former occasion, opens to your view, a wide field of well founded anticipation. By a moderate portion of industry, economy and skill, you may develope and enjoy those hidden treasures, riches, comforts, and luxuries of life, which a kind providence has designed for those who ask and seek her bounties.

Finally, gentlemen, I have to tender my thanks for the polite attention with which you have honored me, and to the members of this institution I tender an acknowledgement of the high sense of obligation, which I entertain, for the distinguished instances of kind feelings, which they have exercised towards me; and I take this occasion to repeat, that though I decline the honor of a re-election for the ensuing year, as President of this society; yet, as far as my feeble exertions may be serviceable, they will be ardently continued, for the promotion of the science and practice of a profession which I have adopted, and which I hold to be one of the most independent, most honorable, most inviting, and most useful of the occupations of man.

From the Cambridge Chronicle.

DORCHESTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The second Agricultural Exhibition and Fair, of the Dorchester Agricultural Society, took place on the 9th and 10th inst. This society when first organized was confined to a single county, and was by agriculturists considered only to have a temporary existence, but the laudable zeal and active exertions of the President and vice President, aided by a few individuals, have given to it a more permanent character and augmented its usefulness.

The exhibition of stock, domestic manufactures, &c. was gratifying to every spectator. Their number, variety and excellence, particularly of domestic manufactures, occasioned perplexity in the decision of their superiority and the awards of the committees. At 12 o'clock on the first day of the Exhibition, the President Dr. Joseph E. Muse, delivered an able and very appropriate address on such topics as were pertinent to the occasion. At three P. M. the Society adjourned to their room and proceeded to the election of officers as prescribed by the constitution of the Society.

The president had publicly declared his wish to resign, but in consideration of the unanimous adoption of the following resolutions, he consented to serve another year. The warm interest he always manifested for the advancement of the main objects of the Society, and the liberal expenditure of money in agricultural experiments, were the causes of the following resolutions.

On motion of John R. Pitt, esq. the following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this society be presented to the President and Vice President, for the zeal, and ability with which they have supported the objects of the society, and they be considered unanimously re-elected.

Resolved, That the President, Dr. Jos: E. Muse, is entitled to the gratitude of the agriculturalists of Dorchester county, for his experiments on an enlarged scale of introducing cotton as a staple more productive than wheat and corn.

Resolved, That he be requested to prepare a memoir, on the culture of cotton, in this state, embracing such collateral subjects as he may think necessary.

On motion of Mr. Pitt.

Resolved, that the President of this society be requested to furnish a copy of his address for publication in the Cambridge Chronicle and American Farmer.

On motion of Mr. Samuel Lecompte.

Resolved, That as a testimonial of our respect and esteem, the treasurer of the society be, and is hereby directed to purchase two silver goblets, and present them to the President, Dr. Muse, and Vice President Dr. Woolford.

On motion of Dr. Joseph E. Muse,

Resolved, That the American Farmer, edited by John S. Skinner, Esq. of Baltimore, is entitled to the patronage of the "Dorchester Agricultural Society," as an able advocate of Agricultural interests.

Resolved, That the above proceedings of the Society be published in the Cambridge Chronicle and American Farmer.

OFFICERS ELECTED FOR 1827.

President.—Joseph E. Muse.

Vice Presidents.—Thomas Woolford, Anthony Manning.

Treasurer.—James Dixon.

Secretary.—Luther M. Scott.

Curators—James Dixon, Wm. V. Murray, Wm Hughlett, John N. Steele, Jas: Thompson, Joseph Byus, John R. Pitt, Wm. W Eccleston, Thomas H. Hicks, Thomas I. H. Eccleston, James Pattison, John C. Henry.

REPORTS.

CROPS.

The committee on crops report that several crops (though not submitted for premium,) were represented to them as approximating very nearly the minimum standard, adopted by the society: Yet being below it, they necessarily made no award; but recommend to the board, the adoption for the future, of a lower standard.

To Dr. Joseph E. Muse, they award the premium for the largest crop of seed cotton; his crop though not nearly gathered, makes manifestly, a large and luxuriant promise.

BENJAMIN WOODARD,
WM. M. ROBINSON,
ELISHA HURST

HORSES.

The committee appointed to examine and decide on the superior form and quality of Horses, report that they award to Mr. Josiah Hodson, the premium of $10 for the best Stallion. To Josiah Bayly, Esq. the premium of $8 for the best mare. To Mr. Stephen Rawleigh, the premium of $5, for the best colt under 2 years old.

JOHN R. KEENE,
WM. W. ECCLESTON,
DANIEL SULLIVAN,
THOMAS H. HICKS.

CATTLE.

The committee appointed to inspect Cattle report as follows.

For the best Bull over 2 years old, we award to Mr. William V. Murray the 1st premium, $10

To Dr. Thomas Woolford the 2d premium, 5

For the best Bull under 2 years old, to Col. Thomas Ennalls, the 1st premium 8

To Mr. John C. Henry, the 2d premium 3

For the best Milch Cow, to Mr. Wm. Pattison the 1st premium, 5

To Mr. John C. Henry, the 2d premium, 4

For the best Heifer under 2 years old, to Mr. Benjamin Woodard, the 1st premium, 5

To Josiah Bayly, Esq. the 2d premium, 4

For the best pair yoke of broken Oxen, to Mr. John C. Henry the 1st premium, 5

To Mr. Benjamin Woodard the 2d premium, 3

For the best fatted Beef Bullock to Mr. Littleton M. Robertson, the premium of 5

JOHN VINCENT,
THOMAS DAIL,
WILLIAM WILES,
BARZILLAI STREET,
JOHN D. STEPHENS,

SWINE.

The committee appointed to examine and report on Swine, report and award as follows.

For the best Boar over 1 year old, we award the premium of $5, to Wm. V. Murray, $5

For the best Sow accompanied by pigs, the premium of $5 to James Dixon. 5

For the best Sow pig, under 10 months old, the premium of 3 dollars to W. W. Eccleston. 3

For the best Boar pig, under 10 months old, the premium of 3 dollars to W. W. Vickars. 3

For the fattest and heaviest Hog, the premium of 3 dollars to George Piercy. 3

THOMAS WHITE,
JOHN DORSEY,
JOSHUA BREERWOOD,
WILLIAM PATTISON.
REUBEN TALL.

SHEEP.

The committee appointed to examine Sheep, after having done so attentively, (and being much gratified with the excellence of this discription of stock,) beg leave to report, that they consider Thomas Hayward, Esq. entitled to the 1st premium, for the best Bakewell Ram. Wm. V. Murray, Esq. to the 2d premium, for the 2d best, do. do. John C. Henry, Esq. to the 1st premium, for the best Ewe. John C. Henry, Esq. to the 2d premium for the second best do. Wm. V. Murray, Esq. to the premium offered for the best lot of Wethers. All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES B. STEELE,
MICHAEL LUCAS,
WILLIAM H. PATTISON.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

The committee appointed to inspect the different articles of Domestic Manufacture exhibited for premiums, award as follows.

For the best piece of Flannel, to Mrs. Sarah Vickars, $4

For the best Kersey, to Miss Elizabeth Pattison, 4

For the best Linsey, to Miss Eliza Jones 4

For the best Carpeting, to Miss Mary Ennals, 5

For the 2d best Carpeting to Mrs. Joseph Byus, 4

For the best *H*earth Rug, to Mrs. Wm. Gist, 4

For the 2d best *H*earth Rug, to Mrs. Wm. Gist, 3

For the best Counterpane, to Mrs. Elizabeth *H*icks, 4

For the best Sheeting to Mrs. Elizabeth Pattison, 4

For the best Table Linen, to Mrs. Eliza Ann Barrow, 4

For the best Towelling, to Mrs. Mary Bayley, 4

For the best knit Woolen Stockings, to Miss Emily Dorsey, 2

For the best knit Cotton do. to Mrs. Eliza Woodard, 2

And beg leave to mention a piece of linen check, exhibited by Mrs. Elizabeth Vain, which was of very superior quality & would certainly have been well deserving of a premium had one been offered for that article. All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS HAYWARD,
VERNON CREIGHTON,
WILLIAM LECOMPTE,
DENWOOD H. BARROW,
ISAAC F. WILLIAMS,
JOSIAH HODSON.

BUTTER.

The committee on Butter, award the 1st premium to Mrs. John C. Henry.—And the 2d to Mrs. W. Vickars.

The specimens of potted Butter, were of superior quality. But the committee after carefully examining them, declared the 1st premium to be justly due to Mrs. W. V. Murray. And the 2d to Miss Pattison, of Oakly.

JAMES SYKES, Chairman.

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

The committee appointed on fermented liquors, have unanimously determined that Mr. Benjamin Woodard is entitled to the premium for the best barrel of cider.

THOS. I. H. ECCLESTON.
L. M. ROBERTSON,
HENRY PATTISON,
JAMES JONES.

PLOUGHING MATCHES.

We the committee on Ploughing Matches certify that eight ploughs were entered for the contest, which was well sustained by them all, both in regard to time and the character of the performance. And we award to Dr. Joseph E. Muse, the 1st premium. And to Mr. William Lecompte, the second.

JOHN SHEHEE,
WILLIAM W. VICKARS,
WILLIAM M. ROBINSON.

From the Boston Patriot.

DR. THOMSON—Several papers of the city & country, say that Dr. Samuel Thomson, *the famous steam Doctor*, died lately in Vermont—it was SAID, "*by taking one of his own prescriptions.*" If so, this shows the *honesty* of the man, *who took himself what he gave to others. How many among the seventy* ODD Doctors in this city would be willing to *swallow their own doses?*

From the Philadelphia Nat. Gazette.

The public interest in the affairs of the *Protestant Episcopal Church*, manifested not long since, in relation to the proceedings and deliberations of her *State* Convention, of which we gave a brief outline, has been rendered more lively during the sittings of her *General* Convention, which began on Wednesday of the last, and closed latein the evening on the same day of the present week. If the former invited more than usual attention by the importance of the purpose for which; specially, it was assembled, the *General* Convention derived still higher character and impressiveness from its enlarged sphere of power and duty, in consequence of its representing this respectable communion throughout the United States.

In the *House of Bishops* there were present as we are informed, eight prelates, including every member of the bench, with the exception of one, said to have been detained by sickness. As the proceedings of this venerable body are private, they become known only by its communications to the other House and its decisions.

There were clerical and lay deputies from fifteen of the states, embracing many of the most distinguished divines and laymen, more numerous and not less respectable than those who have had seats in this body on former occasions—eminent men of the bar and in medicine, as well as of the other avocations. Such an assemblage reflects credit on the community, and warrants the expectation of sound, judicious, and steady measures. The Rev. Dr. Wilmer, yet of Alexandria but about to remove, as has been announced, to the College of 'William and Mary,' in Virginia, presided with great propriety and dignity.

The Convention was opened with divine service, and a sermon by the Bishop of South Carolina, Dr. Bowen. It has been published. Those who heard or read it, pronounced high encomiums on the piety, learning, and general ability displayed by the preacher. It is said to be a production of the *old school*, in the manner of the divines of the best ages of the Church, untainted by bigotry or intolerance, enforcing the necessity of discipline, but not straining it beyond the limit of expedience, nor trenching upon the just rights of conscience, compatible with indispensible order and regularity.

The subject which almost exclusively occupied the two first days of the session, proved at last to be, in the opinion of the House, entirely *extraneous* to its proper sphere of power and duty. It was a proposal by a reverend gentleman from South Carolina, to receive under the patronage and protection of the Convention, an Association for the purpose of printing and disseminating standard theological books. The usefulness of the design was generally, perhaps universally, admitted; but the expediency & propriety of the Convention's adopting it, although maintained with ardour and eloquence, by the reverend proposer especially, and a few other gentlemen, was negatived by a majority.

The next object of attention was the report of a committee appointed at the last Convention, to prepare a compilation of Hymns, for the use of the churches. A question arose upon the propriety of introducing so great a number, some of which were alleged to be exceptionable in doctrine as well as dress, without a further opportunity for examination and criticism. A constitutional point, supposed to be involved, was also raised and argued with ingenuity on both sides, viz: whether it was competent to the House to adopt them at this Convention, or their duty to leave them for the final consideration and decision of the next? They had received the sanction of the House of Bishops, and all objections being overruled, they were adopted by the deputies, and consequently have the entire sanction of the Convention according to the constitutional construction of the majority.

A proposal from the Bishops, to introduce alterations in relation to the portions of scripture, and the psalter, in the daily services, in the office of confirmation &c. with a rubrick to enforce the use of the antecommunion service, as it is called, presented a theme of discussion most ardent and animated, and of the longest continuance. The alterations were adopted by the vote of a large majority; but they remain to be finally accepted or rejected by the next Convention, after they have been made known to the State Conventions, according to a wise and prudent provision of the constitution of the church, intended and well calculated to produce deliberation, and prevent hasty measures, in concerns of grave and lasting importance.

The reports on the General Theological Seminary located at N. York, and on the Foreign and Domestic Missionary Society, both of which institutions are eminently useful and prosperous,—the report on the general state of the Church, in detail, having reference to the various diocess, and, finally, the *Pastoral Letter* from the bishops, were the other interesting objects of attention.

The Convention was closed by a short address from the presiding Bishop, and divine service.

The knowledge, zeal, and ability displayed on this occasion were worthy of it, and highly creditable to the assemblage.—In observing the bounds of propriety and decorum, the members yet evinced a laudable spirit of independence and enquiry, according with the character of our civil habits and institutions, as well as with the theory of the government of their church.

The sittings were constantly attended not only by the reverend clergy, and many members of the church, but by a number of respectable persons belonging to other Christian communions.

Re-union of the Methodists.—New Wesleyan Methodist Chappel.—This beautiful and truly magnificient edifice in Tiviot Dale, was opened for divine service on Sunday and Monday, the 10th and 11th inst. Under the chapel two large rooms are prepared for the use of 300 children belonging to the Methodist Sunday School, and an additional gallery erected in the chapel for their accommodation during the hours of public worship. Public worship commenced at ten o'clock on Sunday morning. The *Liturgy of the Church of England, which is to be regularly used as a part of the morning service*, was read in a most impressive manner by the Rev. R. Newton; after which the Rev. A. Clarke, LL D delivered a truly excellent sermon, in the course of which he stated *the very great pleasure it afforded him to witness the introduction of the Liturgy in that place*, and expressed his ardent desire that he might live to see it adopted, in every place where the Methodists have a morning service. The Rev. R. Newton preached in the afternoon, and the Rev. Jabez Bunting, A. M. in the evening. The whole expense of the building is estimated at 11,000l. including the purchase of the adjoining land, which is to be used as a burial ground. Nearly 4000l. had been previously subscribed towards the erection of this building, and notwithstanding the pressure of the times, the very liberal sum of 550l. was collected at the several services connected with the opening!—*Stockport Adv*

THE GREEKS.—The editor of the Boston Gazette, says—We have conversed with Mr. *Miller*, who visited *Greece* about two years ago, under the patronage of the Greek Committee of Boston; and the account he gives of the destitute and suffering condition of that oppressed people is most appalling. It confirms the statements given in the papers for some time past, of their privations and distresses.—The women and children as well as the soldiers suffered extremely during the siege of Missolonghi; and so did those, afterwards, who escaped. Many chose death rather than be captured. They deprecated above all other evils, the falling into the hands of their unfeeling and cruel enemies. The wants of most of the inhabitants of the Morea are extreme; and those captured are treated in a most brutal manner. In Attica and Ætolia, the people are in a destitute condition. But nothing will induce them to submit to their cruel oppressors. They are entirely devoted to free themselves from the Turkish yoke, or to be sacrificed in self defence. They do not fear death—It is only the power of the infidel foe which they dread.

Mr. *Miller* says that provisions would be as acceptable to them as men or arms. Though they are not in regular disciplined armies, they unite and fight bravely when the enemy approaches—But that it is difficult to form and keep up a regular standing army. He thinks, if the *Porte* is otherwise occupied, as may be the case in a war with Russia, or the present difficulties with the Janissaries, that the Greeks will soon be able to recover from their suffering situation; and be free and prosperous. Mr. M. is a very intelligent man, and his opinions are entitled to full credit He went to Greece with honorable and disinterested views.—And he will always have the satisfaction to reflect, *that he laboured and suffered in behalf of that much injured people.*

Since penning the above paragraph, Mr. *Miller* handed us the following, having been requested to express his views concisely for publication.

"The present state of Greece is inconceivably wretched. Not only are thousands of its inhabitants destitute of clothing sufficient to protect them from the inclemency of the approaching winter, but are in want of provisions to enable them long to support life. The standard of the cross was raised in the Peloponessus more than five years ago; since which time the Greeks have shewn a determination worthy of their origin; and, in many a hard fought battle, have fully demonstrated, that they will live free of the Turks or die in arms. They have committed great mistakes, but not greater than one, acquainted with their condition might have expected. During my residence among them, instead of being surprised at their crimes, I have often been astonished in seeing so much virtue, amidst such misery and confusion. The result of their struggle, I think, is uncertain; but any thing which can be done to relieve their present wants will be a deed of charity, worthy of those who rejoice in lessening the aggregate of human misery. There is indeed, enough of misery in every part of the world; but that of which I now speak is of a peculiar kind, and which must reach the heart of every American. The Greeks are struggling, as our fathers did, for freedom and independence; though not from a Christian but a Mahometan power. The sacrifices they have made, I believe, are greater than were ever made by any other people. They cannot submit at discretion, without jeopardizing their lives, and exposing *their wives and daughters to the lustful passions of a beastial soldiery.* The history of former Turkish treaties teaches them what they may expect, if they submit or capitulate. What can they do?—Tell me not of Turkish mercy, or of Turkish faith. They are merciful only when there is fear or retaliation; and keep their promise only when it is not for their interest to break it. This is the unhappy state of Greece. For my own part, after having seen much of the nature of the present struggle, and learnt something of the character of the modern Greeks, I have no hesitation in saying that I consider them deserving the sympathy and aid of the christian world."

☞Let the builders and contractors for the two Greek frigates in New York read the above and disgorge at once their illgotten gains for the benefit of this oppressed people.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship Don Quixote, Captain Clark, which arrived yesterday from Havre, having sailed on the 15th October, the editors of the New York Daily Advertiser have received Paris papers to the 14th, together with files of Havre papers.

The condition of Turkish affairs at Constantinople is such as every enemy of the Turks might wish.

The greatest harmony appears to prevail among the ambassadors of the powers in Paris. The Russian ambassador is the only one who has not had a diplomatic meeting at his residence since Mr. Canning's arrival; and this is owing to the fact that his house is undergoing repairs.

Notes were presented in a council at Madrid by the Ambassadors of France and England, on loans, America and the Spanish system generally, which produced a great deal of excitement, but as yet no result.

Mr. Becker is appointed commercial agent for Prussia in Brazil. He is also to perform the same office for the king of Würtemburgh.

It is said that Prince Mavrocordato has arrived at Moscow from Greece, by the way of Bessarabia.

A letter from Algeirs states that Capt. Laing and his party of travellers have been murdered in the desert by one of the tribes called Twarnies.

The Barcelona Gazette gives official notice that an Algerine squadron has set sail, for a cruise on the Coast of Spain, in consequence of their tribute not having been paid. A French vessel was chased by one of them.

Greece.—Lord Cochrane has at length actually arrived at Napoli di Romania, on the 8th of September. It is said he wishes to be commander in chief of the marine with the old admirals under his orders.—He brought with him seven American, French and Dutch vessels, and only a single English one.

The Captain Pacha suffered considerably in his attempt against Samos, and was obliged to retire with part of his fleet to Boudrom and part to Smyrna.

The following is an extract of a private letter, dated Smyrna, Sept. 17th, and gives a satisfactory account of his expedition. We translate it from the Paris Constitutionel of Oct. 14.

The second expedition of the Capt. Pacha against Samos has completely failed; and it will be a long time before another attempt will be made against that island. The inhabitants, who were well prepared to receive the enemy, having sent their families, hords and moveables into the mountains, firmly awaited the Turks, who had collected 9000 men on the point of Cape Mycale, where they embarked on the 7th inst.

The Captain Pacha who had embarked 4000 more in the port of Phocis, in order to prevent desertion, gave command to prepare for action. It was very evident from his manœuvres, he had European officers on board, They were conducted in a manner intended to deceive the Samiots; but, in the midst of them the Greek squadron was discovered at the entrance of the channel, in order of battle. The Turkish fleet immediately attempted to cover their convoy; and moved on in good order, as if more disposed to await than to commence an attack—The sea was covered with ships.

Just at this time an impetuous wind sprung up, and it was soon evident, from the Turkish movements that there was disorder in their fleet. Ere long seven of their transport ships were driven ashore on the Asiatic coast; and all the transports steered for the land in spite of the signals made by the Capt. Pacha. The troops from Asia, on board, became sea sick, and beat the Austrians who commanded the seven transports above mentioned, until they forced them to run ashore. This is great encouragement to foreign masters of vessels to serve against the Greeks!—The troops disbanded themselves as soon as they touched the ground, and scattered for the mountains; swearing by Allah and Mahomet that they would never be caught at sea again.

Seventy Turks, who had landed on the island they had intended to devastate with fire and sword, were all put to death by the Samios.

We find that there have been two engagements at Samos as heretofore reported, in one of which the Turks lost a sloop of war and several transports. According to the account brought by some Austrian vessels under convoy, the Greek squadron, of 70 vessels including fire ships, was watching the enemy from Carboun: the Turks having put into Mitilene and Fockes to repair.

TURKEY.—Up to the 11th of Sept. no disturbances or difficulty had occurred in Constantinople since the great fire. Political letters represented it also as more doubtful than previous accounts declared, whether the Porte would accept the accommodation with Russia. The organization of the new troops was urged with the greatest diligence; it was said that the negotiations at Ackerman would be prolonged, and every measure resorted to for gaining time; until the army should be in a state to make a more formidable appearance. Even if the Russian ultimatum should be acceded to it would be for the same temporizing motive.

Such was the calm which prevailed in the city, when, according to letters to the 13th of September, two fires broke out

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