and mother. I blamed them much for not bringing you on shore with them—but my mother is somewhat over punctilious, and my wife, poor soul! her nerves were so shattered by that sea-fight, that she is but now herself again. On my word, so far from wanting gratitude to you, she never hears an allusion to you without tears, the language women deal in when words are too cold for them. 'But come,' concluded the governor, for he found that all his efforts did but add to Stuart's evident distress, 'come follow me to the drawing-room, the ladies will themselves convince you how impatient they have been to welcome you.'

'Are they apprised,' asked Stuart, still hesitating and holding back, 'whom they are to see?'

'That are they—my mother is as much delighted as if his majesty were in waiting, and my wife is weeping with joy.'

'Perhaps,' said Stuart, still hesitating, "she would rather not see me now.'

'Nonsense, my good friend, come along. It is not for a brave fellow like you to shrink from a few friendly tears from a woman's eye.'

Nothing more could be urged, and Stuart followed governor Liston to the presence of the ladies. Lady Strangford rose and offered him her hand with the most condescending kindness. Mrs. Liston rose too, but did not advance till her husband said, 'come, Selina, speak your welcome to our benefactor—he may misinterpret this expression of your feelings.'

'Oh no,' she said, now advancing eagerly, and fixing her eye on Stuart, while her cheeks, neck, and brow were suffused with crimson, 'Oh no, Captain Stuart knows how deeply I must feel benefits, which none but he that bestowed them could forget or undervalue.'

'It was a rule my mother taught me,' replied Frank with bluntness, softened however by a sudden gleam of pleasure, 'that givers should not have better memories than receivers.' There was a meaning in his honest phrase hidden from two of his auditors, but quite intelligible to her for whom it was designed, and to our readers, who have doubtless already anticipated that the honourable Mrs. Liston was none other than the fugitive Perdita. A sudden change of colour showed that she felt acutely Stuart's keen though veiled rep oach.

'A benefit,' she replied, still speaking in a double sense, 'such as I have received from you, Captain Stuart, may be too deeply felt to be acknowledged by words—now heaven has given us the opportunity of deeds, and you shall find that my gratitude is only inferior to your merit.' Stuart was more accustomed to embody his feelings in action than in speech, and he remained silent. He felt as if he were the sport of a dream, when he looked on the transformed Perdita. He knew not why, but invested as she now was, with all the power of wealth and the elegance of fashion, he felt not half the awe of her, as when in her helplessness and dependence, 'he had fenced her round with many a spelle,' wrought by youthful and chivalric feeling.

He perceived, in spite of Mrs. Liston's efforts, that his presence was embarrassing to her, and he would have taken leave, but the governor insisted peremptorily to his remaining to dine with him. Then saying, that he had indispensable business to transact, and must be absent for a half hour, he would, he said, 'leave the ladies to the free expression of their feelings.'

When he was gone, Mrs. Liston said to her mother, 'I do not think your little favourite, Francis is quite well to day—will you have the goodness to look in upon him and give nurse some advice.' The old lady went without reluctance, as most people do to give advice, and Mrs. Liston turned to Stewart and said, 'I gave my boy your name, with a prayer that God would give him your spirit. Do not, oh do not think me,' she continued, her lip quivering with emotion,' the ungrateful wretch I have appeared. I am condemned to silence by the pride of another. My heart repels, but I am bound to keep that a secret which my feelings prompt me to publish to the world.' Stuart would have spoken, but she anticipated him: 'Listen to me without interruption,' she said, 'my story is my only apology, and I have but brief space to tell it in. It was love, as you once guessed, that led me to that mad voyage to America. I had a silly passion for a young Virginian, who had been sent to England for his education—he was nineteen, I fifteen, when we promised to meet on board the ship which conveyed me to America. His purpose, but not his concert with me was discovered, and he was detained in England. You know all the events of my enterprise. I left a letter for my father, informing him that I had determined to abandon England, but I gave him not the slightest clue to my real designs. I was an only, and as you will readily believe a spoiled child. My mother was not living, and my father hoping that I should soon return, and wishing to veil my folly, gave out that he had sent me to a boarding school on the continent, and himself retired to Switzerland. When I arrived in London, I obtained his address and followed him. He immediately received me to apparent favour, but never restored me to his confidence. His heart was hardened by my childish folly, and though I recounted to him all my sufferings, I never drew a tear from him; but when I spoke of you, and dwelt on the particulars of your goodness to me, his eye would moisten, and he would exclaim, 'God bless the lad,' I must be brief,' she continued, casting her eye apprehensively at the door. 'Mr. Liston came with his mother to Geneva, where we resided; he addressed me—my father favoured his suit, and though he is, as you perceive, much older than myself, I consented to marry him, but not, as I told my father, till I had unfolded my history to him. My father was incensed at what he called my folly—he treated me harshly—I was subdued, and our contest ended in my solemnly swearing never to divulge the secret, on the preservation of which he fancied the honor of his proud name to depend.'

'Thank God,' then exclaimed Frank with a burst of honest feeling, 'it was not your pride, cursed pride, and I may still think on Perdita as a true tender-hearted girl; it was a pleasant spot in my memory,' he continued dashing away a tear, 'and I hated to have it crossed with a black line'

Mrs. Liston improved all that remained of her mother's absence in detailing some particulars, not necessary to relate, by which it appeared that notwithstanding she had dispensed with the article of love in her marriage, (we crave mercy of our fair young readers,) her husband's virtue and indulgence had matured a sentiment of affection, if not as romantic, yet quite as safe and enduring as a youthful passion. She assured Stuart that she regarded him as the means of all her happiness. 'Not a day passes,' she said, raising her beautiful eyes to heaven, 'that I do not remember my generous deliverer, where alone I am permitted to speak of him.' The old lady now rejoined them, bringing her grand-child in her arms. Frank threw down his crutch, forgot his wounds, and permitted his full heart to flow out, in the caresses he lavished on his little namesake.

The governor redeemed Stuart's schooner, and made such representations before the admiralty court of Stuart's merits, and the ill treatment he had received from the commander of the frigate, that the court ordered the schooner to be refitted and equipped and permitted to proceed to sea at the pleasure of captain Stuart. He remained for several days domesticated in the governor's family, and treated by every member of it with a frank cordiality suited to his temper and merits. Every look, word and action of Mrs. Liston expressed to him that his singular service was engraven on her heart. He forbore even to allude to it, and with his characteristic magnanimity, never inquired directly or indirectly, her family name. He observed a timidity and apprehensiveness in her manner, that resulted from a consciousness that she had, however reluctantly, practised a fraud on her husband, and he said 'that having felt how burdensome it was to keep a secret from his commander for a short voyage, he thought it was quite too heavy a lading for the voyage of life.'

The demonstrations of gratitude which Stuart received from governor Liston and his family, he deemed out of all proportion to his services, and being more accustomed to bestow than to receive, he became restless, and as soon as his schooner was ready for sea he announced his departure, and bade his friends farewell. He said the tears that Perdita, (he always called her Perdita) shed at parting, where far more precious to him than all the rich gifts she had bestowed on him.

At the moment Stuart set his foot on the deck of his vessel, the American colours, at the governor's command, were hoisted. The generous sympathies of the multitude were moved, and huzzas from a thousand voices rent the air. Governor Liston and his suite and most of the merchant vessels then in port, escorted the schooner out of the harbour. Even the stern usages of war cannot extinguish that sentiment in the bosom of man, implanted by God, which leads him to do homage to a brave and generous foe.

Captain Stuart continued to the end of the war, to serve his country with unabated zeal, and, when peace was restored, the same hardy spirit that had distinguished him in perilous times made him foremost in bold adventure.

He commanded the second American trading vessel that arrived at Canton after the peace; and this vessel with which he circumnavigated half the globe, was a sloop of eighty tons, little more than half the size of the largest now used for the river trade. This adventure will be highly estimated by those who have been so fortunate as to read the merry tale of Dolph Heilegher, and who remember the prudence manifested, at that period, by the wary Dutchmen of the ancient metropolis in navigating these small vessels: how they were fain to shelter themselves at night in the friendly harbours with which the river abounds, and, we believe, to avoid adventuring through Haverstraw bay or the Tappan sea, in a high wind.

When Stuart's little sloop rode into the bay of Canton, it was mistaken for a tender from a large ship, and the bold mariner was afterwards familiarly called by the great Hong merchants, "the one-mast Captain."

PUBLIC DEBT.—By the Annual Report from the Treasury Department, laid on the table of the House of Representatives, on Wednesday the 13th inst. it appears that the aggregate of the debt on the 1st of October, 1826, was $75,923,151 47; and that on the 1st of January, 1827, the sum of $2,902,306 71 will be paid, leaving at that time an aggregate of $73,920,844 76. Of this debt $13,296,247 70, being the remnant of the debt of the Revolution; and $7,000,000 subscribed to the Bank of the United States; a total of $20,296,247 70 are redeemable at the pleasure of the Government. The Revolutionary debt bears an interest of 3 per cent the remaining $55,626,903 77 becomes due at the following periods: 1st, $11,254,197, 46, at six per cent in 1826; 2d, $13 096,542 90, at six per cent in 1827; 3d, $9,490,099 10, at 6 per cent in 1828; 4th, $769,668 08, at 4½ per cent in 1829; 5th, $769 668 08, at 4½ per cent in 1830; 6th, $18,901, 59, at 5 per cent in 1831; 7th, $18 901 59, at 5 per cent in 1832; 8th, $10,000,000, at 4½ per cent in 1832; 9th, $999,999 13, at 5 per cent in 1832; 10th, $18,901 29, at 5 per cent in 1833; 11th, $2,227,363 97, at 4½ per cent in 1833; 12th, 2,227,363 98, at 4½ per cent in 1834; and 13th, $4,735,296 30, at 5 per cent in 1835. It appears, therefore, that on the 1st of October last, the annual interest charged on this aggregate of debt was $3,464 18; and a fraction. Above 31 millions of the debt will become payable within little more than twelve months, all of which bears an interest of 6 per cent. It is proposed to defray a moiety of this amount, by raising a new loan: at an interest of 5 per cent payable in 1829, 30, and 31. By this operation, a saving will be effected to the public in the reduction of interest of $90,000. It will be observed that the portion of debt, the redemption of which is now charged on the years 1829, 30, and 31, scarcely exceeds a million and half; so that, if the capability of revenue to meet this additional demand upon it, at that time, unless circumstances of unexpected and severe disaster should occur to the commercial prosperity of the country, there can be no reasonable doubt.

CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

TUESDAY, Dec 12.

The Senate was occupied the whole of yesterday in balloting for the Committees, according to the new mode prescribed by the resolution of Mr. CHAMBERS.

In the House of Representatives, a message was received from the President embracing some information relative to Indian Affairs, in additon to what was communicated at the comencemment of the session. The bill for the relief of the New York and Pennsylvania Institutions of the Deaf and Dumb was taken up in committee of the whole and reported; but on an amendment being proposed by Mr. White of Florida, the bill and amendment were laid on the table. A great number of resolutions were offered; among others one by Mr. Cambreleng of New York relative to the quantity and description of merchandise exported from the United States to British colonies embraced in the late Order in Council. A resolution offered by Mr. Ward of New York referring to the Library committee the subject of preparing paintings to fill the vacant space in the Rotunda of the capitol was adopted. A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Martindale of N. York relative to any evasions which may have taken place of the duties imposed by law on imported wool and woolen manufactures. A letter from the sons of the late Benjamin West to the Speaker was laid before the House asking of Congress to purchase the pictures belonging to Mr. West, which by his death had devolved to his sons. The letter was ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. R. M. Johnson of Kentucky introduced his bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt which was read and committed. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Barton of Missouri relative to donations of small tracts of the public lands: and one by Mr. Reed, of Mississippi, relative to an extension of the Western limits of the States.

In the House of Representatives, a few private bills were reported and committed. Among the various resolutions offered and agreed to, was one by Mr. Wright, of Ohio, referring it to the Committee on Manufactures to determine on the expediency of requiring prompt payment of import duties.

A resolution offered by Mr. Pearce, of Rhode Island, relative to the laws regulating the coins of the United States and foreign coins was agreed to. The Committee on commerce were directed on motion of Mr. Hobart of Massachusetts, to inquire into the expediency of amending the act 'for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries.' A resolution on the subject of making hats of palm and other leaf, liable to import duty, was also introduced by Mr. Pearce of Rhode-Island, and referred. A resolution was agreed to on motion of Mr. White of Florida relative to the completion of the military roads from Pensacola to St. Augustine.

THURSDAY, Dec. 14.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Barton's resolution relative to the donation of small lots of the public lands was taken up and was explained by some remarks of Mr. Barton which will be found in our report.

A bill was offered by Mr. Dickerson, and passed to a second reading, which provides that $5 000,000 annually, instead of being applied to the extinguishment of the public debt shall be paid over to the several states, in the ratio of the apportionment of direct taxes.

In the House of Representatives the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances was received and 6,000 copies were ordered to be printed. Five private bills were acted on in committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day. Among the resolutions offered, was one (which was laid on the table until to day under one of the rules of the House,) by Mr. Mitchell, of Tennessee providing that in calling over the names of the states for the petitions the orders in which they are named shall be changed according to the mode prescribed in the resolution.

SATURDAY, Dec 16.

In the Senate the resolution yesterd ay submitted by Mr. Johnson of Kentucky proposing an inquiry into the expediency of relieving the Columbian College in the District of Columbia, by the release of a debt due from the College to the Government was taken up and agreed to. The resolution yesterday submitted by Mr. Reed of Mississippi proposing an inquiry into the extent of the constitutional powers of the Government over the public lands and into the expediency of appropriating a portion of the same for the purpose of internal improvements within the states and territories where the lands lie was taken up for consideration. Mr. Reed supported the resolution by a brief but interesting statement of facts respecting the situation of some western states and territories and the peculiar relation in which the new states stand to the General Goverment. Mr. Reed's resolution and remarks will be published hereafter. Mr. Barton did not think that constitutional questions were fit subjects for reports and arguments of committees; and, at his suggestion the resolution was so modified as to submit to the committee an inquiry into the question of expediency only. The question being taken on agreeing to the resolution as modified it was decided in the negative. Ayes 12 noes 16.

In the House several bills were reported read and committed and a private bill was ordered to a third reading.—The bills which were ordered to a third reading on Thursday were passed. The resolution offered by Mr. Bartlett led to some short discussion when it was ultimately adopted as amended by Mr. M'Coy. Among the resolutions offered was one by Mr. M'Lean of Ohio calling for information from the War Department as to any disposition to emigrate which may have been evinced by the Indian tribes and the best mode of overcoming any obstacles to their removal west of the Mississippi. A resolution was also offered by Mr. Drayton of South Carolina on the subject of an equal extention of the judiciary system to all the states of the Union. Mr. Mitchell of South Carolina laid a resolution on the table calling for information from the Secretary of the Treasury as to the amount & description of merchandise annually shipped to the West India islands; & the like information as to the annual imports from the same islands.

Both Houses adjourned till Monday.

TUESDAY, Dec. 19.

In the Senate, Mr. Reed's resolution, considered on Friday last, and then rejected, was yesterday reconsidered and agreed to. Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, submitted a resolution, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of establishing a National Armoury at the Horse Shoe bend, on Licking River.

In the House of Representatives, a message was received from the President, communicating a despatch from Mr. Gallatin, which will be found in our report of proceedings. Several communications from the War and Navy Departments were also received, among which was the report of Capt. M'Neill, of the survey made by him during the autumn, of a route for the national road. The report from the Navy Department communicated the result of the survey of the harbor of Baltimore, which, from a hasty glance, we regard as favorable.

Among the resolutions, was one offered by Mr. Brent, calling for information on the subject of the boundary line between Mexico and the United States. An amendment was offered by Mr. Vinton of Ohio, to the resolution laid on the table on Friday by Mr. M'Lean, which induced a successful motion for the printing of both. A resolution of Mr. Vinton relative to the Quapaw Indians was adopted, after striking out the clause which called for the instructions given to the Commissioners who negotiated the treaty with that tribe.

The resolution offered on Friday by Mr. Mitchell, of S. C. relative to our exports to and imports from the British colonies, was agreed to, after being modified, on motion of Mr. Tomlinson, of Connecticut, so as to give it a wider range.

[For the Easton Gazette.]

Reflections on the present state of Greece.

I know no subject so well calculated to elicit painful and melancholy reflections, or so well adapted to exhibit a vivid example of the mutability of human greatness, as the present condition of moral and mental degradation into which, the Grecian Nation has fallen, when contrasted with the bold and majestic grandeur, moral, physical, and political, which once alone characterized that hallowed land—the honored parent and fostering patron of polite and scientific erudition—Philosophy, eloquence, poetry, and mathematics, claim her as their noble and legitimate progenitor, and their genuine votaries are now, with hearts throbbing in patriotic and sympathetic emotions, most earnestly invoking the benisons of heaven, to rescue her from the ignominious subjugation of barbaric thraldom, with which she is so fearfully threatened. Her plains are torn and desolated—her cities plundered and demolished, her holy temples and sacred sanctuaries sacriligeously polluted and destroyed—her helpless and miserable population indiscriminately butchered, regardless of age, sex or condition—or basely persecuted in every horrid manner and degree of cruelty, that savage and inhuman barbarity can devise, until even death itself becomes a luxury,—still she fondly adheres to the glimmering hope of receiving assistance from some gallant and potent arm of the christian-professing world. But alas! I fearfully apprehend that the mournful appeal will meet with but a cold and unwelcome reception from this coy, selfish and cunning universe. Her cause is glorious, and has the friendly inclination of every noble and virtuous mind enlisted for its prosperity and success. Individuals can effect but little, it is only by the speedy & zealous interposition of some powerful and warlike nation that she can be rendered valuable or essential service. All governments stand aloof in ungenerous neutrality, while the relentless turbaned foe is devastating with illimitable havoc, the classic shores of venerable antiquity—Even *that* land, which once fought and bled in the same hallowed cause—liberty's disenthrallment, has yet been an idle spectator, but Columbia's foes were not solely the yelling and blood-thirsting savage, nor a people to whom humanity, moderation, and mercy are words without meaning; they were a generous humane and manly race (some at least.) How far then was our situation, which we all know was lamentable enough, preferable to that of the brave, neglected and oppressed Greeks? Just in the same proportion that proud England ears to benighted Turkey in point of civilization and in the grand scale of moral improvement. Yet will Columbia's sons, who, in their glorious and successful struggle for civil and religious freedom, solicited not foreign aid in vain, be deaf to the humble entreaty of humanity, from a people repining under tenfold more deplorable and hopeless oppression? However painful the acknowledgement, I must say I fear her interference is more ardently to be hoped for than seriously to be calculated on. Whence has justice and humanity fled? It seems as though they have deserted this callous world, for its moral and political sins, and have winged their flight in search of one of a more ethereal temperament. For ten long months did immortal Missolonghi heroically sustain a deadly siege, against fearful odds, but bleak desolation scowled around her and marked her for her prey, and after suffering every horrid misery, that war and famine could inflict,—her soldiery exhausted and mangled and weltering in their blood—her women ravenously devouring the fetid carion of immolated mules and horses—she fell a victim to the irresistible myriads of an implacable and savage enemy—and the commiserating and compassionate portion of the Universe were transfixed with sorrow and consternation, when they heard the reverberating echo of the volcanic explosion which sealed her destruction—for verily it sounded upon the tympanum too like a doleful knell, which I fear was indicative, of the blasted and departed hopes—of the last gigantic struggle essayed by the brave and gallant Greeks. But the fame of Missolonghi will survive her ruin, and will 'flourish in immortal youth,' her heroes acted truly worthy of their noble lineage and have achieved for themselves a glorious immortality. The holy motto of Spartan coining was deeply engraved upon their hearts and directed all their movements. Yes! they were firmly resolved 'to conquer or die'—they had but the dernier alternative of the unfortunate brave and they fell willing martyrs consecrated to their country—If any incentive were adequate to awaken the slumbering justice of the christian world to arrest the devastating arm raised by an infidel and remorseless oppressor against an innocent and helpless people, the heroic and desperate defence of Missolonghi were amply sufficient to enlist millions in behalf of unfortunate and dilapidated Greece. It is sincerely to be hoped that the downfall of this gallant fortress will be calamitous only for the ocean of innocent blood which has deluged its ashes—that by it the liberation of Greece will be rather accelerated than retarded—that it will animate the scattered remnant of her depressed and dilacuated soldiery, to rival their sacrificed compatriots, in deeds of heroism and to avenge their death—and that *it will* arouse the nations of christendom from their fatal apathy, *to arm in her defence*, which the honor and preservation of humanity—the pious reputation of the present age of the world—the encouragement and reward due to valour and virtue—and the sacred cause of freedom—so imperiously demand.

PHILANDER.

Somerset co. Dec. 10th.

For the Easton Gazette.

Sir—Having seen, some time ago, in yours, and in several other papers of this state, a paragraph giving to Governor Kent the credit of bringing forward and recovering from the United States the claim of the State of Maryland for interest due on monies advanced during the late war; and being a friend to justice, as well as merit, I beg that, by publishing the following extracts from the 'Proceedings of the House of Delegates' on the 3d day of February last, you will give your aid in rendering to General Samuel Smith that meed of praise, to which his eminent talents and tried patriotism entitle him.

The committee on that subject say,

'From the *vigilance already* manifested by the senator from this state, *who has brought this subject to our notice*, and who is at the head of the financial committee of the senate, it is thought advisable to pursue the same course, successfully adopted in the case of Virginia. The committee therefore submit the following resolutions.

'Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the senators who represent this state in Congress, be requested to bring before the general government, without delay, the claim of the state for interest upon loans contracted by her for the prosecution of the late war, in the mode that may be deemed most expedient, and that the Representatives in Congress from this state, be requested to assist in prosecuting said claim to a successful termination.

'Resolved, *That his Excellency the Governor be requested to correspond with said Senators on the subject of the foregoing resolution, and cause the documents necessary to sustain the state's claim for interest to be forwarded to them*, and to transmit to each of them, and to each of our Representatives in Congress, copies of the foregoing report and resolutions.'

Thus you see, Sir, that instead of Governor Kent being the principal in this business, he was merely the *agent* of the Legislature, whilst General Smith, one of

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