subject, yet it has published the present *Memorandum*, in order to remove the slightest misrepresentation respecting the relations between the Porte and Foreign Powers.

A telegraphic despatch from Toulon has announced that, on the 9th May, the Viceroy of Egypt sent orders to Ibrahim Pacha to retire immediately, with all his army, behind the Taurus.

A letter of the 15th inst. from Semlin states that the revolt against the authority of the Sultan in Albania and Bosnia, has become general. The Ottoman troops have been driven from all the places they occupied in Bosnia, and all the Turkish functionaries have been deprived of their employments. The Servians, from Vidin to Nissa, unanimously refuse to pay the taxes. The Greeks of the districts of Verevia and Greneva are also in open rebellion against the Grand Seignor's Government.

GREECE.

A private letter from Syra, dated May 3d, states that "the Regency of Greece continues the organization of the country by Ordonnances, one of which enjoining all Greeks, without exception, to take an oath of fidelity to King Otho and the laws, under the penalty on refusal of being considered as foreigners, has excited general discontent, and in some places has been openly resisted. As the King does not show any disposition to convoke a National Congress, many Greeks have preferred losing their equality as such, to blind submission to the arbitrary edicts of the Regency. There has been great difficulty in effecting the dissolution of the army and the militia.—The troops insisted upon the payment of the arrears due to them since the death of Count Capo d'Istrias, and were only appeased on being assured that they should be paid out of the first money received by the government. One of the greatest errors of the Regency, is its continuing the state of the *provisoire*, though, it is true, it encourages the expectation that a free Constitution will be granted by the King, as soon as he becomes of age."

From the New York Evening Post, July 19.

The following letter from an officer of the frigate Potomac, though written about three weeks earlier than the last intelligence from that vessel, will possess interest for some of our readers. The last accounts of the Potomac mentioned her safe arrival at Valparaiso on the 14th of March, for which port she was about to sail from Callao at the closing of our correspondent's letter. The tragical story of Captain Dimmock has been before told in the newspapers, but not so circumstantially, and his name was then given as Paddock. We follow our correspondent's manuscript, but have not the means of deciding which is the correct name. The account of the celebration of Washington's birth day in the harbor of Callao, though brief, is interesting. The account of our friend is dated—

UNITED STATES FRIGATE POTOMAC,
Callao Bay, 20th February, 1833.

"I now do myself the pleasure of informing you that matters and things remain much as they were when I last wrote to you, on board the Potomac, and throughout the squadron.—The Falmouth, Capt. Gregory, has been to Guyaquil, and returned here on Tuesday last. The Dolphin, Lieutenant Commandant Long, has gone to Panama. We are to leave the place on Sunday next, for Talcahuana, Juan Fernandez, and Valparaiso. I shall visit the Gallapagos Islands in the course of a few months and hope to leave the coast for home in January next. This is the vilest spot on the face of the earth. Lima is dull to me also, and therefore you need not be told that I detest Peru. The same opinion prevails among the most of our officers. Chili is infinitely superior to this Republic.—There the Government seems pretty firmly established, while here, nothing like stability need be expected. Gumarra and his lady are residing at Callao, during this, the bathing season. He is very unpopular among the people, but the reverse among his soldiers. A law was recently passed in the Congress of the Country, "to expel all foreigners from having any thing to do with the Custom House;" which law was left with the President to be carried into effect. He shewed his wisdom (though the credit is not generally given him for the act,) by withholding his signature from the Bill. Report says that his wife is the greater man of the two. She is about twenty five years of age, while he is about fifty. She is so well pleased with being Madam, Her Excellency, that she has sworn the moment Gumarra voluntarily ceases to be President of Peru, she will shoot him. Having made this determination, she is daily taking lessons of a French master, in pistol firing, the use of the small sword, &c. Some time ago her husband wished to resign, and still would do it if he could, but the dread he has of certain death, by the hand of his own spouse, has induced him to issue an order, compelling the soldiers to vote at the Presidential election pending, that his election may be more sure, for he is, by the constitution, no longer eligible. The citizens swear they will not vote, and a fine of twelve dollars on each who perseveres in his refusal to cast his suffrage, has been imposed. This the people say they will pay, but they are determined not to vote if the military do. Extra regiments are daily arriving here from Lima in consequence, and the result is not difficult to foresee. We have been detained thus long on account of a Memorial addressed to the Commodore, by the American residents, setting forth the state of the country, and, until more confidence is felt in the Government by our countrymen, one of the vessels will at all times be here. The roads have been full of whale ships for the last few days—among them the "Catharine," of Salem, Mass. formerly Captain Dimmock, now Captain Goodrich. Captain Dimmock, in a fit of insanity, after having been taking on shore for the benefit of his health, by the consul, Mr. Bispham, ran into the street and proceeded towards the wharf—on his way to which he stabbed every person he met, amounting to six, three of whom died—among them, Mr. Kern, chief clerk of the Consul and a native of New York, I believe.—After he was apprehended he went through two mock trials, and at last an appeal in his behalf was made by all the foreigners residing in Chili, to Congress, then in session; the result of which was his condemnation—and all say it was against both law and reason, Captain D. having been proved, satisfactorily to all unbiassed minds, an insane man—but he was shot, and this too on the public Mole at Valparaiso, where his body was kept suspended by the neck for twenty four hours after, lowered only at night that the soldiers who put him out of existence, might have an opportunity to rob the corpse of the shoes, clothes, &c. it was dressed in, which they, I need not add, improved to the full extent.—So great was the indignation felt on this occasion, and so convinced were all of Captain D.'s being decidedly an insane man, that all the respectable people, native as well as foreign, at Valparaiso at the time, left the place, and went to the Almandral. The shipping half masted its flag. Captain D. was a native of Nantucket, Mass. and has left a wife and one child there.—He was twenty nine years eight months old, the day he was shot, and was universally beloved and respected by all who knew him. It is sincerely to be hoped that our government will take some decided step towards obtaining satisfaction for so gross an insult as the petty Republic of Chili has seen fit to offer it in this most flagrant outrage upon all the laws of civilization and humanity.

A few days ago, all hands were called to muster, and so much of a letter, recently addressed to Commodore Downs by the Secretary of the Navy, as commended in the name of the President of the United States, the skill, &c. throughout the whole affair at Quallah Boota, was read. It is universally understood that the same letter called on the Commodore for a more particular account of that business, and the reason why the attack was made in the manner it was, which it appears was not exactly conformable to the Instructions given. A long report says, a strong reply has been prepared to the said communication, and when it reaches the Department, I suppose all relative to the matter, will be made public.

But time fails me. This goes by the whale ship "Euphrates," of New Bedford, just arrived from a six months cruise, full of oil, and bound home. The other American vessels in port are the Brig "Bogota," of New York, to sail to day for Canton; the brig "Ann Wayne," Codman of Baltimore, for Valparaiso, next week, and the whale ship "Gideon Howland," Sherman, of New Bedford, from a cruise, with 1700 barrels oil on board, bound out to fill up on Saturday next. We have just heard of the arrival at Valparaiso of the ship Mercury, of Boston; she is daily expected here.

23d February, 1833.

We are off to morrow—I believe there is no doubt of it. Yesterday we fired a salute of 17 guns in commemoration of the Birth of Washington, and the Falmouth followed suit, In the afternoon we were visited by His Excellency President Gumarra and Lady, with his suite: received him with manned yards and a salute of 22 guns, which, on his departure was repeated. As he rowed under the stern of the Falmouth, and the Libertad (Peruvian sloop of War,) on his way to the Potomac and back to the shore, they each poured forth the same number of guns with us, and manned their yards. It was an interesting day I assure you. While the President was on board, the schooner Grey Hound, (formerly belonging to the Perkinses, of Boston) got underway, bound out, and hove to as she came under our lee quarter, and lay there for a long while, as if proud of the day, and unwilling to leave the flag under which she was built and and for a long time floated. At sunset the American ensign was observed at the fore of the Libertad, and soon afterwards the salutes of both this ship and the Falmouth were returned by her firing 24 guns. To add to the effect of the glorious occasion, a most beautiful rainbow was displayed in the heavens, which you know is by no means a common sight in this country.—On the whole, the 22d of February, at Callao Bay, was passed in such a manner, that had I at present time equal to my disposition, I would dilate on the events of it with unlimited pleasure. But as I am now situated, all hands being busied in preparing for sea, I can only say, I continue yours, &c. &c.

From the Federal (Ga.) Union.

THE RELEASE OF THE MISSIONARIES.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Albany, December 18, 1833.

His Excellency Wilson Lumpkin,
Governor of the State of Georgia.

Dear Sir: We beg leave to address you upon a subject with which, we confess we have no right to interfere, and in reference to which your feelings must, long ere this time have been sufficiently harrassed. We refer to the refractory missionaries now confined in the Penitentiary of your State, in pursuance of a sentence of the Court of your State, and upon conviction, for a deliberate and unjustifiable violation of the laws of your State.

It is not our object to enter into an examination of the facts of their case, or into a discussion of the law which governs it, but to make to you friendly suggestions, proceeding from the best of motives, and which, being communicated only to yourself, can do no harm, if they do no good. Still it is proper that we should precede these suggestions with such of our clearly entertained opinions, in relation to the intrinsic merits of the pending controversy, as may satisfy you that we are not now, as we at no previous period have been, ranged upon the side of those who arraign the conduct of Georgia, impugn the motives of her legislators and other public officers, or question the soundness of the principle she has assumed, that no independent sovereignty can exist within her limits, and that her laws, within those limits, subject only to the laws and treaties of the United States, must prevail and be enforced; and that we may not be misunderstood, we further distinctly say, that we do not consider the treaties made between the Government and the Indians as partaking, in any degree, in a national sense, of the character of treaties with independent nations, but rather hold them as contracts or articles of agreement, subject in all cases, to the Constitution of the United States, and the laws of Congress; and we consider it inconsistent, wholly and absolutely inconsistent, with that provision of the Constitution, which guarantees to all the States of this Confederacy a republican form of Government, that the President and Senate should have the power to make a treaty which should constitute or recognize an independent sovereignty within one of these States. You will not understand us as admitting, or even for one moment supposing, that this has been done, or attempted by those authorities; but we are thus explicit, that no doubt as to our opinions may weaken the force of the suggestion we are about to make.

Thus much being said as to the impressions we entertain in relation to the law and the right of the case, we now speak as politicians. From the unpleasant agitations which, at the present time, are convulsing, in an unusual manner and to an unusual extent, another of the independent States of the Union, we feel the deepest interest that all danger of conflict between the authorities of Georgia and any of the authorities of the General Government should be put at rest. This, we believe, may be done by the pardon of these misguided men. Our reasons for this belief grow out of the late election. No subject was more fully submitted to the people, pending that contest, than the course of the administration in relation to the Indians and the opinions entertained by the President, which opinions, it was well known, would be carried out in practice, in case of his re election; and we feel safe in saying, that no question involved in the canvass was labored so assiduously and so ingeniously on the part of his opponents. Still the result has overwhelmed them with astonishment and shame, if not with conviction of their errors. That same result has furnished your patriotic State with a judgment in her favor, paramount to all others under this Government, the clearly expressed judgment of the American people.

Under these circumstances, we cannot but believe that the exhibition of magnanimity on the part of the State, by the pardon of the imprisoned missionaries, would have the most happy effect upon the public mind of the whole Union, while it would take away the ground of pending litigation, which desperate men may try to push to an unpleasant result; and we venture to ask this exercise of the important prerogative resting in your hands, because we are convinced that your patriotic fellow-citizens would, after the events which have transpired within the last few weeks, sustain you in the act, for the sake of the State itself. We are sure they would do so for the quiet and peace of the Union.

Excuse us for this unauthorized intrusion upon your notice and your official duties; and believe us, with the highest respect, your obedient servants,

SILAS WRIGHT, Jr.
A. C. FLAGG,
JOHN A. DIX.

His Excellency Wilson Lumpkin,
Governor of the State of Georgia.

The undersigned citizens of the State of N. York, having bestowed much attention on the proceedings in the case of Samuel A. Worcester and Elizur Butler, and viewing those proceedings as likely to affect the welfare of the other States and the whole Union, feel it their duty to submit to your consideration the result of their reflections on the subject. As this expression of their opinions and wishes springs from no feelings adverse to Georgia, but on the contrary, is prompted solely by a regard to what they sincerely believe to be the true interest of all parties, they flatter themselves you will not deem it either obtrusive or improper.

Permit us, then, to state, that, under all existing circumstances, we deem it a matter of great moment that the prisoners referred to should be set at liberty, without delay, which as we suppose, can only be done by discharging them under a pardon emanating from the State authority—and such a pardon we earnestly recommend.

The result of the recent election must render it apparent, that the removal of the Cherokees is deemed expedient by the nation; and under this impression, the undersigned are of opinion that very many persons who have hitherto counteracted their removal, will now deem it their duty to co-operate in bringing it about; and they have reason to believe and confidently hope, that an influence will be applied to reconcile the tribe to such a result, by those very persons who have hitherto labored to prevent it.

Under such a change of circumstances, the undersigned cannot see any possible advantage in the further confinement of the missionaries. On the contrary, they conceive that, since it is apparent that the Indians must be removed, the release of the missionaries may be of use in reconciling the Indians to that measure. For we cannot believe, after what has taken place that the missionaries, any more than ourselves, can doubt the expediency of acquiescing in the policy of the General Government, sustained, as it seems to have been, by the decision of the American people. In the present state of this question, and of our public affairs, every cause of irritation should be removed as speedily as possible, and as we sincerely believe that it is in your power, by adopting the course suggested, to render an immense service to the nation, without injuring in the least the interests of your own State, we most respectfully solicit to the subject your early and favorable consideration.

We are, with sincere respect, your most obedient servants,

ELIPHALET NOTT,
W. C. MARCY,
R. HYDE WALWORTH,
GREENE C. ROBINSON,
SIMEON DEWITT,
B. T. WELCH,
B. F. BUTLER,
S. VAN RENSSELAER,
DAVID SOUTHERLAND,
JOHN SAVAGE,
AB. VAN VECHTEN,
JOHN LUDLOW,
WILLIAM B. SPRAGUE,
J. W. CAMPBELL,
WILLIAM LOCKHEAD,
ISAAC FERRIS,
H. BLEECHER.

Albany, December 17, 1832.

THE AVERY EXCITEMENT.

The papers throughout the country, universally express their disapprobation of the obvious efforts made by several prints, to produce a sweeping excitement against the whole Church of which Avery is perhaps, an unworthy member. Such a course indicates an illiberality so narrow and discreditable, a spirit of persecution so unjust and so inconsistent with the temper of our people and the character of our institutions, that every generous mind must regard it with indignation. The Methodist Church must, of course, contain among its hundreds of thousands, individuals who fully deserve to be the objects of popular detestation; but that mind must be strangely narrow which would extend the feeling to all. The course of the religious friends of Avery is such as from friends—confiding and charitable friends, should have been expected. They may, it is true, be deceived; they may cherish in their bosoms a hypocrite, black with the worst of crimes; they may lavish their unsuspecting confidence and abiding love upon one altogether unworthy, but it is at worst an amiable error—an error of the head, not the heart. How loud would have been the clamor of those who now revile the friends of Avery, had they adopted the opposite course—had they forsaken their brother the moment the support of their kindness was necessary to him, spurned him because the world spurned, and condemned him as guilty, because others suspected that he was not innocent.—*Philad. Intelligencer.*

Original Anecdote of a Dog.—Two near neighbors in the country, a Farmer and a Tanner entertained great friendship for each other. The Tanner had a large yard dog, which for some unknown cause, conceived such an inveterate hatred to the farmer that he could not go with safety to visit his friend when the dog was loose, and on this account the tanner loaded the animal with a heavy clog, that he might not be able to fly at the farmer.

As the farmer and one of his ploughmen were going about the grounds together one day, they perceived the dog apparently in great distress and pain, lying near a fence, as they approached they found that in attempting to jump the fence, he had left the clog on the other side, the weight of which had almost strangled him.

The ploughman knowing the enmity which the dog bore to his employer, proposed to knock him on the head; but the farmer was unwilling to kill a creature which he knew was useful and valuable to his friend, and instead of hurting him, he disengaged the poor beast, laid him down upon the grass, watched him till he saw him nearly recovered, and then pursued his way.

When he returned to the spot, he saw the dog still there, quite recovered, and as usual, expected an attack, but to his great astonishment the creature fawned upon him and expressed his gratitude in the most lively manner, and from that time to the day of his death attended the farmer, and could never be prevailed upon to return to his former master.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Melancholy Suicide.—Early yesterday morning, the body of Mr. Nathaniel Putnam Baker of the firm of Baker & Blanchard, dry goods dealers, in Kilby street, who commenced business about six months since, was found in the dock at the head of Liverpool wharf, at low water. Prince Snow, Esq, Coroner, being called, summoned a jury of inquest, who after a patient examination, returned for verdict, "that the deceased came to his death by drowning himself in the dock at the head of Liverpool wharf, between the hours of 11 o'clock last night and half past 5 this morning—cause unknown." It appeared in evidence before the inquest, that Mr. Baker was a native of Ipswich in this State, aged about 34 years;—that he boarded at No. 8 Pearl st. and from 10 to 11 o'clock on Thursday evening, was smoking with a fellow boarder in the chamber entry, engaged in pleasant conversation. He then went down stairs, saying he was going to bed, and was not afterwards seen until his body was found. His hat and a pair of silk gloves were found in a boat near the body, perfectly dry, and in his coat pocket, among other articles, a small line about 9 feet in length, with a hangman's noose at one end.

It is understood that Mr. Baker was to have been married next week to a young lady of New Bedford, and a letter from her, dated New Bedford, signed "Caty," the character of which was throughout tender and affectionate, was found in his coat pocket. The only reason he gave for his dejection of mind, was the prospect of the great responsibility he should take upon himself in entering the married state.

He was the favorite of an aged mother—to whom the news of his melancholy death will be a sore affliction. Mr. Baker had been for many years in the employment of Mr. Rice, and was considered one of the best salesmen in the city. He bore an irreproachable character, and no cause can be divined for his last rash act. His social and pecuniary arrangements were highly flattering.

The Globe states that upon examination of his bed in the morning, it had the appearance of having been occupied.—His wardrobe was in readiness for his marriage, and the stage driver, who was charged with the wedding dress of the bethrothed lady, bore also the melancholy tidings of his untimely death to her and his bereaved connexions. The event is regarded with equal surprise and sorrow, by his numerous acquaintances in this city.

NEW YORK, July 20.

LATEST FROM VENEZUELA.—By the brig Flight from Laguira, we have received Caraccas papers to the 29th July.

On the 26th, 28 prisoners escaped from the jail at that place, 6 of whom were afterwards retaken.

Agreeably to a resolution of the Venezuelian Congress on the 10th of April, recommending to the Executive the immediate conclusion of an arrangement with New Grenada and Ecuador, in respect to the liquidation and division of the foreign and domestic debt which belonged to the Republic of Colombia, (since divided into three separate governments,) and also in respect to political relations of mutual interest to all the contracting parties—the Vice President charged with executive powers, appointed Santos Michalena (Secretary of the Treasury and Foreign Relations) as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Venezuela near the Government of Bogota, where the conferences are to be held, and Col. Manuel Munoz as Secretary of Legation. They took their departure for Bogota on the 15th of June.—*Jour. of Com.*

The Pennsylvanian of Saturday says:—*Washington Irving* is recovering from his late accident. Who will not be pleased to hear of his entire convalescence?—He is engaged, we understand, in writing sketches of western scenery and manners—squirrel shooting, wild horse catching, camping out at night, buffaloe hunting on the prairies, &c. &c. He tried to write his new book in New York, but so great was the noise and dust in that city—the calls of visiters, &c. that he had to decamp and go up the North River. He now takes it quietly and comfortably.

When Mr. Irving was in the far west, he made a visit of six weeks duration to Fort Gibson and that neighborhood on the Grand River, Arkansaw, &c. &c. In that part of the west the prairies are very extensive, buffaloe hunting frequent, and wild horses in great abundance. Mr. I. mixed in all these sports, camped out at night, and seemed to enjoy every thing with great *gout*. His graphic account of shooting the buffaloe, or catching the wild horse, or a night camp, will probably be very amusing. He also got acquainted with several curious originals, in the neighborhood of Grand River, who tell in the west as many curious and droll anecdotes of him, as he will probably write of them. One of them is called Tonish, a French creole of great drollery—and another, a half blood, called Jayette—both well known as indisputable western woodsmen, or prairie hunters, in that country. Mr. Irving will, most probably, give curious descriptions of these men. He particularly studied their habits, character, droll points, and all about them.

We have received from a friend in the West a number of interesting anecdotes, incidents, scenes, &c. connected with Mr. I's journey beyond the Mississippi, and we may one day be disposed to unstring a few of them. At all events, if the reading world knew what curious "sayings and doings" exist in the "far, far west," they would be terribly impatient for Irving's forthcoming work.

The late siege of Antwerp seems likely to interest the people of the United States a little more since it was raised, than while it continued. We perceive by a correspondent (of the Courier and Enquirer) at Brussels, that a great proportion of the property destroyed in the public entrepot of Antwerp, belonged to the citizens of the United States; the whole destroyed, belonged to foreigners, is estimated at upwards of ten millions (of dollars,) we presume, about six millions belong to Americans; three to the British, and the balance to the luckless of other nations. The writer recommends, that our government see to this subject soon and seasonably; we recommend, that our fellow citizens make up their jewels, prove their losses and establish their claims incontinently.—Hercules is ready to put his shoulders to the wheel, when those who are stuck in the dykes of Antwerp give the first lift, to prove their interest is at stake, and the sincerity of their desire for relief.—*Boston Post.*

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

A GLANCE AT EUROPE.—The late news from Europe, though not of a character to create much excitement, is by no means destitute of interest. The honest Dutch firmness of William of Holland, has, it would seem, at length vanquished the High contracting Non-intervention Powers with their army of Protocols, and driven them from the strong ground of the Convention of October 1832. The independence of Belgium remains unacknowledged by the King of Holland, and a settlement has been patched up, that leaves all the material points of collision just where they were. It is evident that the arrangement is but temporary, and that both parties only wait a more favorable crisis to the dispute.

The fraternal war between Don Pedro and Don Miguel still continues. It is a war of old women, who can do little else than scold and scratch each other: one of those wars which may last forever, because there is neither the means, nor the energies to use them, which are essential to a final issue. It is difficult for us at this distance to judge which has the right side, or whether there is any right side to the question. All that we know, or rather hear on the subject, comes to us through the medium of the French and English presses, and is scarcely to be relied on for any just conclusion. Which is the usurper is no easy matter to decide, nor is it probably less difficult to predict which will finally make good his claim to legitimacy by success. The Government of the United States having however established friendly relations with Don Miguel, and our commerce being placed on an advantageous footing with Portugal, we think upon the whole it would be as well to refrain from echoing the language of English newspapers denouncing him as a tyrant monster, and usurper. There is in fact no proof that he is either one or the other, for if we believe all the English press says of Don Miguel, we have no right to complain, if other nations believe all it says of us. Whoever has the legitimate right, whether little Donna Maria or Miguel, it is evident the Portuguese nation is in favor of the latter, and that is a sufficient claim in the estimation of republicans.

The Despotisms of Germany and Prussia seem to be perpetually stretched on the rack of fear. The breach of faith they committed in denying their people in the flush of success, what they solemnly promised, when they called upon them to resist the power of Napoleon—namely, a representative Government,—has brought with it its own reward, in its own consequences. On one hand, it has produced indignation and disaffection; on the other, perpetual jealousies and perpetual apprehension. The people cannot forget that it is to them, the Emperor owes the preservation of his Imperial, the Prussian his Kingly crown, and the latter cannot feel themselves safe under the consciousness of a breach of faith, which has entailed upon them the ill will of their people. Every thing and every body has become an object of fear. The public seminaries of learning are watched with unrelenting jealousy, and the acquisition of Knowledge is deprecated as the inevitable forerunner of the downfall of their power. What a satire on these old decayed relics of ancient stupidity, that they should fear the dissemination of that intelligence which, in the United States, is hailed as the best, the only sure support of the Government! Yet the advocates of Kings affect to confound republicanism with ignorance and barbarity!

In every part of Europe, indeed, we see rulers afraid of nothing so much as of their own people; while here in this free country they are looked up to as its only support. The despots of states and empires in that quarter of the globe, tremble at an assemblage of the people, whether at fetes, at religious festivals, at fairs, at weddings or at funerals, as the signal for insurrection and bloodshed. Their immense armies, which eat out the substance of the state, are kept up not to resist foreign aggression, or maintain the rights of the nation, but to watch the people at home and secure allegiance at the point of the bayonet. In short, nothing can be more evident, than that without the aid of great standing armies, not one of these redoubtable reliques of barbarism, that call themselves legitimate governments, could exist for an hour. In this age of intelligence, force alone can maintain what was originally acquired by force.

The state of France presents a great deal to laugh at, and something to admire. The late "glorious revolution of the Three Days" appears to please nobody, and yet nobody seems strong enough to overturn it. There is much talent in the Chamber of Deputies, and a vast deal in the newspapers, which far exceed the English in profound and eloquent discussion.—But no two of them agree; and the good people of France are every day confounded with such contradictory speculations, that they are said to believe in nothing at present, but the immaculate conception of the Duchess of Berry. Monsieur Chateaubriand, the grand Paladin of the quid, who fears nobody on paper, defies the d——l himself in a syllogism, declaims eloquently, but nobody believes him. Messrs. Mauguin, Dupin, de Broglie, and Odillon Barrott, make most eloquent speeches in the chamber, at which every body cries "hear! hear!" and to which no body listens; and the only man that can create the least excitement at this moment is the Chevalier d'Arlincourt, with one of his astonishing romances, each of which is sufficient to overturn a dynasty. The Duke of Dalmatia is at present more proud of his Gallery of Murillos, than of his post; the ministers think more of raising their salaries, than paying the national debt; the Marquis Lafayette perceives that he has been made a fool of by the king, and the king is a constitutional king without doubt, for he has an excellent constitution, an excellent appetite, and has the best look of any monarch in Christendom. The Carlists begin to look blue; the Orleanists often look pale; the Bonapartists look dissatisfied, and the Republicans look red with indignation. Yet they are the merriest of all miserable people, and at all times ready to sacrifice the world to a woman or a joke.

In England the House of Lords has evidently a strong disposition to beard that of the Commons; but the threat of a new creation of peers, is too much for their nerves. There are a vast many plans of reform on foot, but the great reform of all, that of making the laboring classes comfortable, seems lost sight of in sympathy for all other people, except the Republicans and the Irish. The present whig ministry seem to owe their places just now to the support of what is called the "*Evangelical Party*," and are determined to sacrifice the West Indies to propitate them. As an offset, however, to this boon of freedom to the negroes of Jamaica, they coerce the people of Ireland, for the purpose, it would seem, of convincing the world that they can tell black from white, and are not after all, such inveterate enemies to slavery and oppression as many persons are inclined to suppose.

But Ireland—poor Ireland! while philanthropy rains down her tears and benefactions in torrents, not a drop falls to your share.—You ask for bread and you receive a stone; you ask for raiment and you receive a winding sheet; you demand equal rights and they send you martial laws, you ask for justice and they send you mercenary cut throats to administer it! An army of military proctors is let loose upon you; the justice comes among you only to read the riot act; the rich man to demand his rents; and the clergyman to collect his tithes at the point of the bayonet. He preaches the gospel of peace to a people against whom he is making bloody and relentless war, to inculcate the duties of charity among those he is robbing of their last dinner; and to enforce the obligations of mercy, by showing no mercy. Betrayed, sometimes by her friends; sometimes by her enemies; sometimes by a Castlereagh, and at others by a Wellington; continually resisting in vain, and only rivetting her chains by every attempt to break them, Ireland exhibits a practical proof of the truth of the maxim, *Aut nunquam tentes aut perfice*—Either never attempt or accomplish. Unavailing resistence only furnishes an apology for new acts of tyranny. When an oppressed nation places itself in array against the abuses of authority, it should do as we did here in the United States—pledge "life, fortune, and honour; and it should redeem the pledge at the price of its heart's blood. Liberty, like religion, must have its martyrs.

The Neapolitan Treaty, which will be found below, is copied from the Salem Commercial Advertiser, and is, believe, now first published.

NAPLES TREATY.

Convention between the Government of the United States of America, and his Majesty the King of the Two Sicillies, to terminate the reclamations of said Government for the depredations inflicted upon American commerce by Murat, during the years 1809, 1810, 1811 and 1812.

The Government of the United States of America, and his Majesty the King of the kingdoms of the Two Sicilies, desiring to terminate the reclamations advanced by said government against his said majesty, in order that the merchants of the United States may be indemnified for the losses inflicted upon them by Murat, by the depredations, seizures, confiscations, and destruction of their vessels and cargoes, during the years 1809, 1810, 1811 and 1812, and his Sicilian Majesty desiring thereby to strengthen with the said government the bonds of that harmony not hitherto disturbed, the said government of the United States, and his aforesaid Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies have, with one accord, resolved to come to an adjustment, to effectuate which they have respectively named, and furnished with the necessary powers, viz: The said government of the United States, John Nelson, Esq. a citizen of said States, and their charge d'Affaires near his Majesty the King of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies; and his Majesty, his excellency D. Antonio Maria Statella, Prince of Cassaro, Marquis of Spaccaforno, Count Statella, &c. &c. &c. his said Majesty's Minister, Secretary of State for Foreign Affaires, &c. &c. who, after the exchange of their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed to the following articles:

Article I.—His Majesty the King of the kingdom of the Two Sicillies, with a view to satisfy the aforesaid reclamations for the depredations, sequestrations, confiscations, and destruction of the vessel and cargoes of the merchants of the United States, [and for every expense of every kind whatsoever, incident to, or growing out of, the same] inflicted by Murat during the years 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, obliges himself to pay the sum of two millions one hundred and fifteen thousand Neapolitan ducats to the government of the United States; seven thousand six hundred and seventy nine ducats, part thereof, to be applied to remburse the said government for the expense incurred by it in the transportation of American seamen from the kingdom of Naples during the year 1810, and the residue to be distributed amongst the claimants by the said government of the United States, in such manner, and according to such rules, as it may prescribe.

Article II.—The sum of two millions one hundred and fifteen thousand Neapolitan ducats, agreed on in article the first, shall be paid in Naples, in nine equal instalments of two hundred and thirty five thousand ducats, and with interest thereon at the rate of four per centum per annum, to be calculated from the date of the interchange of the ratification of this convention, until the whole sum shall be paid. The first instalment shall be payable twelve months after the exchange of the said ratification, and the remaining instalments, with the interest successively, one year after another. The said payments shall be made in Naples into the hands of such persons as shall be duly authorized by the government of the United States to receive the same.

Article III—The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged in this capital in the space of eight months from this date, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the parties above named have respectively subscribed these articles, and thereto affixed their seals. Done at Naples, on the fourteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

JOHN NELSON. [SEAL]
THE PRINCE OF CASSARO. [SEAL]

The Trinity Church Property.—A paragraph lately appeared in one of the Philadelphia papers, stating that the Chancellor of New York had decided in favour of the claimants to a large amount of property held by the corporation of Trinity Church, New York. This it appears is incorrect. The Journal of Commerce copies the Philadelphia paragraph, and adds: "That a suit has been commenced against the corporation of Trinity Church, having for its object to dispossess said church of its immense real estate in this city, is very probable, and in fact true. But in this there is nothing very alarming or very novel. Many suits have been commenced at different times against Trinity Church for the recovery of this property, but they have uniformly failed, and we have no doubt this will." The property is estimated to be worth $25,000,000.

JOEL CLOUGH.—The Pennsylvanian of yesterday says that it is currently reported that a petition with numerous signatures, has been forwarded to the Governor of New Jersey, praying for a respite of his sentence. The signature of Mrs. Hamilton's mother is said to be the first upon the list, and will doubtless have more effect than all the other names put together.

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.—On Thursday night last, a young woman, daughter of Mr. James Derrickson, a respectable farmer living near the Red Lion Inn, New Castle county, Delaware, was burnt to death. It is said that she was reading in bed, and it is supposed had fallen asleep, leaving the candle burning. Her father was awakened by her screams, and hastening immediately to her chamber, found her enveloped in flames. In attempting to rescue her, he himself was very severely burnt.

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