for Caroline—th[illegible] shook their heads, & their tears flowe[illegible]sh. I know not—I never inquired—E[illegible]long I was bereft of reason. I faintly re[illegible]ember that Caroline's corpse was shown me, and that I wept over it—kissed it—and was torn from it. When I came entirely to myself, I was in New York, whither my friends had brought me; and Mr. Le Fort came to see me, a poor broken hearted man. The sight of him affected me so much, that the physicians would not allow me to see him again. But I learned that he had a son whom he discarded for gross crimes, and with whom he had refused all reconciliation; and that it was he whose devoted attachment to his sister had led him to follow the family to America, although he was forbidden the house. It was he whom I had seen with Caroline, on the bay shore, in the evening of the fatal night. I met the man too, who had challenged me to fight, about a year afterwards, and learned that in that affair, I had been mistaken by him for a person with whom he had quarrelled at a gaming house. Mr. Le Fort, after this melancholy event, became reconciled to his son, and they returned to England. This is my history."

Henry finished. The narrative had evidently cost him much pain. He wept then and afterwards when he saw me, he would frequently burst into tears, from the recollection that I knew his history. He died in the following Autumn from the effects of grief, having survived the unfortunate Caroline but a few years. I never enquired of him, for obvious reasons, into any of the more minute particulars of the disastrous event. But I learned from one who was acquainted with the circumstances, that Caroline was supposed to have remained in the room adjoining that in which Henry slept, prompted by the anxiety & tender solicitude she felt for him in consequence of his apparent illness; and that she had rushed into his room, the moment she heard him cry out. She never spoke or was sensible after she received the wound.

It was evident from the circumstances of the case, that Henry's imagination was the sole cause of the sad deed; there was no wound upon his neck, and no one could have entered or escaped by the window.

From the Manuscript.

GEN. WASHINGTON'S ESCAPE.

Washington's a watch-word, such as ne'er
Shall sink, where there's an echo left to air.
BYRON.

The name of Washington is dear to every American. Distinguished, not only for bravery and intelligence, but for the purest virtues which can adorn the human heart, he has been venerated in the memory of distant nations, & immortalized by the blessings he shed upon his country. He resembles the orb of day, imparting his twilight long after he is set: and invisibly dispensing his light & cheering warmth to the world. Cautious, and prudent, he was never surprised by the most disheartening failures; nor alarmed into compliance by the most undaunted threats. His eye could penetrate the darkest designs; and his powers of invention enabled him to escape the most formidable [illegible]. The very means employed by the enemy to incommode him, were frequently in his own hands, the instruments of their ruin. As an illustration of his eagle-eyed caution, I will briefly narrate his escape from a singular plot, which I learned from the lips of a venerable man several years deceased.

When the American army was stationed at West Point, during the revolutionary war, the British head quarters were not many miles distant, on the Hudson: and each were waiting, like the figures on a chess board, for some favorable movement to disconcert and thwart the operations of the other. Scouting parties would engage in frequent skirmishes: and wagons of provisions, ammunition and clothing, would fall into the power of those superior in number & address. On one of these occasions, a quantity of English uniform was seized by an American detachment; and several notable advantages obtained by the latter, inspired the enemy with a desire to retaliate. About this time, while at West Point, General Washington had an intimate acquaintance, not far resident from the army, in whose family he enjoyed the kindest hospitality, as well as relief from many of those sterner engagements which harassed his weary mind. As every circumstance was food to either army, a visit like this not many miles from their camp, could not long escape the cognizance of the English; and to possess a prisoner like General Washington, would tend, in their opinion, to shorten the period of the war. But the undertaking was difficult: there were always advanced guards to cover the American Commander and there was no mode of discovering his visits, except by winning over some one of the family. The friend whom the General visited was once thought to have espoused the interests of the British; but he had taken a decided stand in favor of America, and though a brave man, he professed the strictest neutrality, alleging as his reason—his years and dependant family.

During the intimacy of the General, it was rumoured in the American Army, that his friend had been seen often returning from the British camp. Washington seemed to disregard the account; for he never ceased to visit the family, and, apparently mingled as cordially with the host, as if no suspicion had crossed his mind. At length, one day as the General was taking his leave, his friend earnestly requested him to dine with him the following afternoon, emphatically named the hour of two, as the moment of expecting him. He reminded him of the uncommon delight which his intimacy conferred—begged him to lay aside every other formality, and regard his house as his home; and hinted that he feared the General did not consider it in that light; as the guard that always accompanied him seemed to indicate that he was not visiting a friend. 'By no means dear sir!' exclaimed the worthy patriot; 'there is no man I esteem more than yourself; and as a proof of the confidence which I repose in you, I will visit you alone tomorrow, and I pledge my sacred word of honour, that not a soldier shall accompany me' 'Pardon me General,' cried the host; 'but why so serious on so trifling a subject I merely jested.' 'I am aware of it,' said the hero smiling; 'but what of that? I have long considered the planting of these out posts unnecessary, inasmuch as they may excite the suspicion of the enemy; and although it be a trifle, that trifle shall not sport [illegible] friendship you indulge for me.' 'But then—the hour, General?'—Oh, yes, two o'clock you said.'—'Precisely!' returned the other.

At one o'clock on the following day, the General mounted his favourite horse; and proceeded alone, upon a byeroad which conducted him to the hospitable mansion. It was about half an hour before the time, & the bustling host received him with open arms, in addition to the greetings of the delighted family. 'How punctual, kind sir!' exclaimed the warm hearted friend. 'Punctuality,' replied Washington, 'is an angel virtue embracing minor as well as important concerns. He that is unpunctual with a friend may doubt his integrity.' The host started: but recovering himself he added,—'then yours is a proof that we enjoy your fullest confidence.' Washington proposed a promenade upon the piazza, previous to the dinner. It overlooked a rough country several miles in extent; fields of grain, here and there sweeping beneath the sides of bleak hills producing nothing but rocks and grass—shallow runnels of water flowing along the hollows of the uneven waste—then hidden by woodlands intercepting a prospect of the country beyond—spotted now and then with silver glimpses of the Hudson, stealing through the sloping grounds below, and chequered on both sides by the dim, purple Highlands, frowning sometimes into hoary battlements and tapering again into gentle valleys, hardly illuminated by the sun 'This is fine, bold scenery!' exclaimed the General apparently absorbed in the beauty of the prospect. 'Yes sir,' replied his friend, looking wistfully around, as if expecting some one's approach; but catching the piercing glance of Washington, his eyes were fastened confusedly on the floor. 'I must rally you my friend, observed the General; 'do you perceive yonder point, that boldly rises from the water, and suddenly is lost behind the hill which obstinately checks the view?' 'I do,' replied the absent listener, engaged apparently in something else than the subject of inquiry. 'There,' continued the hero, 'my enemy lies encamped; and were it not for a slight mist, I could almost fancy that I perceive his cavalry moving; but hark that cannon! Do you not think it proceeds from the head quarters of the enemy?'

While pointing to his friend the profile of the country the face of the latter was often turned the oposite way, seemingly engrossed in another object immediately behind the house. He was not mistaken: it was a troop seemingly, of British horse, that were descending a distant hill, winding through a labyrinth of numerous projections and trees, until they were seen galloping through the valley below—and then again they were hidden by a field of forest that swelled along the bosom of the landscape, 'Would it not be strange, observed the General, apparently unconscious of the movements behind him, 'that after all my toils America should forfeit her liberty?' Heaven forbid! said his friend; becoming less reserved, and entering more warmly into the feelings of the other. 'But' resumed Washington, 'I have heard of treachery in the heart of one's own camp; and, doubtless, you know that it is possible to be wounded even in the house of one's friend.' 'Sir;' demanded the down cast host unable to meet the searching glance of his companion, 'who can possibly intend so daring a crime?' 'I only meant,' replied the other, 'that treachery was the most hidious of crimes: for Judas-like, it will even sell its Lord for money!' 'Very true, dear sir,' responded the anxious host, as he gazed upon a troop of British horse, winding round the hill and riding with post haste towards the hospitable mansion. 'Is it two o'clock yet?' demanded Washington; 'for I have an engagement this afternoon at the army and I regret that my visit must therefore be shorter than intended' 'It lacks a full quarter yet!' said his friend, seeming doubtful of his watch, from the arrival of the horsemen. But, bless me sir! what cavalry are those that are so rapidly approaching the house?' 'Oh they may possibly be a party of British light horse,' returned his companion, coolly 'which mean no harm; and, if I mistake not they have been sent for the purpose of protecting me.'—As he said this, the Captain of the troop was seen dismounting from his horse; and his example was followed by the rest of the party. General?' returned the other, walking to him very familiarly, and tapping him on the shoulder, 'General, you are my prisoner!' 'I believe not,' said Washington, looking calmly at the men who were approaching the steps; 'but, friend,' exclaimed he, slapping him in return on the arm, 'I know that you are mine! Here, officers carry this treacherous hypocrite to the camp, and I will make him an example to the enemies of America.'

The British General had secretly offered an immense sum to this man, to make an appointment with the hero, at two o'clock at which time he was to send a troop of horse to secure him in their possession.—Suspecting his intentions, Washington had directed his own troop to habit themselves as English cavalry, and arrive half an hour precisely before the time he was expected.

They pursued their way to the camp triumphing at the sagacity of their Commander, who had so astonishingly defeated the machinations of the British General.—But the humanity of Washington prevailed over his sense of justice. Overcome by the tears and prayers of the family, he pardoned his treacherous friend on condition of his leaving the country for ever, which he accordingly did; and his name was ever after sunk in oblivion.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.

A Society of "Friends," a portion of those who hold opinions with Elias Hicks, are now erecting a large building for public worship, on the north side of Cherry street, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

FOREIGN.

London Gazette Extraordinary, Nov. 10.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, Nov. 10.

Despatches, of which the following are copies or extracts, have this day been received at this Office, addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq. by Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, K. C. B. Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's ships in the Mediterranean:

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP ASIA,
In the Port of Navarino, Oct. 21, 1827.

SIR: I have the honour of informing His Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral, that my colleagues, Count Heyden and Chevalier de Rigny, having agreed with me that we should come into this port, in order to induce Ibrahim Pacha to discontinue the brutal war of extermination, which he has been carrying on since his return here from his failure in the Gulf of Patras, the combined squadrons passed the batteries, in order to take up their anchorage, at about two o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The Turkish ships were moored in the form of a crescent, with springs on their cables, the larger ones presenting their broadsides towards the centre, the smaller ones, in succession within them, filling up the intervals.

The combined fleet was formed in the order of sailing in two columns, the British and French forming the weather or starboard line, and the Russian the lee line.

The Asia led in, followed by the Genoa and Albion, and anchored close along side a ship of the line, bearing the flag of the Capitana Bey another ship of the line, and a large double-banked frigate, each thus having their proper opponent in the front line of the Turkish fleet. The four ships to windward, part of the Egyptian squadron, were allotted to the squadron of Rear-Admiral de Rigny; and those to leeward, in the bight of the crescent, were to mark the sections of the whole Russian squadron; the ships of their line closing those of the English line, and being followed up by their own frigates. The French frigate Armide was directed to place herself alongside the uttermost frigate on the left hand entering the harbour; and the Cambrian, Glasgow, and Talbot, next to her, and abreast of the Asia, Genoa, and Albion; the Dartmouth and Musqueto, the Rose, the Brisk and the Philomel, were to look after the six fire vessels at the entrance of the harbour. I gave orders that no gun should be fired, unless guns were fired by the Turks; and these orders were strictly observed. The English ships were accordingly permitted to pass the batteries to moor, as they did with great rapidity, without any act of open hostility, although there was evident preparation for it on board all the Turkish ships: but upon the Dartmouth sending a boat to one of the fire-vessels, Lieut. G. W. H. Fitzroy, and several of her crew, were shot with musketry. This produced a defensive fire of musketry from the Dartmouth and La Syrene, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral de Rigny. This was succeeded by a cannon shot at the Rear-Admiral from one of the Turkish ships, which, of course, brought on a return, and thus, very shortly afterwards, the battle became general. The Asia, although placed alongside of the Capitana Bey, was even nearer to that of Mohareem Bey, the commander of the Egyptian ships; and since his ship did not fire at the Asia although the action was begun to windward, neither did the Asia fire at her. The latter indeed sent a message "that he would not fire at all," and therefore no hostility took place between our two ships, for some time after the Asia had returned the fire of the Capitana Bey.

In the mean time our excellent pilot, Mr. Peter Mitchell, who went to interpret to Mahoremey my desire to avoid blood-shed, was killed by his people in our boat alongside. Whether with or without his order I know not, but his ship soon afterwards fired into the Asia, and was consequently effectually destroyed by the Asia's fire, sharing the same fate as his brother Admiral on the starboard side, and falling to leeward a mere wreck. These ships being out of the way, the Asia became exposed to a raking fire from vessels in the second and third line, which carried away her mizen-mast by the board, disabled some of her guns, and killed and wounded several of the crew. This narration of the proceedings of the Asia would probably be equally applicable to most of the ships of the other fleet. The manner in which the Genoa and Albion took their stations was beautiful: and the conduct of my brother Admirals, Count Heyden and the Chevalier de Rigny, throughout, was admirably and highly exemplary.

Captain Fellowes executed the part allotted to him perfectly; and with the able assistance of his little but brave detachment, saved the Syrene from being burnt by the fire-vessels. And the Cambrian, Glasgow, and the Talbot, following the fine example of Capitaine Hugon, of the Armide, who was opposed to the leading frigate of the line, effectually destroyed their opponents, and also silenced the batteries. This destructive battle was continued, with unabated fury, for four hours; and the scene of wreck and devastation which presented itself at its termination, was such as has been seldom witnessed. As each ship of our opponent became effectually disabled, such of her crew as could escape from her endeavoured to set her on fire, and it is wonderful how we avoided the effects of their successive and awful explosions.

It is impossible for me to say too much for the able and zealous assistance which I derived from Captain Curzon, throughout this long and arduous contest; nor can I say more than it deserves for the conduct of Commander Baynes and the officers and crew of the Asia, for the perfection with which the fire of their guns was directed; each vessel in turn, to which her broadside was presented, became a complete wreck. His Royal Highness will be aware, that so complete a victory by a few, however perfect, against an excessive number, however individually inferior, cannot be acquired but at a considerable sacrifice of life; accordingly, I have to lament the loss of Capt. Bathurst, of the Genoa, whose example on this occasion is well worthy the imitation of his survivors. Capt. Bell, commanding the Royal Marines of the Asia, an excellent officer, was killed early in the action, in the steady performance of his duty; and I have to mourn the death of Mr. William Smith, the Master, admired for the zeal and ability with which he executed his duty, and beloved by all for his private qualities as a man. Mr. Henry S. Dyer, my Secretary, having received a severe contusion from a splinter, I am deprived temporarily of his valuable assistance in collecting and keeping up the general returns and communications of the squadrons; I shall therefore retain in my office Mr. E. J. T. White, his first Clerk, whom I have nominated to succeed the Purser of the Brisk. I feel much personal obligation to the Hon. Lt. Col. Craddock, for his readiness, during the heat of the battle, in carrying my orders and messages to the different quarters, after my Aids-de-Camp were disabled; but I will beg permission to refer his Royal Highness, for further particulars of this event, to the details of the killed and wounded, a subject which it is painful for me to dwell upon; when I contemplate, as I do with extreme sorrow, the extent of our loss, I console myself with the reflection, that the measure which produced the battle, was absolutely necessary for obtaining the results contemplated by the Treaty, and that it was brought on entirely by our opponents.

When I found that the boasted Ottoman word of honor was made a sacrifice to wanton, savage, devastation, and that a base advantage was taken of our reliance upon Ibrahim's good faith, I felt a desire to punish the offenders. But it was my duty to refrain, and refrain I did; and I can assure your Royal Highness, that I would still have avoided this disastrous extremity, if other means had been open to me. The Asia, Genoa, and Albion, have each suffered so much, that it is my intention to send them to England as soon as they shall have received the necessary repairs for their voyage. The Talbot, being closely engaged with a double banked frigate, has also suffered considerably, as well as others of the smaller [illegible], but I hope their defects are not more than can be made good at Malta. The loss of men in the Turko-Egyptian ships must have been immense, as his Royal Highness will see by the accompanying list, obtained from the Secretary of the Capitana Bey, which include that of two out of the three ships to which the English division was opposed, Capt. Curzon having preferred continuing to assist me in the Asia, I have given the charge of my despatches to Commander Lord Viscount Ingestre, who, besides having a brilliant share in the action, is well competent to give his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral, any further particulars he may require.

I enclose, for his Royal Highness's further information, a letter from Captain Hamilton, descriptive of the proceedings of Ibrahim Pacha, and the misery of the country which he has devastated; a protocol of a conference which I had with my colleagues, and the plan and order for entering the port which I gave out in consequence. I have the honor to be, &c.

E. CODRINGTON,
Vice Admiral.

From the Gazette de France.

NAVARIA, Sept. 27.

The following is the letter which the Admirals of the two European squadrons wrote on the 22d to Ibrahim Pacha, before entering the port, to open negotiations.

NAVARIN ROADS, Sept. 29.

"As your Highness appears to have some doubts respecting the agreement concluded between the three confederate powers, I must declare to you that after Admiral Codrington had communicated to me the letter which he had the honour to write your highness, while I was detained by a calm at some distance from this place, we have thought it advisable to send you a duplicate in the French language signed by us both.

"We have the honour to inform your Highness that in consequence of a treaty, signed at London, between England, France and Russia, the Allied Powers have agreed to unite their forces to hinder the conveyance of troops, arms or amunition, to any part of the Greek continent, and the islands.

"The measure had been resolved upon, as well for the interest of the Sultan himself, as for that of the nations trading in the Archipelago, and the contracting powers have had the humane foresight to send a considerable force to weaken all opposition from the Ottoman Commanders, whose resistance would lead not only to their own destruction, but to consequences fatal to the interests of the Sultan.

"It would be extremely painful for us as well as for our Sovereigns, whose chief object is to prevent the effusion of blood, to be obliged on this occasion, to employ force. We, therefore, urgently invite you not to oppose a resolution, the execution of which would be impossible to hinder, for it is our duty not to let you doubt that though our desire is to terminate this cruel war, we have orders such that we must come to extremities rather than give up the object for which our Sovereigns have united together.

"In consequence, if on this occasion, a single cannon shot should be fired at our flags, it would lead to the ruin of the Ottoman flag—The undersigned have the honour to assure his Highness of their respect.

(Signed)
E. CODRINGTON.
Vice admiral and commander in chief of the naval forces of Great Britain, in the Mediterranean.
N. DE RIGNY,
Rear admiral and commander in chief of the squadron of his most christian majesty."

Extract of a letter from Captain Hamilton, of his Majesty's ship Cambrian, to Vice Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, dated Kitries, the 18th October, 1827.

I have the honour of informing you, that I arrived here yesterday morning, in company with the Russian frigate Constantine, the captain of which ship had placed himself under my orders. On entering the Gulph [illegible] by clouds of fire and smoke, the devastation was still going on. [illegible] anchored off the pass of Ancyra [illegible] letter from myself and the Russian [illegible] despatched to the Turkish Commander requests all of which I enclose; the Russian and [illegible] accounts of ficers, the bearers of it, were not [illegible] call and to pass to head quarters, nor have we yet [illegible] some maned any answer.

In the afternoon, we the two captains will be put on shore, to the Greek quarters, and [illegible] collection, ceived with the greatest enthusiasm. [illegible]ht prevent tress of the inhabitants driven from t[illegible] is shocking!—women and children, d[illegible]owledgments moment of absolute starvation, and I [illegible]merit a conhaving better food than BOILED Gl[illegible] have promised to send a small quantity [illegible]ent, to the caves in the mountains, where t[illegible] fortunate wretches have taken refuge. [illegible]OWE.

LONDON, No[illegible]

City, 2 o'clock.—A considerable sensation [illegible] experienced this morning in the City, in co[illegible] quence of the early arrival of five expre[illegible]s next from Paris, and the prices of the French Th[illegible]hange per cents. being quoted at 73f. 85c. [illegible]oads in

The letters state, amongst other reports [illegible] a misunderstanding had taken place be[illegible] the Russian Ambassador and the Frenc[illegible]TER. ernment. It is also said, that a similar [illegible] had manifested itself at Constantinople bet[illegible] the French and Russian Ambassadors. decline in the French Funds was attribute[illegible] these indications of an approaching rupture[illegible]ne of

The Austrian Government is now represe[illegible] ed as advising the sublime Porte to submit to[illegible]k, the demands of the Allies, and hopes were [illegible]n said tertained by many individuals in Paris, tha[illegible] It is counsel would prevail. [illegible]d two

A similar feeling appears to prevade the [illegible] minds of some of our leading capitalists [illegible] in the City; it is well known that the principal [illegible] the protor has been buying largely for these [illegible]vement three days past; and this was continued [illegible]dred & to a very large extent, after the receipt [illegible] hunexpresses with the account of the decl[illegible]ded on the French Rentes. [illegible] situ-

Consols for the account opened at 86 I-8, b[illegible]ys- the intelligence from France seem drove the[illegible]ty; down to 85 3-8; after some time they rallie[illegible]d again to 86 1-4, then declined to 85 7-8 and th[illegible]r close of the Market had advanced again t[illegible]f, 86 I-8 1-4. for

FRANCE AND ALGIERS.

The Gibraltar Chronicle of the 3rd and 5th of Nov. received at Boston on Saturday. The following account of an action between the Algerine and French squadrons, was received at Gibraltar in a letter from Algiers.

The Algerines had been for some time preparing, for the avowed object of attacking the French force; and on the night of October 3rd, (being the eve of the festival of Mahomet's nativity) their squadron consisting of the following ships put to sea—A frigate of 50 guns; a corvette (the Admiral's ship) 36 guns; another corvette 24 guns; another 20 guns; two three masted schooners, 16 guns each; two do. 12 guns each; two do. 10 guns each; and a brig of 18 guns.

Early the following morning, they were seen steering to the N. W. whilst the French squadron, consisting of a 60 gun rasee (the Admiral's ship,) another of the same class and metal; 2 brigs, one of 20 and the other of 16 guns, appeared at a considerable distance in the offing, bearing down with a northerly wind upon the enemy. On their approach to each other, both squadrons manœuvred for some time to get the weather gage, which the skill of the French obtained and kept. At 1 o'clock, P. M the action commenced, and was continued courageously on both sides for two hours and a quarter. The intention of the Algerines evidently appeared to be to board, rather than to fight at a distance, but the object was frustrated by the windward position of the French ships. The French Admiral bore the brunt of the action, & for some time sustained the united attacks of the Algerine Admiral's ship, two corvettes and a schooner. At a quarter past three the action ceased, neither party showing a disposition to renew it, as far as could be observed, neither having sustained much injury, for at 4 o'clock, all the Algerine squadron was seen steering for the port apparently in good order, and with as much regularity as when they left it, unpursued and unmolested by the French who steered a northwesterly course. The French squadron has since resumed the blockade.

The conduct of the Austrian Admiral as mentioned below was really detestible, but there is a hope that as his master, the Emperor, has been compelled to change his sentiments, regarding the nature of the intended interference of the Allies in Turkish affairs, since the battle of Navarino, the servant may be made responsible for the outrage committed, only two days before the great victory.—*Balt. Gaz.*

[From the National Gazette.]

We perceive by the Paris *Journal des Debats*, that Count *Capo d' Istria*, the new President of Greece, has given up his private fortune to the public cause, and procured a small loan for the treasury which would answer immediate emergencies. His letter on the subject breathes the most generous devotion.

On the 18th October the Austrian Admiral Dandolo presented himself before the harbor of Spezzia, and claimed four Austrian vessels which had been captured by the Greeks for a violation of their blockade. When it was replied that the matter would be submitted to the Greek government, he rejoined that he knew no such government. After seizing on the 19th, the four vessels, he sailed in upon the Greek vessels in the harbor, cannonaded and tore them in pieces, killed a portion of their crews, and did much damage on shore. There is an official report from Speccia, in the Paris newspapers, of this enormous outrage.

AMERICAN PROPERTY IN TURKEY.

It will afford some relief to the intense solicitude felt by many American Merchants, interested in the Mediterranean—and whose property to a very large amount was within the reach of Turkish vengeance and cupidity, to learn that a respectable portion of the United States fleet was actually at Smyrna at the time of the late desperate battle. A very considerable amount of property at Smyrna is owned by the merchants of Baltimore, and it gives us much satisfaction to announce, that so far as it depends on the prompt protection of the American squadron, its safety is insured.—*Balt. Gaz.*

The Philadelphia Gazette of yesterday says, "some of our Journalists have been expressing their regrets that the American flag did not wave with others at Navarino. Perhaps the feelings which led them to express these regrets will be gratified. A letter from an American officer in the Mediterranean, received by a gentleman of this city, states that in anticipation of a rupture between the combined powers of Europe and the Turks, two of our frigates had taken station at Smyrna to afford relief and assistance to the Christians of that city. The writer of the letter, a person high in command, intimates that if any violence be offered to the Christians of Smyrna, the American frigates will take a very active part.

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