

His celebrated victory on Lake Erie does honor to himself and to his country. It proclaims to the world, that where liberty has planted her standard, there we will see men who are willing to risk life, fortune, and every thing else they hold dear, for the interest of their country. Might he not have said to himself, when engaging in this dreadful contest, *Non omnis moriar*? Nor can I pass over in silence, the illustrious DECATUR whose signal services to his country, entitle him to everlasting gratitude and remembrance. He likewise, by his exploits on the field of his country's honor, has proclaimed to the world, *I will not wholly die*. May we not mention that great, and distinguished patriot, the BARON DE KALB, who came from France to assist our fore-fathers, in acquiring their independence? Ought not his name to be handed down to posterity, who crossed the Atlantic, to assist America in repelling her invaders, and in placing her in an exalted, and glorious station, among the nations of the world. He was a stranger to fear; he possessed all those qualifications which adorn the mind of man, and elevate him to the zenith of his glory. Camden is the boundary of his grave, but the world is full of his glory. LaFayette, his guide to our shores, our Washington's bosom friend, may call France his home; but the hearts of every American are rivals, at this moment, for his abode. To come nearer home, we shall find at Kings Mountain, in York District, the bones of patriots, who fought, and died in the defence of man. There we find where a Ferguson fell, who aimed to impose the eternal yoke of slavery upon our necks, and to annihilate us for ever as a nation. To oppose this destroyer, a hardy band of patriots, rose up resolved to rescue their suffering country, or nobly die in the attempt. Led on by the brave and patriotic Colonels Campbell, Cleveland, Shelby, Sevier, McDowell, Lacy, Harthorn and Hill, whose services to South Carolina, forever entitle them to her gratitude and esteem, they ascended the mountain, and commenced the attack. Though they had been exposed to extreme hardships from famine, and the inclemency of the weather, yet they met their enemies with the most undaunted courage and firmness. There they determined to conquer, or find their graves. Many of our patriots terminated their existence on that day; yet our small and patriotic band came off victorious. A monument has been erected to their patriotism, by the hand of patriotism, while a patriot's tongue speaks their praise. Yes, our country can boast of patriots dead and patriots living. They were patriots, who have grown up on our soil in times past, or who now flourish in its prosperity. Those patriots who have fought, and those who have bled and died for their country, will ever be remembered, while liberty remains and our republic exists.

\*I will not wholly die. Hor.

Echos.—There are several echos in the highlands, which from their powers, and the number of times which they repeat, have attracted much attention among the curious. From the spot where the artillery is usually planted at West Point, we have often counted five distinct reverberations on the discharge of a field piece. And the celebrated echo below the Point, near the site of old Fort Washington, repeats nine times. One of the most distinct echos that we ever heard is upon the east side of the Otsego lake, occasioned by the peculiar conformation of the mountain celebrated in Cooper's novel, "the Pioneers," as the sublime scene of the fire in the woods. The reverberation is distant, yet so distinct, that a whole sentence of ordinary length is repeated; and the effect of a band of music of a tranquil evening upon the bosom of the lake, is very fine, as it appears like two bands, at different points playing the same air at the same time. In the days of "old long line," it was a favorite amusement of the villagers, with their wives and sweethearts, to enjoy a double banquet of music in this way, upon the lake, of a moonlight evening. But neither of these echos bears any comparison with one in the neighborhood of Milan. This echo, as we are informed, has been counted to repeat the report of a pistol eighty-five times. And what renders the peculiarity still greater, is the fact, that some words in the same sentence are repeated stronger than others, and do not always regularly and gradually diminish and die away. This echo interested Bonaparte very much; he went several times, and used to discharge two pistols at once, and always exclaimed that it was the most extraordinary thing he ever heard.

N. Y. Com. Adm.

Shipping in New-York.—On the 1st instant, there were in this port, by Merry & Talbot's Register—55 ships, including two British packets and one Columbian frigate, 83 brigs, 27 schooners, 187 sloops, 48 steamboats employed. Building, 8 ships, 5 steamboats, 4 brigs, 3 schooners, 1 light ship—total, 502 vessels of all descriptions, those under 60 tons, and those at the United States Navy Yard, not included.

Evening Post.

## FOREIGN.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship, Canada, arrived at New-York, London papers to the 29th of April, and Liverpool to the 1st of May, have been received.

Mr. Rush had a private audience of the king, to take leave. He was accompanied by Earl Bathurst, and Sir Robert Chester.

The British ministers have determined to make no alterations in the Corn Laws until next year.

In the House of Lords, on the 25th, the Duke of York, in presenting a petition against the Catholic claims, took occasion to say that he was opposed to those claims, always had been so, and always should be. He called on the Lords to consider the situation in which the Sovereign would be placed, were the Catholic bill to be passed. "By the coronation oath, the Sovereign is bound to maintain the Church established, in her doctrine, discipline, and rights, inviolate. An act of Parliament might release future Sovereigns." He alluded to the deep interest taken in the question by the late king, and concluded thus:—"I have been brought up from my early years in these principles; and, from the time when I began to reason for myself, I have entertained them from conviction; and in every situation in which I may be placed, I will maintain them, so help me God."—The Morning Chronicle of the 28th says of this speech—"It had the air of reigning by anticipation. It looked like an attempt to fix the regards of those members of the Upper House, who, for the close union between the Crown and the Church, are understood to be more particularly at the royal disposal, or the future, rather than the reigning monarch."

These remarks of the Duke were taken up by Mr. Brougham, in the House of Commons, on the 26th, on the question for the second reading of the Irish Elective Franchise Bill, which proposes to raise the qualification of the 40s. electors, to £10. Mr. Brougham was in opposition to the bill, which was ordered to a second reading by a great majority. It had been whispered that the passing of this bill was necessary to secure the passage of the Catholic Relief Bill. Mr. Brougham in reference to this, and to the Duke of York's remarks, said—

"We are all along supposing that, by agreeing to the adoption of this measure, we shall carry the Catholic question.—Who is to secure that result to us? We reckon without our host. [Cheers from the opposition.] We reckon without our lords. [Cheers and laughter.] It is not for me to allude to that which passes in the other House of Parliament, but I will say that I have heard of that which passed in another place, last night—that which, if true, would go not only to disturb the tranquillity of Ireland, but to put in peril the safety of this country, and the existence of those institutions by law established and settled at the period of the revolution of 1688. [Loud and continued cheers from the opposition.] I have heard, I repeat, that which gave me so deep and serious alarm, that I protest before God I could not believe the news when it was brought to me. [Continued cheering.] I held that it was impossible—I still think it impossible. [Cheers.] The newspapers are filled with false libels on the illustrious individual to which they refer. [Cheers.] It is impossible that a Prince of that House which sits upon the throne of these realms—that House which was so settled in 1688, should dare to declare that when he should come to fill another situation—[Cheering from the opposition of such an astounding nature as defies description.]"

The Hon. member was here called to order by Mr. Plunkett and others, but the Speaker decided against the call. Mr. Brougham resumed his remarks, referring to the opposition to be expected from the Duke of York, when he should come to the throne of England.

"Instead of a majority of twenty-seven Members of this House, to save the empire from convulsion, which, within the last twenty-four hours, has become ten thousand times more petrifying to the imagination: I believe nothing can save Ireland—nothing can preserve the tranquillity of Ireland, and save England from new troubles, but a large increase of the majority on this question. [Hear, hear.]—Now, then, is the time to carry it or not for years—[Cheers from both sides.]—and even now you can carry it only by an overwhelming majority of this House. [Cheers.] This is the hour of its good fortune. This reign—the present reign, is the critical moment of its probable success.—[Loud cheering.] The time may pass quickly by you—the glorious opportunity may soon be lost. After a little sleeping and a little debating, and a little setting upon those benches, and a little folding of arms, and a short passing space of languid procrastination, the present auspicious occasion will have disappeared, and the dominion of bigotry and despotism will come in all its might upon our slumbering, like an armed man in the night, and destroy the peace of Ireland, and endanger the safety of England, and threaten the liberties of the general Empire.—[Cheers.] But God forbid that such a time may ever arrive! [Repeated cheers.] Yet, if it is destined to come upon us, late and far, far distant

from us be the ill-omened crisis. (This sentence was received, with a universal, simultaneous, burst of long-continued cheering from every quarter of the House.)"

The news from Greece is contradictory. The Turks were making great preparations. The Dey of Algiers has sent to the Sultan 1,500,000 Turkish piasters, and announced that he was going to send to sea 12 ships of war, and 2 frigates. The Janissaries were quiet. Such are the Turkish accounts.

The subscriptions from the United States were received at Hydra; and the Greek accounts state, that 30,000 volunteers rose up to defend the Morea, against the Egyptians; and defeated them in every direction.

A French General, Boyer, has lately arrived in Egypt, assumed the Turkish dress, and received the appointment, pay and dignity of a Bey.

Cotton has again advanced. In the week ending April 29, the sale in London was 80,350 bags, at considerably higher prices. In Liverpool, no change; but a decline was expected.

The news of the victory of Ayacucho had reached Madrid. The Gazette says that the manners, and particularly the religion of the Peruvians will attach them invincibly to Spain.

Young Murat has been set at liberty, at the intervention of the Minister of the United States, who has engaged that he shall go directly to Philadelphia.

Augsburg, April 19.—The plan of the Turkish Gen. Reschid Pacha is to subdue Acarnania, Etolia, and Livadia. The Greeks are in motion in all parts to oppose him. Already some Turkish troops which had advanced into the defiles of Acarnania, had been surrounded and obliged to lay down their arms.

From the Boston Statesman, May 28.

### LETTERS FROM GREECE.

Yesterday afternoon we found on our table a pamphlet, containing two letters from J. P. Miller to the Greek Committee, one from him to Mr. S. D. Harris, a letter from Prince Mavrocordatos, and one of the letters from Mr. Miller have been already published in the newspapers; others we do not recollect to have before seen. They contain much valuable information relative to that country, which we shall take the earliest opportunity of laying before our readers.

At the date of Mr. Miller's last letter, Jan. 14, he expected to march the next day, as a volunteer with Col. Jarvis, in an expedition against Lepanto: and Patras was to be attacked at the same time by troops from Napoli. Mr. Miller gives it as his real opinion that the Greeks will be free and assigns the following reasons:—

"I. Amidst all the distress (and greater, I am persuaded, never existed in any country) it is the general response, not of the men only, but of the women and children, that they will all die, before they will again come under the power of the Turks. If the enemy were at a distance, I should not take much notice of such expressions, but as they are only about twenty miles off, it is a strong evidence of the determination of the Greeks. 2. The aversion which the Greeks have to the Franks, (i. e. Europeans) will never permit them to receive a king from the powers of Europe. I am aware that it is in the power of the Holy Alliance to do Greece harm; but in my opinion, they would prove unable to force a king permanently upon this country. 3. The gradual strength which government is daily gaining over those Greeks, who though not exactly in favor of a monarchy, are nevertheless seeking their own rather than the public good, the prospect is fair, I think, for a settlement of all internal dissensions. The fourth reason, which I give in my opinion, is the order and regularity, with which the Congress of Western Greece was held at Anatolico, Dec. 16, 1824. I was present at the Congress.—It was composed of the principal inhabitants and generals of the several districts, and held its session for ten days, during which time, all the affairs of Western Greece were amicably settled, though the officers and soldiers who have defended the country for the last six months had not received either rations, clothes or money. There were two thousand soldiers in the town, who came with their different commanders; yet there was no riot or disturbance, and the Congress, for its order and regularity, would have done honor to any nation.—When I see a hundred men and the most of them armed, coolly deliberating concerning the affairs of their country, for ten days, without discord, though having every reason to complain, I readily conclude that they are able to accomplish much."

Greece, it appears, has been overrun with foreigners, whose characters have given the Greeks the most unfavorable impressions respecting their different countries. "It is a mistaken idea (says Mr. Miller) that is prevalent in America in regard to the profligacy of the Greeks. I have been for ten days, amidst 2500 soldiers, and I have never seen one of them drunk; nor indeed have I seen one drunken man in Greece. The beauty, modesty, simplicity and virtue of the females, are, I am sure, without a parallel in any quarter of the world." Mr. Miller and Col. Jarvis both represent the gov-

ernment and the country as extremely poor, the soldiers having to rely on their own sources for bread and clothing.

## DOMESTIC.

TREMENDOUS WHIRLWIND IN OHIO. NEWARK, OHIO, MAY 26.—On the 15th inst. was experienced at Burlington and its vicinity, in this county, one of the most tremendous whirlwinds that was ever known. It commenced about ten miles west of Burlington, tearing every thing in its course till it reached the above place, which it has literally swept from the ground. It then continued its ravages in a north-east direction, to the average width of a little more than a mile through the whole extent of the country; where it has terminated, we have not heard. Several of our citizens have been to the place, and the accounts which they give almost surpass belief. The inhabitants of Burlington were alarmed by a loud rolling of wind, and upon looking to the west discovered something like a dark black cloud—and as it approached, the appearance of trees and limbs, flying and hurled in every direction in the air, was seen. They flew to their houses, and in a few seconds every thing was turned over; they could neither see nor hear; every house in town was swept to the very ground; log-houses were carried away to the very lowest logs, and stables and houses hurled in the air—and, what is most astonishing, there were but three persons killed. To witness the scene, it would be supposed no person could have escaped—some were taken up and carried off some distance; others clung to whatever they could get hold of, and so violent was the wind, that a boy who ran to shut a door, was thrown with such violence against the opposite wall that his brains were dashed out; another, standing in an orchard, was struck by a small limb, and his head actually cut in two. The scene of desolation which it has occasioned is most appalling: on farms of two and three hundred acres of land there is not a tree left standing; the woods are completely prostrated and almost every animal in the neighborhood has been destroyed.

Two men, happening to be out ploughing at the time when the storm came on, were suddenly surprised by the appearance of trees flying in the air, accompanied with a heavy noise. At first they could not credit their eye-sight; their curiosity was excited, and they remained looking at it with astonishment; the main current of wind passed some distance from them; it came on so rapidly that before they could get near any house they were overtaken; the limbs and trees commenced falling, and tore up by the roots and twisted off every tree around them. One of the men was carried to a small prairie that was near, he continued hanging to a bush until at last the bush and he both were carried away. He however succeeded in fastening to another till the storm was over. While in this situation, he represents the limbs and bodies of trees striking the earth and tearing up the ground for some distance in deep furrows, and then again rising; after it was over he went to look for his companion. He, when he found the storm was on them, had run to the side of a log which was near him, when directly he perceived a very large tree falling on the spot where he was; he had the presence of mind to move a short distance, when the tree fell and buried the log in the ground. He then ran under the side of the large tree that had fallen, and there remained. When his companion came to hunt him he hallooed; at first he did not hear him, until he approached nearer, when he answered him from under an immense heap of timber. It was impossible for him to get out until the other fell to work with his axe and cut away the logs, when he found him unhurt. Their oxen were completely mashed to pieces, and not a tree was left standing around them.

Another farmer, who had just built a large brick house, and had his farm in a good state of improvement, happened to be a short distance from it when the wind came on; he secured himself by holding to a stump, and remained in this situation until the storm, which lasted two or three minutes, was over; when he rose to go to his house every thing was completely desolation around him, and he went directly on a contrary direction from that in which his house stood. After going over trees and heaps of timber, he at last found where his house had stood. It was almost ruined. He supposed his wife and family were destroyed, but upon looking into the cellar, he there found them safe. His wife, upon seeing the storm, and supposing the house would be blown away, ran with her children into the cellar.

Several, from whom we have the above facts, state, that remarkably large trees were taken up by the roots, and carried for some distance. One tree in particular, between three and four feet thick, which had been standing near a house, was torn up by the roots and carried to the distance of almost two hundred yards. A more violent hurricane was never witnessed in any country.

Advocate.

Pride of China.—A family of seven negro children, from the age of 15 months to 11 years, the property of Mr. Joseph

Eagles, were brought to town, very sick from his plantation, during the last week. The symptoms, soon induced their case as the effect of some narcotic poison. Subsequent investigation leaves but small room to doubt that they were poisoned by the use of a strong decoction of the Pride of China root, administered by an old woman on the plantation, for the purpose of expelling worms. Five out of the seven have fallen a sacrifice to her ill advised practice—the other two, though still in a low condition, it is hoped will recover. This melancholy occurrence should operate as a caution to those who resort to this powerful article as a means of destroying worms in children. Wilmington Recorder.

### SHOCKING.

It seldom falls to our lot to announce so appalling a transaction as occurred in Putnam county on the 28th ult. A young Mr. Robinson of that place had previously some difference with one of his neighbors and dropped certain expressions which he afterwards found were likely to become the foundation of an action of slander. Understanding that a Mr. James, a respectable citizen of that place, would be principal witness in the case, he determined, as a supposed means of security, on his destruction. He accordingly sent his own family from home under some pretence, and went a distance of several hundred yards to the field in which Mr. James was at work, and deliberately shot him. He then returned home and by means of a string fastened to the trigger of his rifle, shot himself through the heart. Mr. James was alive though not expected to recover. Indiana Gazette.

### HIGHWAYMEN.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN. JUNE 1.

The practice of highway robbing, it seems, is becoming a matter of almost every day's occurrence, even in the once peaceful confines of Connecticut. It is but a few weeks since, that a person returning on the post road from Norwalk to Saugatuck, in the night season, was attacked on his way by three foot pads, and robbed of a small sum of money.—And we have just been informed, by a very respectable young man, a resident of this place, who had occasion to visit his friends in Fairfield on Monday evening last, that on his return between 10 and 11 o'clock, being on horseback, he was attacked by two ruffians who sprang from the side of the road, one of whom seized him by the coat, and presented a pistol with a demand for money—but fortunately, by a sudden spring of the horse, he escaped from the grasp, not without having his coat torn from his back. Courier.

The following singular article appeared in the American Daily Advertiser of Philadelphia, in the form of a communication:

Having conversed with some of the persons who assisted in raising the body of a drowned man, in Schuylkill, on Tuesday afternoon last, I am induced to inquire, through the medium of your paper, into the causes of quicksilver having the effect, (which it undoubtedly had,) of raising the body. It appears that the young man was drowned about 3 o'clock on Sunday evening, and on Monday morning, a trial was made with a loaf of bread, in which about a table spoonful of quicksilver was introduced, but not in a manner entirely to exclude the air and water.

The loaf was then placed on the water, floated about 50 or 60 feet, when it stopped and remained in the same place for 25 minutes, although chips, that were thrown into the water, floated by it.

On Tuesday afternoon, the experiment was tried again by putting 3 oz. of quicksilver in a small paper box and that box in another. The box was then placed in a loaf of wheat bread, and the whole carefully pacted over with thick paste, and well dried so as to prevent the water getting in.

It was then placed in the river about 60 feet from the place where the first experiment was made the day before, and in about ten minutes it came to the same spot or very nearly, immediately afterwards the body appeared on the surface, about 3 feet from the loaf—what became of the loaf after the body was secured, is not known, but it was supposed to have sunk directly.

The above is a fair statement of the facts as they occurred. If any of your correspondents can furnish an elucidation of the mysterious influence the quicksilver apparently possesses over the human body, as above manifested, it will no doubt be very acceptable to your readers.

The way to extinguish fire in a chimney, by rendering the air which passes up the flue unable to support combustion, recently discovered, deserves attention from all house keepers. The process is simple. If flour of sulphur be thrown on the fire in the grate or chimney place, a faggot burning with great violence, suspended in the chimney near the top, will instantly be extinguished. This experiment has been repeatedly tried, and there is no doubt might be applied to cases of chimneys on fire, with efficient advantage.