appear to be actuated, in their acquiescence to Turkish tyranny, by a policy unworthy of enlightened nations—and a change in which is devoutly to be wished,—for we may venture to say, that to pursue it further is to continue to outrage the best feelings of the people of this country, and, we may add, of the enlightened and humane throughout Europe.—*Mercury.*

NEW YORK, June 26.

The packet ship LEWIS, Captain *Macy*, arrived this morning from Havre, whence she sailed on the 26th May. By this arrival the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received regular files of Paris papers to the 25th of that month.

Greece and Turkey.—We have before us intelligence from Vienna of the 17th of May which announces that the "Ottoman Porte has fully acceeded to all the conditions stipulated in the *Ultimatum* of the Emperor Nicholas. The Turkish Cabinet has already designated two plenipotentiaries to proceed to the frontiers. The hostages moreover have been set at liberty and positive orders given for the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia."

We regret to state, on the authority of letters from the Levant, that the brave *Canaris* has perished off Missolonghi, with the vessel which was under his command. When the news of the fall of Missolonghi reached Constantinople, the Turks gave themselves up to the most barbarous expression of joy. The Janissaries proceeded to the Hotel of the Russian Consulate, and threw several heads and ears of Greeks into the windows.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* contains the following intelligence of the 3d of May, from Odessa:—

"Letters of the 26th ult. from Constantinople announce that the Honorable Stratford Canning received a Courier from St. Petersburgh with despatches from the Duke of Wellington, enjoining his Excellency to employ his utmost efforts to induce the Porte to accede to the *ultimatum* of Russia. The French, Austrian, and Prussian Ministers second Sir Stratford warmly, at the same time carefully separating the cause of the Greeks from the affairs of Russia. Mr. Canning has hitherto employed his good offices in vain; and it is to be lamented, that the influence of England with the Porte has been on the decline for some time. Intelligence has arrived at Constantinople of two Turkish frigates having been burned on the 14th or 15th ult. and several smaller vessels captured or destroyed. At Sebastopol, upon the Black Sea, the principal naval station of Russia, there are, at this moment, sixteen armed vessels fully equipped, and ready to set sail."

Great exertions are making to aid the Greek cause by subscriptions in various parts. The reigning Duke of Brunswick had prepared for a journey, but being informed that the proceeds of the Theatre on a certain night was for the aid of the Greeks, he put off his journey to be present at the Theatre. The King of Prussia has authorized the Journals of his kingdom to publish lists of the subscriptions, raised for the Greek cause. At Berlin, the magistrates and clergy are actively engaged in collecting money, &c. for the same cause.

At Paris the Ladies' committee have collected 50 000 fr. At Munich a considerable sum has been raised. One individual gave 45 000 fr. A public collection has been made at Geneva. On the 18th of May there was to be a grand concert of vocal and instrumental music in the Dutch Reformed Church, at Schildam, for the benefit of the Greeks.

The Paris papers state that Lord Cochran had quitted Brussels for Greece.

A letter from Trieste of 7th May, mentions that a vessel had just arrived at that port from Alexandria, which announced that, in the course of the month of March, a Greek squadron disembarked at a short distance from Bairut in Syria, and seized about three millions of piastres. It would have made a similar attempt at Cyprus, but was prevented by adverse winds.

Extract of a private letter of the 1st of May from Bucharist;—"Our Hospodar has delivered to the Seraskier 200,000 kilos of corn, which is destined for victualling the Turkish fortresses on the Danube."

The following agreeable narrative from a friend, an officer in our navy, will be found interesting. It is written with ease and is so free and full of information, that although it was not intended for publication, we have thought our readers would take much interest in it, and it is therefore we are happy to oblige them.

Steam Boat, Hibernia, April 17, 1826.

I avail myself of the first opportunity that has presented, since leaving Washington, of giving you some account of my movements. I left that place in the mail coach, with two other passengers, who proved agreeable companions. Tuesday morning, 11th April, 1 o'clock, A. M.—reached Frederick Town about three, and took in no less than twelve additional passengers:—got to Hagers Town at 10 o'clock at night—found there several old acquaintances, with others collected to hear the particulars of the duel between Mr. Clay and Mr. Randolph. Finding I should have but little time to sleep, determined not to attempt it. After getting supper, shaving and smoking a few segars, the stage was announced, at one o'clock. We passed through Hancock, and Cumberland and reached an inn 35 miles beyond that place, the head of the Potomac River, where the national road commences, about 10 o'clock. Suffered much from the cold.—got supper, but did not go to bed. By the time I had burned three segars the stage was ready. Settled myself in the bottom of the coach and got a good nap, notwithstanding the rough road, and furious driving. Dined at Brownsville, on the Monongahela, where some of our company left us to take the steam boat next day for Pittsburgh. Crossed this beautiful river navigable by steam boats 50 miles higher, in a ferry boat, and got to Washington, Pennsylvania, at 8 o'clock, took supper, went to bed for the first time since starting, and got a few hours sleep. Set out, as usual at one o'clock, and reached Wheeling, Virginia, 29 miles, at 8 o'clock—got shaved, breakfasted and embarked in two hours, on board the new steam boat De Wit Clinton, bound to Louisville, Kentucky During our whole route to Wheeling, which is 91 miles below Pittsburgh, the weather was cold—the mountains covered with snow four inches deep, and had been much deeper a few days before we crossed. From the top of Laurel mountain, the highest of the Allegany Ridge, we had a most delightful prospect of the beauties of nature. There is but little cultivation—and few houses, except taverns. The Roads good, except in one or two places—The whole distance from Washington to Wheeling, except 26 miles, turnpike—This noble and useful road (the Cumberland) is continued on the Ohio side of the river, and will not stop short of St. Louis, in the state of Missouri. My fellow passengers, and I may add, fellow sufferers, happened to be agreeable companions—one of them with his son, of ten years old, just from New Lanark, on their way to New Harmony, in the state of Indiana, particularly so. We soon became quite sociable. He intends to place his son, and only child, a most promising one, at school there, and, if he likes the place, and is satisfied with their prospects, will join the society, and send for his wife and some relations to join him. From his account, derived from the best sources of information, the school will be superiour to any in this country or even Great Britain.—They have lately received a valuable accession in a French lady and gentleman who teach on the Pizzilozzian Plan. At this school are received students from any part of the world, who are educated as their friends wish. They do not encourage the learning of the dead languages, but pay particular attention to English, and French, Mathematicks, Surveying, Navigation, Chemistry, History, Natural Philosophy, the principles of Jurisprudence, Opticks, Drawing, Music, Dancing, &c. The students who belong to the society, while prosecuting their studies, learn some useful trade, and boarders may do the same. The strictest attention is paid to cleanliness, health and morality—the teachers are constantly with their pupils, night and day—They have liberty to attend public worship at any of the chapels or meeting houses in the village. The whole expense attending a boy at this school, including books, tuition, bedding, board, washing, clothing, medicine and attendance—in short, every thing, is one hundred dollars per annum. It appears to me that no place I ever heard of offers a better chance for obtaining a useful education, and, certainly, none so cheap

The Clinton got off about 11 o'clock and proceeded down the beautiful Ohio at the rate of 14 miles an hour. At this time I took a violent cold, which, as usual, distressed me greatly. Saturday evening stopped at Cincinnati, (Ohio) to deliver some iron which detained us several hours—distance run 358 miles. Mr. Applegath (the English gentleman above mentioned) and myself went up and strolled about the town, one of the most considerable in the western country; but it was too dark to admit of a good view. Sunday morning 16th stopped at Madisonville, Indiana, to land goods—went on shore—it being my first appearance in that state—It would be tedious and uninteresting to enumerate the villages we pass—at noon landed at Louisville, Kentucky, also new to me—went to a tavern and found that the Hibernia was just on the point of departing for New Orleans. Got a hack and rode to shipping port, two miles, embarked, and got off in an hour—a canal is now cutting from Louisville to Shipping Port by which the Rapids will be avoided. At present a set of small boats ply between Pittsburgh and Louisville, and another set, much larger, between Shipping Port and New Orleans. The Hibernia, now on her second trip, is a superb vessel. The accommodations arranged differently from those I have seen. The cabin is above water—and extends as far forward as the machinery will permit. Around it is a gallery—above the cabin are accommodations for deck passengers, extending across so as to cover the galleries—making them complete piazzas. Here we sit and read, smoke—or walk as we choose. When tired of looking at one state, by crossing the vessel we can contemplate another. These boats have in the bow a *snag room*—a bulwark crossing the vessel near the head, in case of being snagged, stops the water from every other part of the vessel.

To day Mr. Applegath left us at 10 o'clock, at Mount Vernon, the nearest landing (17 miles) to Harmony. He left Liverpool March 3d crossed an ocean of 3000 miles,—ascended a long bay and river to Philadelphia, remained there several days, took the necessary steps to attain citizenship in five years, and now, on the 45th day will reach his point of destination, more than 1000 miles in the interiour!—

Yesterday overtook and passed a steam boat bound to St. Louis, Missouri—with a keel boat lashed to each side—met several others bound up—passed a number of flat boats—but few family boats—last night entered the Mississippi River. The *Ohio* commences at Pittsburgh, formed by the junction of the Allegany and Monongahela Rivers, at that place, where they lose their names. Its length to the Mississippi, where it in turn loses its name, is 941 miles. In the upper part the banks are high—the country almost in a state of nature—only a few miserable log huts visible—I have made some acquaintance with Judge —— of Washita—a Swiss—a man of much information. I remember to have a seen some of his communications on vines and rot in cotton, in the Farmer. He has travelled a great deal. Speaks highly of the Ouchitta country—one year made a crop of wheat—after which a crop of Indian Corn—They shear their sheep twice a year. But little attention is paid to any thing except *cotton*. He was in Naples 1794, during the anarchy which prevailed there for 26 days, in which time, he says, 30,000 persons were massacred—he escaped with great difficulty.

We are now off New Madrid, Missouri, which suffered severely by the earthquake 1811—The current of the River at one time changed and ran up—afterwards the bed of the river was laid bare as though the earth had swallowed the water.

This morning we had a great fright:—The boat in turning a point, to go through a narrow pass, run against a large raft of drift wood, the shock was great—but the damage inconsiderable. On such occasions the accounts of accidents which we read in the newspapers rush on the mind and increase the alarm. Some of these rafts are very extensive—The water on both sides of the River is overflowing the banks, and half leg deep around some of the log huts where we stop to take in wood. Taking in wood requires about four hours out of twenty four—The water is now supposed to be about forty feet above low water mark:—great as this rise is, it does not equal that of the Kentucky River, which rises 70 feet. Yesterday passed the new *cut off*. At a crooked part the river took a short cut across a plantation, of a quarter of a mile, which saved about twelve miles distance round. Many improvements of this kind will probably be made hereafter, by design—much good was done last year in the Ohio by the removal, at low water, of the *snags*, at the comparatively trifling expense of $60,000 paid by the U. States. This year the work will continue on the Mississippi—the progress about 10 miles per day The contractor places two large flat boats near the snag, and then with powerful levers, with iron claws, prizes them up from the botton—cuts them in pieces, and leaves them to float off on the rise of water. His force 25 men.

While the boat was taking in wood this morning I landed in the state of Mississippi (first time) and walked along shore The land is rich but subject to overflowings. The cattle are in good order, but suffer much from mosquitoes. They live on the wild cane, (or reed) which grow all over this country near the rivers. I saw several this morning about 28 feet long. The Judge says he has seen them 36 feet long. The wild grapes here are now about thes ize of duck shot—This fact will serve to give you some idea of the climate. Judge —— commenced planting cotton about 20 years ago—without capital—bought his land on credit—in two years paid for it, and bought two negroes—with them, working himself, he made a crop of cotton, which at 25 cents, brought $3,000; but he had to employ a number of Indian women to help gather it. He now works 16 hands—which he says is enough. Laughs at the folly of General ——, with his thousand slaves—keeps no overseer—talks as though he was quite independent—His father was a rich jeweler, of Geneva, and was ruined by the French Revolution, which extended its effects to Switzerland.

From him and another gentleman on board I have been able to hear of the fortune of most of my old acqaintances—many and wonderful changes have taken place. Among others the Judge related the story of Mrs. ——. She was left a widow with several children, 18 years ago, rather poor. Her friends assisted her to set up a shop—she succeeded well—she suited the business, being a bustling, talking little body. However, she got tired of it—wanted to live *at ease*, bought a *plantation*, and, by degrees, put on it, large and small, 100 slaves—sold the shop, and retired, determined, now she was rich, to be *happy* She died the first year—from *vexation*, as the judge thinks.

Men whom I left immensely rich are now bankrupts—and some that were poor are rich—numerous failures took place in Orleans last winter in consequence of cotton speculations.

About noon passed a thriving village on the Walnut Hills, the first high land we have seen for two days, of two years date. And just after dinner a most beautiful field of corn in a rich bottom of great extent, about knee high.

It is calculated that there are now plying on the Mississippi and its tributary waters more than 150 steam boats—and many others are building—In 1818 or '19 there were but *two* They cannot run longer than June or July, when, on account of the lowness of the water in the Ohio, they are laid up until it rises, about November or December. Last night one of our wheels got loose—the one which struck the raft—which retarded our progress—it is now repaired and we are going on well—expect to arrive early to morrow morning—if at one o'clock it will give me one of the shortest passages ever known from Washington—*eleven days*. The distance travelled will be by stage coach 238 miles—fare $21 25.—By steam boats 1848 miles—fare $37—2086 miles—fare $58 25, averaging about 189 miles per day and 2¾ cents per mile.

GOOD ADVICE.—An old tax-gatherer gave to a young one, his successor, the following advice, on the advantage of civility in his avocation: "Remember" said he, "more flies are caught with honey than with vinegar."

[For the Easton Gazette.]

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

No. 3.

To the People of Maryland.

"Chastened liberty lives in the voluntary choice of an enlightened people, while arbitrary power depends for its existence upon the slavish fear of an ignorant multitude."

Having adverted, in a previous number, to a proposition before Congress, to apportion the avails of the public lands, amongst the states for the support of common schools, I am induced to employ the strong arguments of an able memoir, upon that subject, to enforce the object of these essays.

It is truly said that a Government like ours, not only depends for its *energy* and *action*; but for its very *existence*, upon the *will* of the *people*—They, and they only, can alter, or abolish it—Are the rights of men, or of property, understood, or respected, by the ignorant? Certainly not—Or where is the human character the most degraded? We have too many instances, daily, before us to want an answer to this inquiry. And the *evil cries aloud* for *remedy*

Will it not follow from the natural operation and effect of the *state's munificence*, as contemplated by the late law of *public instruction*, that the ignorant and poor will be aided and enlightened; that the wise and rich will be valued and protected; and that all the blessings of free government will be understood and appreciated? A good system of Primary Schools, as a nursery of youth, is the universal and effectual means of diffusing knowledge, of promoting industry and dispensing freely the various benefits of social order and human happiness. Such a system will impart efficient aid and education to many who would otherwise remain in groveling poverty and hopeless ignorance—"It will diffuse in the quickest and cheapest mode, the greatest stock of useful knowledge"—and it may be stated, as a fact, that 'no where has common education made any considerable progress without the aid of government'—There is, unhappily, a 'prevailing indifference among the illiterate to the cultivation of the mind—and were it not so, the poor man, if educated, could rarely instruct his children, because his time is necessarily occupied in earning their bread; and the ignorant man, although rich, could not do it, because he is himself untaught'—If there be men amongst us, esteemed rich, who would oppose the principle of extending learning to the common people, it must be admitted that such men are, either *unfriendly to our form of government*, or, grossly *ignorant of their best policy and true interest*, as the very *existence of our institutions is based upon that principle;* and as in proportion to the amount of property, is the *protection* of *that interest* to be estimated, so, in the like degree are *they concerned* in the *general intelligence of the common people*—Would it, therefore, be wise, or politic, in such a government to permit the great body of the people to remain illiterate & debased—The proper subjects of wily intrigue & vaulting ambition?' Who will answer this affirmatively—we may hope—none—for all must know, that '*ignorance is the bane of liberty*,' and *treason is its natural offspring*—Are we not, then, bound in duty to our common country, and more particularly to the poor and ignorant, to supply the means of *free instruction* to every child *throughout the land*—that each may have an opportunity of acquiring knowledge, and of understanding his obligations as well to men, as to God?—We surely are—That 'there are heads & hearts among us waiting for instruction, cultivation and improvement,' none will deny—and that we possess abundant means without recourse to any, sensible, burthens upon the property of the state cannot be questioned—Then why postpone an operation so replete with public good and private happiness—so essential, in very truth, to the actual permanency of our constitution; and the general prosperity of our population?

"*The young mind and heart expanded, enlightened, and disciplined, in primary schools, will grow brighter and sounder by age—The impassable rampart to our liberties must be composed of intelligent heads and sound hearts—Our panoply, in peace, or war, must be the heaving bosoms and vigorous arms of enlightened and virtuous freemen*"—shall we not, then, afford to all, especially to the ignorant and destitute the means sufficient to obtain the rudiments of education in common schools—That the labouring poor and handicraftsmen may be informed?—Is *knowledge power?* Or *does our power*, or *do our liberties depend upon the will of the people?*—And shall we not *instruct the people*, that they may know the *value of freedom*, and thence become its best defenders—Or shall we *withhold the light of knowledge*, and from the effect of our cold neglect, or culpability, leave them in mental degredation, the ready tools of some insiduous conspiration or bold and baneful treachery—And might not the sufferance of such neglect under present times and circumstances, be justly charged upon the wise and wealthy of our state, as a *great and crying sin*—a criminal omission, not only against the immediate welfare of the poor and ignorant, but more affecting the *vital essence of our constitution*. With respect to schools, or the present state of our literature, although it cannot be said that we are absolutely 'stagnating in ignorance and immorality,' yet, when compared with New England and New York, we are low indeed and far behind. And when looking at our immediate neighbors—the liberal provisions of the Carolinas, of Georgia, of the Western states, and even the *munificent appropriation of the Creek Indians*, we have too much cause to be ashamed.

I have heard with pain and mortification the repeated opinions of eastern men upon this subject. They seem to consider us as too ignorant, and that our people are too degraded to adopt or receive the practical benefits of a general system of common schools—but I count this a gross slander, and shall expect, with perfect faith, that *no county of this state*, at the next election for that purpose, by a "*majority of votes against the establishment of primary schools*," *will justify an opinion so abhorrent to intelligence, and offensive to the feelings of all who are worthy of the rights of freemen;* but, that on the contrary, the *strong voice, at every poll*, will *carry with it to the Legislature, a distinct instruction, imperative and irresistable, to provide* the *needful*, as *commanded by the people;* and I feel assured that our highest hopes will be realised and gratified.

The *apprehension of taxes*, or assessments upon the counties, anticipated to follow, from the opertion of the new system, is *without cause*, & it comes with an ill grace from distant or interior sections. *The entire support and pay of teachers, being disbursed from the general treasury will bring amongst us a mass of money, and aid, escentially, our circulation. We shall receive dollars where we pay dimes.* Can it be necessary to repeat a fact so apparent and demonstrable? But, in any event, the *needful funds* will be *inconsiderable* and *insignificant* when compared with the *great good* to flow from it. *Eighty thousand children* will be "*annually trained up to knowledge and usefulness, to be the bone and sinew of the body politic at an expense so little felt, as to seem like a boon from some unseen hand.*"

With high respect,
LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE.

Princess Anne, June 17, 1826.

HAY.—From the long and continued drought that has generally prevailed this spring, the crops of hay will doubtless be very small, and it has been stated that it is now cheaper to feed cattle in Pennsylvania upon wheat and rye than upon this article. Such being the case, any succedaneum will be worthy of the farmers attention. A person, speaking of the failure of the grass crops, in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, says, "that the best expedient we know of, is, for every farmer to sow a few acres of Indian corn, broadcast, at the rate of about two bushels per acre. This will afford an excellent substitute, and enable him to spare more hay for market at the advanced price." It is a common thing in this state to sow oats and before it ripens to cut it down & convert it into hay. The following paragraph is at present in circulation.

"One of the most simple and useful discoveries in agriculture, is to mix layers of green or new cut clover, with layers of straw in ricks or stacks; thus the strength of the clover is absorbed by the straw, which thus impregnated, both horses and cattle eat greedily, and the clover is dried and prevented from heating.—This practice is particularly calculated for second crops of clover and grass."

Philadelphia Aurora.

Smyrna Sheep.—The brig Romulus, at Boston, has on board several Smyrna Sheep, which are a great curiosity, on account of their horns and tail. The brig Smyrna also brings a number of the same kind, which have four horns each. Their wool is said to be not of a very superior quality. These sheep abound in the vicinity of Smyrna, where large flocks, superintended by shepherds, feed in the purlieus of the city. They may be purchased there for the small sum of *one dollar* each —*Boston Traveller.*

GEOLOGY OF N. CAROLINA.

Professor Olmstead states that Black Lead is found a little west of Raleigh, in numerous parrallel beds, occurring in a tract of country from ten to eighteen miles long, and about three quarters of a mile wide. The mineral is of a superior quality, and lies in a rock of white or bright red isinglass. Some of the beds are twenty feet wide, and the mine is believed to be the largest ever known.

A little north of this place, serpentine and soap stone are found, which promise to be very valuable; and at the Pilot mountain is another locality of Black Lead.

Portrait of President Adams.—Professor Gimbrede, of the West Point Military Academy, has just published an engraved portrait of John Quincy Adams, President of the United States—drawn and engraved by Mr G. himself. The President is represented as standing in the hall of the House of Representatives, having just risen from his chair, and about to commence the delivery of his Inaugural Address, which lies in a scroll partly spread before him. The picture is dedicated to Colonel Thayer, Superintendent of the Military Academy, and is one of the best engraved portraits, whether we regard the likeness of the distinguished subject, or the composition of the picture, that we have ever seen. The drapery and furniture of the room, corresponding with the time, place, circumstances and official character of the President elect, are in admirable keeping. But it is the head which we delight most to look upon. The engraving is inimitably fine. The high, noble and polished forehead, the eye, which as it were pierces into the very soul of the beholder, and which he who has seen it will never forget, and the mild and dignified composure of the whole countenance, betraying great intelligence and profound thought, are exceedingly well preserved and represented. Indeed, the picture is an admirable one throughout, and will not only add to the well earned and well established fame of the artist, but long remain as an honorable specimen of this branch of the fine arts in America.

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