of discussion we ought to examine things as they really are, and not as we should wish to find them. No one can be insensible of the injustice of the present war; but as it has already commenced, we ought to direct the whole of our attention to the preservation of national honour unimpaired, and at the same time acquire all possible advantages. The great obstacle to the pacification of Spain, consists in the presence of an invader, who demands that same pacification with arms in his hands in favour of a party that depends on his success. England offers her mediation, but without demanding the departure of the invaders.

Are there any means to establish equality among the belligerent parties, without demanding the evacuation of the Spanish territory? The occupation, *pro forma* of a Spanish fortified place like that of Corunna, or Vigo, by the British Government, as the mediator on behalf of Constitutional Spain, might serve to counterbalance sufficiently the parties, and facilitate conciliation, by saving the honour of the Constitutionalists, and affording to all sufficient guarantees.

It is impossible to treat with honour; but when the two opposite parties are equally sustained, more particularly when the object is to conciliate the dissensions which divide a country, common to all, into pieces. (Signed) R. WILSON.  
Virgo, July 30, 1823.

**ANOTHER.**  
The evacuation of the Spanish territory possibly would be opposed by the Regency of Madrid, in consequence of their considering that their security might be implicated without the force that now sustains them. Without the guarantee I suppose, the government of Cadiz would not inspire sufficient confidence in the nation to induce them to enter into negotiation that may end in a treaty of peace. A negotiation, without such a security, would have the appearance of yielding to force, and the consequences, in this case, would be fatal to the authority of the government; anarchy most probably would follow, and its consequences, under existing circumstances, might lead the nation to the most deplorable disaster. (Signed) R. WILSON.  
Virgo, July 30, 1823.

**TO GENERAL WILSON.**  
I have received a letter and accompanying documents you sent me by a flag of truce, I now repeat what I have always said, peace and national honour are the objects of my constant wishes. To obtain both the one and the other it might possibly be advisable to enter into negotiations, but I am neither authorized for it, nor can you offer any guarantee that any of the agreements made would be executed, as I have not hitherto learned that you are invested with any public character. The suspension of our operations would have no other effect than to prolong the evils of this country, which is harassed, oppressed, and despoiled in the name of liberty; and if there are any negotiations pending for the termination of the war, my occupying Vigo can be no obstacle. This is all I can answer to your attentive letter.—Head quarters, Sealedo, Aug. 1, 1823. (Signed) Count CARTHAGENA.

**Still later from England.**  
The fast sailing ship Union, Capt. French, arrived at this port last evening, in 20 days from Liverpool. The editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received by this arrival, a file of the London Courier to the

20th of August, and Liverpool papers to the 22nd—both inclusive.—The news from Spain is several days later than that received by the Amity, but there is nothing more favourable to the Spanish cause, excepting the rumour of hard fighting in Catalonia, and the symptoms of disagreement between the "Prince Pacificator," and the Madrid Regency.

The defection of Ballasteros is amply and officially confirmed. The articles of the convention concluded between that officer and the French commander, Molitor, will be found among our extracts below. A party of French officers reconnoitering Santona on the side of the sea, experienced a serious disaster on the 4th of August. A bomb from the garrison struck one of the vessels, on board of which some of the staff had embarked. The consequence was, the loss of Captain Lacroix, one of the Duke d'Angouleme's Aids-de-Camp; Capt. Meze-ray, of the 2d Hussars; and Lieut. Beaudreville, of the 6th regiment of artillery. Several domestics and some seamen are also said to have been victims of the explosion—in all, 38 persons.

Corunna was still in possession of the Constitutionalists on the 3d inst. The French were bombarding it by intervals, and possessed all the surrounding heights from which artillery could play on it. Gen. Donnadieu is at Gerona; he has given up his command to Lieut. General Count de Roche Aymon. The Morning Chronicle asserts that the Russian Envoy has entered into a secret treaty with the Regency for the transfer of the Balearic Islands, viz. Majorca, Minorca, &c. to Russia, independent of both France and England. Letters from Gottingen state, that in consequence of measures adopted by the police against certain Students, they have been expelled from that city, and the University closed for a year. It is reported that the Duke of Wellington and Lord F. Somerset are about to proceed on a mission to Cadiz.

A letter from Leghorn of the 3d of August mentions the arrival there of the Emperor, Iuribide, and suite from Mexico. **Pirates in the Archipelago.**—A letter from Capt. Hamilton, of His Majesty's ship Cambrian, dated Smyrna, July 2, mentions that a schooner and several boats had been manned by a set of Greek desperados, who had turned out to cruise against all nations. The scho. had been taken by the boats of the Cambrian after some resistance; and having been manned by a British crew, was employed in examining the creeks from Negropont to Salonica. Letters from Constantinople, dated 14th July, state, that a considerable number of pirates were cruising in the Arches, and had captured several vessels. One of the pirates had been taken.

No account of Capt. Parry's having effected a northwest passage, and subsequently arriving at Valparaiso, had reached the Admiralty. The London Gazette contains a caution to artificers and manufacturers, against quitting Great Britain, if subjects of the realm, to exercise their callings in foreign parts, and the penalties under the several statutes upon the subject are enumerated. The advices from Dublin are to the 19th of August. Disturbances still continued, and many outrages were committed. Apprehensions were expressed in Ireland for the wheat crops, in consequence of the very heavy rains.

The King of the two Sicilies, by a Royal Decree issued at Vienna, July 23, has extended the provisions of his decree of February last, prohibiting the importation of manufactured cotton yarn from any country. The number of English merchantmen is computed at near 23,000, manned by 160,000 sailors. The Judges in their late circuits, have almost universally recommended the adoption of the Tread Mill. The 7th and 9th Parts of Las Casas' Journal, which complete the work, will be published in a few days.

**LONDON, Aug. 20.**  
An emissary arrived from Ballasteros on the 9th, before St. Sebastian, summoning it to surrender in the name of the regency of Madrid. The garrison was firing at the time, and the messenger could not enter. We should imagine his summons will be disregarded. **MADRID, Aug. 3.**—The Regency has recognized all the Conventions between Gen. Bourck and Gen. Morillo. They have, in like manner, acknowledged those which have taken place between Gen. Molitor and Gen. Ballasteros. The joy here is universal, as the deliverance of the King is deemed at hand. The following is the Convention concluded between Gen. Molitor, and Gen. Ballasteros: "Art. 1. Gen. Ballasteros and the Second Army, under his orders, acknowledge the authority of the Regency of Spain during the absence of the King. "2. The above mentioned will order all the other Generals and Commanders of places, situated within the limits of his Government, also to acknowledge the Regency. "3. The troops which are under the orders of General Ballasteros, will be stationed in such places as shall be agreed on in concert with Gen. Ballasteros. "4. The Generals, Chiefs, and Officers, belonging to the second corps of the Spanish army, will preserve their rank, employment and distinction, and the pay belonging to their said capacities. "5. No individual of the said army to be harassed, proscribed or molested for his opinions anterior to this convention, nor for analogous acts, except such as are amenable to the ordinary course of justice. "6. The pay will be issued by the Treasury of Spain, in the regular form, and in case of delay or impossibility, the troops will continue to receive daily rations in the cantonments assigned to them. "7. The individuals of the militia, forming part of the said army, who desire to return to their homes, may freely do so, and will meet with safety and protection. "In consequence of the present agreement, hostilities will immediately cease on both sides. Done at Granada, Aug. 4, 1823.

**NEWS FROM SPAIN.**  
**PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.**  
**Madrid, Aug. 6.—Midnight.**—At the moment when the news of the deliverance of the King and the dispersion of the Cortes was received at Madrid, the public edifices and private mansions were, without