

DESULTORY.

Extract of a letter from a Baltimorean, to the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot, dated

Boston, Sept. 23, 1825.

"On Monday, in company with a friend, I visited the venerable John Adams, at his mansion in Quincy. We arrived there before nine in the morning; the day was remarkably mild and pleasant, and he had, for the first time past, taken a ride to a near neighbor's. On our approaching his residence, we met an aged man in a carriage, who bowed as we passed, but we had no idea at the time, that it was Mr. Adams. On our arrival at the house, we were very cordially received by his son, Judge Thomas B. Adams, who informed us that it was his father, with whom we met on the road, and that he would return in the course of an hour. Being invited to await his return, and unwilling to depart without seeing this venerable patriarch, we spent the time very agreeably, in examining the various portraits and paintings which adorn the rooms of his large, though plain and comfortable dwelling, and in a walk over a part of his farm to visit his stone quarries, which afford a moderate revenue. On entering the hall, the first thing that caught the eye, was an excellent bust of that stern veteran, General Jackson.—The farm is under good cultivation, and the house is of the ancient order, classical and chaste, but by no means rich or gorgeous. A stranger would recognise it as the residence of the man of learning and of science. On our return from our walk, we were conducted to his chamber, where we found him seated upon the sofa, attended by his niece. I had not seen him before for the last twelve years—time had made a most visible alteration in his appearance; and the first thought that struck me, was the last scene of "Shakespeare's seven ages." Although his size is very much reduced, and his bodily powers very frail, yet his mental faculties appeared remarkably strong and clear. He conversed very freely, and asked particularly about the health of the "venerable Carroll," as he called him. He said he had been informed, that "he could he this day mount his horse from the ground and ride fifteen miles without much fatigue, and that he enjoyed the society of his friends and partook of the conviviality of the table as well as the best of them." I asked him if he expected a visit from his son, the President, this season—he said it was quite uncertain whether he should, "but to see him once more would be the joy of his heart." After partaking of refreshments, we took our leave, with those feelings that are excited by the reflection that we shall see him no more this side of the grave. On the 30th of next month, he will be ninety years of age. Great numbers visit him almost daily, mostly from the South and West, but, in fact, from all parts of the world."

We have read (says the National Gazette) a considerable part of the English copy, received by Messrs. Carey and Lea, of Milton's *Treatise on Christian Doctrine*, and think, that, when the work shall be known, the American edition of it, which is to be printed at Boston, cannot fail to reward the enterprise of the publishers. It is replete with able and curious disquisition; such as was to be expected from the illustrious author; although he maintains some opinions of great moment, which will be generally deemed heterodox. The London Weekly Magazine says of it, truly—

"It is pregnant with the biblical learning of Milton, but it has one peculiarity, seldom to be found in his other prose works, namely, an exemption from any appearance of polemical indignation or asperity. No where has the great author shown himself so self-possessed and untroubled by the recollections of the world. He seems absorbed in the scriptures, and in religious logic; and his style, as far as we can judge from the translation, is unusually unambitious and unlabored. At the same time, if the splendid eloquence which we might expect from Milton, be missing, we have his accustomed and pious deference to scripture authority, blended with his wonted acuteness of controversial powers, and with the strength of his scripture-clad memory."

Natural History.—It is said, in an English paper, that the oyster contains an incredible multitude of small embryo oysters, covered with little shells, perfectly transparent, swimming nimbly about.—One hundred and twenty of these in a row would extend one inch. Besides these young oysters, the liquor contains a great variety of animalcules, five hundred times less in size, which emit a phosphoric light. The list of inhabitants, however, does not conclude here, for besides these last mentioned there are three distinct species of worms (called the oyster worm) half an inch long, found in oysters, which shine in the dark like glow worms.

The Militia.—One grand alteration should, and we believe shortly will, be made in the economy of our militia. Men, and particularly those who can least afford it, are called out to train four or five times a year, on pretence of learning their duty, and being qualified to act as soldiers, according to the rules and discipline of war, whenever it shall please their country to need their personal appearance. What do they learn? We speak not of a few well-dressed chartered companies, and even they look more like parade than service. What, that is or can be serviceable, do they learn? and who is there to teach them? Officers tell men to do what they hardly know how to do themselves, and the same rub-a-dub, roll-calling, dragging routine of formality goes on, muster after muster, and year after year, and not one single file learns more of the military than the boy that sells him beer or candy. Who, as a private, ever came away from training better versed in military tactics than when he went on parade? The officers have nothing new, nothing old, to communicate. Let them be drilled thoroughly, and screwed to the utmost tension of discipline, until they are compelled to know their duty; let them train four days to a private's one, and he may learn something. An apology at least for an effective force can be brought out for the inspection and review of the higher grades of the militia officers. But call now sixty militia companies together, and let the Governor, if he pleases, look at their captains, lieutenants, and ensigns, and say how much military information is to be obtained from them. It is an unconscionable imposition upon the time, money, and the good sense of any man, who knows enough to be trusted with a musket, to be warned out spring and fall to get such rudiments, of the art of war, in such a way from such sources.

—*Connexion Mirror.*

A TURKISH ARMY.

The following account of a Turkish army in campaign, is from a recent number of the *Military Journal* of Berlin.

An Ottoman army may be compared to those bands of armed pilgrims who at one time inundated all parts of Europe; but instead of a long train of pilgrims, bearing the cross and rosary, a Turkish army is followed by dervises, clothed in strange mantles, and riding upon asses, in token of their humility. They are at the head of a troop which carries the colors of the Prophet. After them come a light body, called the "lost children, who pillage and ravage the country through which the army passes. They precede the timariots, or national militia, mounted upon a ses or mules, procured at their own expense, or rather that of the country in which they levy their contributions. Then come the infantry, formerly the pride of the Ottoman army, but now entirely degenerated. They are armed with guns without bayonets, and pistols without poignards. They march without order, in detachments, like so many flocks of sheep. Behind them are the topchis, artillery men, whose canons are drawn by oxen or Christian slaves, whose pace is quickened by the lashes of the whip. Among these soldiers some are singing, others crying and others firing their pieces in the air. The rear ground of this mixture is closed by a chief, richly dressed and mounted on a courser. He is surrounded by a crowd of insolent domesticks, or by slaves, to whom he distributes freely strokes of the sabre when they do not keep at a respectful distance. Under the protections of these domesticks are frequently seen Greek sutlers, Jews who sell clothes, Bohemian story tellers and thieves and executioners. A Turkish army never marches without a number of Jew commissioners, who sell the barley for the horses, and who sell for bread; and when the army takes up a position, all the inhabitants of the environs, friends or foes, are put under contribution."

The Lakes.—We stated in our last paper, says the Salem Observer, on the information of a friend that the Board of British Surveyors had been engaged for two years, for making a survey of the Lake country. The gentleman has since informed us, that we misunderstood him, respecting the time of the surveyors' service. They are under the direction of the Admiralty Board in England, and have been engaged for ten years in making surveys of the Lakes only. They began on Lake Ontario, and completed the survey of Superior during the present summer. The survey of Lake Huron alone occupied two years. The Board of Admiralty are now in the possession of correct charts of the Lakes, drawn from an accurate survey, and if our suspicions are correct they have obtained much better information respecting these inland seas, than our own government. The events of the last war taught the Lords of the Admiralty the importance of making these surveys, and should future occurrences afford them an opportunity to avail themselves of the information, which they have now acquired, our government may be dearly taxed for their remissness.

—*N. E. Gaz.*

The White Mountains in New Hampshire, were covered with snow, for the first time this season, on the 29th Sept.

General Intelligence.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 10.—The ship *George Clinton*, which left Liverpool Aug. 28, arrived in the lower harbor on Friday evening, but her letter bag did not reach town till Saturday afternoon, owing to a thick fog.

The Liverpool market was in much the same state as before. No new failures had taken place.

We have received London papers to the evening of the 26th of August, and Lloyd's List of the 23d.

The British Parliament assembled on the 24th and further prolegged to the 1st Nov.

A new lithographic invention is announced at Brussels, by which the French papers are to be copied and reprinted within two hours after the arrival of the mail.

It is reported that the Archduchess Maria Louisa, widow of Bonaparte, has been married to the Count Niepperg, who is to be raised to the dignity of a Prince.

It is stated that the British government is opposed to the proposed expedition of Lord Cochrane to Greece, which was started by the holders of the Greek loan.

The English brig *Britannia*, Neale, which loaded at Enos with provisions for the Turks in the Morea, has been carried into Napoli di Romania by the Greeks, and her cargo condemned.—The English Consul refused to interfere in her behalf.

It is said most of the transports which follow the Turkish fleet are Austrian vessels.

Another expedition as strong as the first was preparing in Egypt to act against the Greeks. It was supposed most of the Egyptian fleet had gone to bring it.

A conspiracy has been discovered at Napoli, headed by a Turk attired in the European costume, who professed great interest in the cause of the Greeks. He raised troops, and had in his corps thirteen other Turks. Their plan was to spike the cannon at Napoli as the Turks advanced. After being put to the torture the traitor made a full confession, and was burnt alive.

Paris, Aug. 24.—The *Moniteur* contains a long decree of King Ferdinand, suppressing all the military and permanent Executive commissions which were established in all the capital towns of the kingdom, and the Balearian Islands, by the decree of Jan. 1824.

General Miranda, who distinguished himself in dispersing the troops of Riego, is appointed second in command of the Island of Cuba.

Our opposition journals, mortified by the rise in the funds, endeavor to circulate false news. For some days they proclaimed that French troops were about to enter Spain. The *Journal des Debats* gives out that Spain is raising her provincial militia—that France is forming a camp at the foot of the Pyrenees—that England is strengthening herself on the Tagus—and that such great preparations have for their object the recognition of South-America. These papers have no regard to truth—what they desire is war, somewhere, but we can assure their readers, that the political horizon never presented an aspect so calm as at present, and so many pledges of its continuance. The camps of Bayonne and Perpignan are but camps of exercise.—The Spaniards have collected no troops but for the Ferrol expedition—and the English station on the Tagus has not been reinforced.

—*Etoile.*

London, Aug. 26.—Our information from the Continent received this day, throws but little light on the subject of the affairs of Greece. The capture of Ibrahim Pacha continues to be asserted, but confirmation of the fact is wanted.

Other reports state that Arabs are over-running Arcadia with fire and sword—that the Turkish ships have entered the Gulf of Patras, and obliged the small Greek ships to take refuge in the Gulf of Corinth—and that Red-Schid Pacha was about to re-enter Etolia and again lay siege to Missolonghi.

Liverpool, Aug. 27.—The Cotton Market opened rather heavily this week, and continued in but a languid state until Thursday, when the demand revived considerably, which was aided by some export orders, for the better qualities of Uplands, Mobile, and New-Orleans, and purchases have been made in these descriptions to the extent probably of 2050 to 2500 bags. The total sales of the week amount to 11,606 bags, including 3053 Uplands, at 7½ to 10 7-8; 2144 Orleans, 9 to 12d; 1783 Tennessee, &c., 7½ to 10½.

TWO DAYS LATER.

Yesterday we received by the Canada, at New-York, intelligence from England two days later than the previous arrivals. We find very few articles of interest, if we except the intelligence from Greece and Spain. Another failure in the cotton trade had taken place.—Bishop Hobart and the celebrated Joanna Southcott arrived in the Canada. Cotton had declined about ½d. Tobacco remained stationary, but there appeared to be a very limited demand for the article.

From Greece (says the Advocate) the

accounts are not so favorable as heretofore. Ibrahim Pacha was not a captive, and it was feared would yet become a formidable enemy. But it would appear from the following article taken from the Morning Chronicle of the 30th August, that Great Britain intended taking a hand in it:—A second express from Paris this day reached the City, stating a report that Missolonghi has been taken possession of by two English frigates, and that when the news reached Constantinople, the Turkish government ordered reprisals. It is added, the visit of the Duke of Wellington to the Greek capital is relative to the affairs of Greece, and that France will allow England to act in Greece as she pleases, and, if necessary, unite with Russia and Austria.

Accounts from Corfu, of the 29th ult. announce that Redschid Pacha, soon after the arrival of the Captain Pacha off Missolonghi, attempted an assault on the outer works of that fortress, but was repulsed by the Greeks, with considerable loss. Admiral Miaulid, it is said, had directed several Turkish vessels between Modon and Navarino.

SPAIN.

A long and interesting article has appeared in a French paper, the *Courier de Pays Bas*, repeating a rumor which had been circulated and commenced upon for some weeks, that preparations are on foot for forcing Ferdinand to abdicate a throne which he disgraces.—A Belgic paper furnishes an article, dated Madrid, July 21, which says, "we at length approach the denouement of a political drama, the most monstrous that stupidity and ignorance ever performed on the theatre of the world.—We are at the crisis of that ministerial conspiracy, the exposure of which must reveal to us the secrets of many others. Justice and common sense, national rights and the name of Riego, are about to be avenged; and a ministry which have forfeited their honors, betrayed their country, and sold the south of Europe, will soon experience the chastisement which Heaven always reserves for the wicked." The article then goes on to detail the intrigues of the French with the Spanish ministry; and asserts, that by the conduct in Spain, the French ministers have entirely compromised Ferdinand's crown—that they have ruined themselves by their own handiwork, and legitimacy is destroyed by its most zealous defenders. The writer says, "We are warranted in concluding that a great political event is preparing beyond the Pyrenees; and that it will be an even calculation to revenge the violated rights of suffering humanity, and in particular those of the Spanish people, which have been most grievously insulted, and that Spain will consequently become a political cancer to the French government."

DOMESTIC.

By an arrival at Norfolk, direct from Key West, intelligence is received of the death of William Miller, Esq., *Charge des Affaires* to Guatemala, and formerly Governor of this State, after three days illness. It would appear, that he had not reached Guatemala, but was still waiting at Key West for a vessel. This is the second appointment on that embassy, and in both instances the gentlemen selected were from this State, but neither of them ever reached their destined post.

—*Raleigh Reg.*

From the Lockport N. Y. Observatory, Sept. 29.

Amusing Prodiges.—A gentleman called at our office this morning and related the following circumstance: A young man by the name of *Ephraim Dart*, of Royalton, in this county, had been paying his addresses to a young lady in the neighborhood, and this day was fixed upon for their wedding. He paid a visit to her last Sunday evening, apparently in the full enjoyment of health—with the prospect of a long life, and in the pleasing anticipation of the approaching period, which would enhance his earthly happiness by a union with the object of his affections. As he arose to depart, he turned round as if to wish her a good evening, and dropped down dead upon the floor! Thus has an anticipated occasion of joy and gladness, been made a season of mourning; and she that was to have been attired as the happy bride, is now clothed in the sable vestment, which bespeaks but faintly the anguish of her heart.

—*Nat. Journal.*

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. OCT. 7.—On Tuesday morning a most afflictive event occurred at Eliot, about 3 miles from this town. Mr. Richard Neale rose from his bed in pursuit of a cat as he said, to kill her. He went to the barn and removed part of the flooring, but did not find her. In the yard he met his wife, whom he threw on the ground, and with an axe severed her head from her body! About eight years ago Mr. Neale, it is said, was affected with hydrophobia, in consequence of receiving on his hands the saliva of a rabid swine, and was for several months after in a delirious state. Since that time he has been, till within a few days, in good health. For about a week before the fatal transaction, he was in a melancholy state of mind, which was imputed to the operation of religious feelings. After having killed Mrs. Neale, he stated to his neighbors that the cat of

which he was in pursuit was bewitched, and that the witches had left her and gone into his wife; that he had no intention of killing her when he left the house; expressed his willingness to be taken into custody; and was accordingly committed to York Jail. Mr. and Mrs. Neale had been married about seven years, were each about thirty-seven years of age, were parents of four children, were possessed of a competency, and had lived in uninterrupted harmony. Mrs. Neale was an amiable woman, the daughter of Mr. Daniel Goodwin, of Eliot, deceased.

Horse Racing.—The *New York Gazette* states that a match has been determined upon between a horse from that state and one from the southward for 20,000 dollars a side; the race to take place in six weeks, on the Bath course. When the stakes amount to such a sum, it becomes, we think, nearly time for the adoption of measures to prevent the practice. The morals of the community are of much more importance than the quality of the horses; and racing, we are strongly inclined to think, is not a very certain mode of improving the breed. —*Del. Gaz.*

One of the finest Cows we have ever seen has lately been brought into this town. She was imported from Liverpool in 1823, and sold in Boston for \$200. Her weight is 1419 lbs. and she gives 6 feet and 8 inches; she is of the short horned breed—her horns being not more than six or eight inches in length. She is now owned by Mr. Obadiah Kendall, of this town. —*Boston Palladium.*

Female Aeronaut.—It is announced, in the *N. Y. papers*, that Madame Jousso, a lady from Europe, was to make her first ascension from Castle Garden, on the 13th inst. with the balloon with which Mr. Robinson so recently ascended from the same place.

Within a few months, more than one hundred persons have arrived at New-Orleans from Havana on their way to Mexico, to settle as permanent residents of that republic, and it is thought that a greater number of emigrants from the Island of Cuba, have reached Mexico by other routes.—This disposition to emigrate, may in part be attributed to the apprehensions felt by many, that at no distant day, much trouble and discontent will be manifested among the heterogeneous population of that Island, and that an appeal to the sword must finally decide the question, whether the people shall enjoy a government similar to that administered by the surrounding Republics, or remain under the controul of a weak and despotic power. Old habits, prejudices or partialities, are more difficult to be eradicated, changed, or separated in the disposition of Spaniards, than perhaps that of the natives of any other country, and were the respective Islands peopled by them alone, the hope of seeing the governments take up the form of a more enlightened or liberal rule, would be hopeless; but fortunately for those who countenance a separation from the mother country, a mixed population has arisen, whose habits and manners approximate more closely to Republicanism, and their physical strength properly brought into action with the aid of foreign auxiliaries, would render the Islands immediately independent.—*Fed. Gazette.*

From the following statement which we find in the late English papers, we may be justified in the expectation of some further information as to the internal situation of those parts of Africa and Asia in which we have always felt the deepest interest. Although we believe that Dr. Clarke suffered himself to be sometimes imposed upon by the natives of the country which he traversed, the world has been greatly benefited by his labours, and his death has been a subject of universal, though vain regret. We are happy, therefore, to find enterprising individuals who are ready to follow his steps, and to pursue that train of researches which prematurely terminated with his existence. We shall look for information from these new travellers with much anxiety. —*Nat. Journal.*

CAMBRIDGE, AUG. 26.—The spirit of enterprise, which the late ever to be lamented Dr. Clarke so powerfully excited among the members of this university, has not suffered any abatement. A young man of fortune, lately of Trinity College, Mr. Bland, returned to Cairo, with his friend, Mr. Crompton, on the 15th of last May, after a journey across the desert, which was attended with a good deal of hardship, from the want of water, and from the excessive heat. They had pursued the route of Moses and the Israelites, and, travelling with the Book of Exodus in their hands, had reached Mount Sinai. They drank their coffee on the spot where Moses received the decalogue, visited the cave in which Elijah had taken refuge in Horeb; and placed themselves on the stone whereon Moses sat when his hands were lifted up whilst Israel fought against Amalek. They discovered several ancient caves, containing curious objects of antiquity, not hitherto known nor visited by any traveller. On their return to Cairo, they were preparing to start for Jerusalem and Damascus. We hope to be gratified with further particulars of these interesting travellers.