[illegible] ascent [illegible] little [illegible] very fortunately in [illegible] The eagle [illegible] wing, and the [illegible] having been [illegible] through the [illegible] The eagle was afterwards [illegible] to Mr. Char[illegible] [illegible] It is the [illegible] called Roman Eagle. The wings expand [illegible] of six feet [illegible] the little boy [illegible] that the eagle seized him [illegible] which are of [illegible] strength [illegible] There is little doubt [illegible] was much weakened by hunger, that a blow [illegible] would have torn out his eyes, and with the [illegible] peculiar to birds of prey, broken in a moment the thin parts of the skull above the eye, and almost instantly destroyed his life.

Several Eagles of this species breed in the high Capes about Cape Tourmente, below St. Joachim. In the fall they feed chiefly upon sea fowl and the carcases of fish. In the summer months they are destructive to poultry, often carrying off a large turkey or goose in their claws, from the barn doors.

The present is the first well authenticated instance of their attacking children in this country, which has come to our knowledge.

Shouts of Triumph.—Alderman Binns gives vent to great joy, because, as he says, Delaware has elected a federal member to Congress. Suppose it is true, how desperate must that cause be, when a solitary vote in Congress is a subject of so much exultation? Suppose the new member from little Delaware is for Adams, are not *both* Senators from that State against him? The fact is, the administration cling to straws. After the almost unanimous vote in this city in favor of Jackson, an Adams man, in conversing on the subject said, "it all may look very well, but mind what I say, Adams will be elected." —"Nonsense, nonsense, my friend, how can you allow your judgment to be so deceived —how can you mistake the voice of the people—here is a pencil and paper, make your calculation—*I will give you all you ask*, and then I will show you that you cannot elect Adams." "Agreed." "Now to begin, I claim all N. England, 51, votes," "Granted." "I claim 20 from New-York," "Granted." "I claim 8 from New Jersey," "Granted." "I claim 7 from Maryland," "Granted." "I claim 3 from Delaware." "Granted." "I demand 16 from Ohio," "Granted." "I claim 14 from Kentucky," "Granted." "I ask 5 from Louisiana," "Granted." "I ask three from Illinois," "Granted." "I believe," said he, "I have got all." Well, cast up—"Only 127!—confound it," said the Adams man, "I am swamped—I want *four* votes more, and I must get them." "My friend, you may want more than four. Now let me show you what you will *not* get, out of what I have already granted to you. You may get 10 votes from New-York—you will *not* get New-Jersey—you will *not* get more than four from Maryland—you will *not* get Delaware—you will *not* get more than four from Kentucky—you will *not* get Louisiana—you will *not* get Illinois—and, as yet, I am not disposed to give up Ohio. Now, where are you? I have given you *all* you asked, and then you could not elect your man. Now you have the true state of the canvass, and you perceive Adams falls short FORTY-SIX electoral votes. Turn and twist it any way you please, to "this complexion it must come at last." The vote in the electoral college will be, as nearly as possible, Jackson 171, Adams 90; and judging from present appearances, we doubt whether Mr. Adams will not lose as many votes in New England as he will gain out of it. He cannot, in any way, or by any change, obtain 100 electoral votes from the people.—*Noah.*

The N. York American pronounces "upon the highest authority," (we presume, the President of the U. S.) the late article in the Philadelphia Palladium as "utterly untrue, and without the shadow of foundation." Mr. Bailey comes out, under his own name, in the letter which we lay before our readers, to deny any agency, which he is represented to have had in the same transaction. We entertain no doubt of the truth of his statement. Indeed, we never heard his name brought into question. All that we understand was, that Mr. Webster had showed Mr. McLane a letter corrected by Mr. Adams's pen, marking out the liberal course which he was disposed to pursue towards the Federal Party. We had this statement upon such authority that it was impossible for us to disbelieve it. However, as things now stand, we have put the matter into a train of investigation—and we shall submit to our readers the result of our researches as soon as possible.—If there be no foundation for the assertion, it is due to Messrs. Adams and Webster that the error should be corrected: —If there be any truth in the statement, it is due to the country to have it substantiated.—*Rich. Enq.*

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have seen in the *New-York Evening Post* of the 9th inst. a paragraph extracted from the *Philadelphia Palladium* of the 6th, alleging in express terms, that in the winter of 1824—5, pending the Presidential election, I had conversation with Mr. Webster and Mr. Adams, on the consideration which the federal party would have in the distribution of the government offices, if Mr. Adams should be made President; and that a letter was written by me to Mr. Webster on the subject, as the result of a conversation with Mr. Adams, and on his authority.

Every particle of these allegations is a gross fabrication, utterly destitute of the shadow of truth. I never had a tittle of any such conversation with either Mr. A. or Mr. W. nor did any letter ever pass from or through me, having the most remote resemblance to the one alleged.

It is stated, that "the names of two gentlemen, members of Congress, are left with us [the Palladium] as a warrant for the above statement." It is not possible that this assertion is true. It cannot be that a single member should be found, so profligate and base, as to give his name a voucher for such unblushing falsehoods. From the date of the publication, three days before the Pennsylvania election, and from the conspicuous use of the name of Mr. Sergeant, who was a candidate at that election, the conclusion is inevitable, that the paragraph is the fabrication of some unprincipled [illegible] for the purpose of giving a temporary success to his party. Comment on such profligacy is unnecessary.

JOHN BAILEY.

Dorchester, Mass. Oct. 11, 1827.

"Signs."—Every day furnishes new evidences of the public feeling, and particularly of the republican feeling, in this state. The following are additions to such as we have already given. These, as well as all that have preceded them, show how decided and preponderating the sentiment in favor of Gen. Jackson is.

The republican senatorial convention for the first district was held at Brooklyn on the 10th inst. Full delegations from every county, (New York, Suffolk, Kings and Queens) attended. With the exception of one or two, all the delegates were friendly to Gen. Jackson; and two senators, (Messrs. Schenck and Tyson) entertaining similar sentiments, were nominated. There election is not questioned.

The republican convention in the second senate district was held at Newburgh on the 11th instant. This district is composed of the counties of Orange, Dutchess, Ulster, Delaware, Westchester, Putnam, Sullivan and Rockland. Every delegate was present except one from the county of Orange, and every delegate present except one was for General Jackson. The selection was between the counties of Westchester and Putnam, each of which presented one candidate, both capable and excellent men and friendly to Gen. J. Putnam was declared to be entitled to it, and Mr. Todd was nominated. So entirely in conformity with the opinions of the district are those of Mr. T. that it is not probable a counter nomination will be made.

At the republican convention of delegates from the counties composing the third senate district, a full delegation being present, the resolution in favour of Gen. Jackson which appears in the proceedings of the convention published to day, was adopted with but *one* dissenting vote.

At the late republican county convention in Dutchess for the nomination of delegates to the district convention, all the towns except two were represented, and 48 or 49 delegates attended. All except three were in favour of Gen. Jackson.

At the Sullivan county republican convention for the same purpose, 32 delegates attended, of which 28 were for Jackson and 4 for Adams.

Albany Argus

We are informed from a respectable source, says the Attakapas (Louisiana) Gazette, that at a late meeting at Cheneyville, where about one hundred and fifty men were present; on a vote being taken for President, all the company except three, were found to be in favor of Gen. Jackson. In the Parishes of Avoyelles and Catahoola, the people are unanimous for Jackson.

The following is extracted from an address to the public, on the presidential question, recently adopted at a meeting of the friends of Gen. Jackson in the county of Jefferson Va. The facts disclosed, are entitled to mature consideration, and if (as we doubt not) they can be sustained, are deserving of more serious treatment than a passing newspaper comment.—*Va. Advocate.*

"When we stated that Mr. Adams had directed money to be paid out of the public Treasury, without the authority of law, we had no allusion to the trifling item of the billiard table, but to a much larger sum. This charge we know is a very serious one, *an impeachable offence;* and, therefore, ought not to be lightly or incautiously made. It certainly would not have been made, unless there had been evidence to substantiate it; evidence which Mr Adams cannot object to, because it has been furnished by himself, or through his direction, from the Department of State.

Among the public documents sent to Congress during the last session, in consequence of calls from one or the other house, was one [No. 73] on "Foreign Missions." By this document it appears, that Mr. Adams had directed to be paid to John A. King, son of Mr. Rufus King, late Minister to London, the sum of *four thousand five hundred dollars*, by way of an "outfit" to the said John A. King, who was left by his father as Charge des Affaires at London. He also, it appears, was paid for his services, sixty days, as Charge des Affaires, the further sum of 758 dollars and 15 cents, making together, 5258 dollars and 15 cents. Now, we say, and will proceed to prove unequivocally, that both these allowances and payments made by Mr. Adams, were directly contrary to law: and first, as to the outfit—What says the law on that subject? It shall speak for itself:—

"The President of the United States shall not allow to any Minister Plenipotentiary, a greater sum than at the rate of nine thousand dollars per annum as a compensation for all his personal services and expenses; nor to any Charge des Affaires a greater sum than at the rate of four thousand five hundred dollars per annum for all his personal services and expenses," &c. "Provided, it shall be lawful for the President of the U. States to allow to a Minister Plenipotentiary, or Charge des Affaires *on going from the U. States to any foreign country*, [mark the words] an outfit which shall in no case exceed one year's salary of such Minister or Charge des Affaires."

The law goes on and states further, as follows:

"To entitle any Charge des Affaires, or Secretary of any Legation or Embassy, or Secretary of any Minister Plenipotentiary, to the compensation herein before provided, *they shall respectively be appointed by the president of the U. States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate;* but in the recess of the senate the President is hereby authorized to make such appointments, which shall be submitted to the senate at the next session thereafter, for their advice and consent; *and no compensation shall be allowed, to any Charge des Affaires, or Secretaries herein before directed, who shall not be appointed as aforesaid.*" See act of May, 1810, v. 10, page 194.

Here, then, it appears that the law has been violated in two particulars: the one in giving to Mr. John A. King an outfit, *when he was in London*, and consequently did not "go (as a charge) from the U. States to any foreign country;" the other, because he was *not* appointed by the President, either with or without the advice of the Senate.

Comment upon a transaction like this cannot be necessary; common sense will inform every body why the allowance of an outfit is confined by the law, to a Charge des Affaires "going from the U. States to any foreign country." It is doubtless to enable him to meet the extraordinary charges against him, incident to a long and expensive journey. And, under all the circumstances of this case, it would not be very uncharitable to suppose, that Mr. Rufus King left England, when he did, and when it was known that Mr. Gallatin would shortly take his place, for the sole purpose of placing his son in charge of the embassy, and thereby giving him a *chance* [or there might have been some *arrangement or understanding* between all the parties beforehand] of getting a full outfit with the salary attached to the station; rendering no other service than merely keeping charge of the papers of the embassy until Mr. Gallatin's arrival. For this service, trivial as it was, Mr. Adams undertook to pay, without the authority of law, and directly in the teeth of the law, to John A. King, the enormous sum [we speak now as cultivators of the soil, not as pampered public agents] of five thousand two hundred and fifty-eight dollars!"

From the New York Enquirer.

The following declaration has twice appeared under the authority of the Editors of the National Intelligencer. —"As to the sentiment which General Saunders denies having expressed to Mr. Kent, we here repeat that, if he had not entertained it, he would have been about the only friend to the election of Mr. Crawford who did not about that time." "With all due respect, we pronounce it wholly untrue, that Mr. Adams ever was the second choice of the friends of Mr. Crawford. *We know*, that the fourteen members of Congress, from this state, were *unanimously* determined, if the friends of Mr. C. ever decided on voting for another, to give their votes to Gen. Jackson. There was a time when we were disposed to rely on the statements of these editors; but there is something in the Adams cause which absolutely changes our morals as well as principles. Republicans never were, and never will be, for Mr. Adams.

Speaker of the H. R.—The Administration Party, are so well drilled by some of the *first Fuglemen* in the country, that all their men will be upon the ground on the 1st Monday in Dec. *or sooner* prepared to re-elect Mr. Taylor to the Chair of the House. Not a member; not an exertion, will be wanting to secure this interesting appointment. But it will be the fault of the Opposition, if the Administration and their speaker should succeed in their object. We have the strength to disappoint them if we are determined to exert it. We sincerely trust, therefore, that every member will be at his post. Remember that it was the absence of one southern member from his seat which ensured the former election of Mr. Taylor. It is, moreover, to be hoped, that, by the proper concert and co-operation, the whole force of the Opposition will be directed to the defeat of J. W. Taylor.—*Rich. Enq.*

JACKSON IN MARYLAND.

Extract of a Letter from Baltimore.

"You have no doubt formed a proper estimate of the dependence which is to be placed on the Adams editors of our city. Hitherto we have treated with indifference their repeated declarations that this State was in favor of the coalition. Rely upon it and you have my warrant if you please to make any bets, "that Jackson will have his 7 old electoral votes in Maryland." That I may not be considered as making a hasty declaration, take the following statement from the Adams presses themselves, and you will perceive how the electorial vote stands:

Baltimore County	1 vote
Baltimore city and Ann Arundel Co.	2 do.
Frederick, Washington and Allegany	2 do.
Cecil and Harford	1
Talbot and Caroline	1
	7 votes
Probable	
Queen Ann's and Kent	1

When they say that there is an Adams majority in the Legislature of 16 you must understand that it can, even, if true, have no effect upon the presidential election, because the *people* choose the electors—and this majority may arise *from the unequal apportionment of representation*—as, for example, an Adams county of 10,000 inhabitants sends as many members to the Legislature as Baltimore, having 60,000 inhabitants. When the *people* choose electors in their districts, be sure of *seven or eight* for Jackson, and never reckon upon less."

New York.—We understand that the friends of Jackson are carrying every thing before them—the Adamsites could not probably muster more than 40 in the Legislature; the county nominations are most strongly on the side of Jackson. We have before us the nominations from the counties of Genessee, Orleans, Dutchess, Delaware and Tioga; are all on the same track. The N. York Advocate and the American (Adams papers) report the Proceedings of a meeting of Adams young men at Tammany Hall on Saturday Evening, which one paper states at 2,000, the other at 1800. The Morning Courier (Jackson) estimates the meeting at 1200, of which, the greater part, it says, consisted of Jacksonians, who attended from curiosity. We should doubt all these calculations.

Rich. Enq.

New Jersey.—We have ascertained, says the Trenton True American of Saturday last, that there are a majority in favor of the Administration in both houses of the legislature. There will be a majority, if we are not greatly mistaken, of 17 at least in Joint Meeting.

Our election in this county, has terminated in the selection of the Caucus Ticket, by an average majority of from 1 to 2000 votes, over the Anti Caucus—with the exception of the Sheriff. Peter Forman, Esq. of this city has been elected Sheriff by 87 votes over Mr. Rockafeilar.

Trenton Jackson Emp.

The Bridgetown Whig, (N. J.) an Adams print, after observing that the administration ticket had prevailed in Cumberland county, candidly says there was some disaffection among the friends of Jackson, in consequence of the ticket not having been regularly got up and a local circumstance (which cannot occur next year) which operated against the Jackson ticket.

From the Augusta Courier, an Administration paper.

We publish to day an interesting letter from General Jackson, declining to dine with a party celebrating Perry's Victory. The idea of a man, at his stage of life, having to "repose for character and a good name more on the past than the future," and "looking rather to what has been, than what may be," is affecting and beautiful. But no man in this country can rest on his past acts with a prouder confidence of future fame, than can the Hero of New Orleans; and whether or not he shall enjoy any future opportunity of increasing his reputation, enough already exists to emblazon the page of history with his name. The young soldier, with eager ambition, may spring forward to the goal of his hopes and snatch fresh laurels in other fields; but the old General, adorned with the warrior's wreath, rests proudly on his present trophies.—The laurels which the youthful aspirant seeks in his country's service, that country will award as his deeds may merit; but those which the old patriot has already won she will cherish while he lives, and watering their sacred roots with her tears, bid them bloom forever over his tomb!

MR. MADISON'S LETTER.

Montpellier, Oct. 10, 1827.

SIRS—I have just seen in another Gazette the following paragraph, noted as an extract from the "Lynchburg Virginian," viz:

"We state, as a fact within our own knowledge, that, very recently, the sage and patriot of Montpellier expressed his deep regret at the course now pursuing by some of the most eminent politicians, of Virginia—That he reprobated it, as sapping the foundations of her power and influence in the confederacy, whilst, by a course of moderation and prudence, she might have won over a majority of her sister States to embrace her principles. That he defended the right of the National Government, under the Constitution, to impose a Tariff of duties on imports, with reference to other objects than revenue—he averred that such had been the course pursued by every administration in the country, his own & Mr. Jefferson's included; that to call all the latent resources of the country into action, and to give them such protection as circumstances might suggest, was one of the principal reasons for the abolishment of the confederation system, which was found inadequate for that purpose, and the adoption of the Federal Constitution—and that the resolution passed by the last Legislature in relation to this subject, was extremely unwise and impolitic. Here, then, is a man everlastingly quoted by the martexts of the Constitution in this State, who assisted to frame this instrument, and who was one of its earliest and ablest cotemporaneous expounders, and who, in the exercise of his Executive duties, at a later day, was called on to construe its provisions, who says, that he is erroneously thus quoted—and that William B. Giles, that dog in the manger, is fast hurrying his beloved Virginia to ruin and contempt. We again repeat, that what we have here stated is of our own knowledge, and cannot be contradicted."

Without being aware of the ground on which the statement is alledged to be within the personal knowledge of the Editors, I think it proper to observe that, as often happens in the report of conversations, there must have been some degree of misapprehension, or misrecollection.

It is true that I have not approved the proceedings of the General Assembly of the State, which would limit the power of Congress over trade, to regulations having revenue alone for their object; that I have, in occasional conversations, been led to observe that a contrary doctrine had been entertained and acted on, from the commencement of the Constitution of the U. States, by the several branches of every administration under it; and that I regretted the course pursued by the General Assembly, as tending to impair the confidence and cordiality of other parts of the Union, agreeing with Virginia in her exposition of the constitution, on other points. In expressing these ideas, however, a more respect has been felt for the patriotic sensibilities of the Legislative body, and for the talents and good intentions of members, personally or otherwise known to me to be particularly entitled to it, than might be inferred from the tone of the publication. I must observe, also, that tho' it is true, that I have spoken of the power of Congress in its enlarged sense, over commerce, as a primary and known object in forming the constitution, the language of the statement is inaccurate, at least as being susceptible of a construction embracing indefinite powers over the entire resources of the country.

I must presume that the expressions which refer, by name, to the Governor of the State, were not meant to be ascribed to me; being very sure that I could never have so far forgotten what I owed to myself, or the respect due to him.

It is with much reluctance, Sirs, that I have had recourse to these explanatory remarks, withdrawn as I am from scenes of political agitation, by my age, and pursuits more congenial with it. It is the single instance of a communication from me to the press, on any subject connected with the existing state of parties. With respect,

JAMES MADISON.

To the Editors of the Lynchburg Virginian.

FOREIGN.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

From the London Courier, of Sept. 4.

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury held a Board to day, at the Treasury Chambers, at which Lord Goderich, as First Lord, presided. Mr. Herries took his seat at the Board, as Chancellor of the Exchequer; and Mr Frankland Lewis was introduced to the Board, and appointed one of the Joint Secretaries, in the room of Mr. Herries.

It is not yet decided who will succeed Mr C. Grant, as Vice President of the Board of Trade.

The following are the new ministerial arrangements:

First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Goderich.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Herries.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Dudley & Ward.
Secretary of State for the War and Colonial Department, Mr. Huskisson.
Secretary of State for the Home Department, M'quis of Lansdowne.
Master General of the Ordnance, Marquis of Anglesea.
Lord Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst.
President of the Council, Duke of Portland.
Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Carlisle.
President of the Board of Trade, and Treasurer of the Navy, Mr. C. Grant.
President of the Board of Control, Mr. C. W. Wynn.
Secretary at War, Lord Palmerston.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Bexley.
Master of the Mint, Mr. Tierney.
Surveyor of the Woods and Forests, Mr. S. Bourne.
Secretaries to the Treasury, Mr. Planta and Mr. Courtenay.
Junior Lords of the Treasury—Earl Mount Charles, Lord F. L. Gower, Lord Eliot, Mr. M. Fitzgerald, Mr. Macnaughten.
Admiralty Council Board—Sir G Cockburn, Mr. Denison, Sir W. Hope, Mr. Keith Douglas.

The Duke of Clarence and Duke of Wellington, (the former as Lord High Admiral of the Fleet, and the latter as Commander-in-Chief of all His Majesty's Forces,) being completely independent of the Cabinet, we, of course, have not classed them with the ordinary Ministers.

Mr. Huskisson having accepted the office of Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, he, as a matter of course, vacates his seat in the House of Commons, as Member for Liverpool.

SPAIN.

A courier extraordinary who arrived at Bayonne on the evening of the 29th August, brought the news of the change in the Spanish Ministry.

The accounts from Spain, in the French journals, continue to assume every day a more threatening aspect. The whole of Catalonia is in open insurrection, and the rebels, under a self-styled Captain-General, enter almost every town, and carry off the arms of those who refuse to join or to aid them. The Government has at length assembled troops to contend against the difficulties and danger, which every hour assumed a more serious character. Meanwhile, the Colombian privateers insult all the coasts of Spain, blockade almost every port, and seize upon almost every ship which attempts to make its escape.

PORTUGAL.

The last Lisbon dates are to the 18th August. The affairs of Portugal remain much in the same unsettled state. A messenger from Rio is reported to be on his way to Vienna, bearing a despatch from the Emperor Don Pedro to his brother Don Miguel, appointing him Regent of Portugal. It is not precisely known whether this appointment has taken place in consequence of the Emperor's apprehension that his sister, whose dangerous illness had been communicated to him, would not recover, in which case he would merely be Regent under the Charter in the name of Donna Maria; or whether he is appointed Lieutenant of the realm of Portugal, as the representative of his brother.

ASPECT OF AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

Brussels papers give letters from St. Petersburgh, respecting our last intelligence, that great activity is observed in the departments of the Ministers of War and Foreign Affairs. A new declaration is spoken of, to be addressed by the Russian Cabinet to the other great Powers of Europe, relative to the negotiations set on foot at Constantinople for adjusting the affairs of Greece. It appears to be beyond all doubt that the Emperor Nicholas has manifested great discontent at the continual tergiversation of the Porte, and that, conformably to the wishes of the People and the Clergy, he is firmly resolved to put an end to the effusion of blood in the Peloponesus. It is affirmed that the last despatches sent by Count Nesselrode to the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, are drawn up with spirit. The contents of the despatches are to be communicated to the Court of Austria, with an invitation to send fresh instructions to Baron Ottenfels, the Imperial Internuncio at Constantinople, to employ all his influence to make the Porte comprehend that its present policy is calculated to bring on events, the result of which cannot but be injurious to the empire of the Crescent.

From Turkey, it is stated, that though the result of the conferences at London relative to the affairs of Greece, had caused some uneasiness to the Porte, the fact of the Courts of Vienna and Berlin not having taken any part in them, had produced a favorable impression in the Divan; and it continued to be understood that the Turkish Government would resist to the last extremity.

FROM GREECE.

We have received our regular file of the Spectator Oriental, to the 4th of August. That paper, which we believe is the only one published in the Turkish Empire, was suspended in April, for the purpose of receiving a new press and types from Paris. On the 30th of June, the publication was renewed, on a larger sheet, and in an improved style of workmanship, the previous impressions having been hardly legible. It is now printed on new type, and is of the size of most of the French papers. The paper of July 23, gives the following narrative of the transactions at Napoli, in a letter from Syra.

Boston Daily Advertiser.

Syra, July 21.

Lord Cochrane left this place two days since, after having ordered that the sum of 40,000 Spanish dollars should be held ready for him, under the name of loan. This is the name given to the extraordinary contribution which is imposed on the island. They succeeded in making him accept, provisionally, 20,000 dollars, and this sum would have been paid him if it had not been for his precipitate departure, which was occasioned by the arrival of a courier sent from Napoli, with the news that Grisa and Coletti, the masters of the fortress of Palamida, would no longer acknowledge any authority, and that the city was threatened with the greatest misfortunes. Several persons, who have just arrived here, thus relate the events which have taken place:

Gen. Church, who arrived at Napoli the 9th, ordered that Palamida should be given up to him. Coletti and Grisa, who commanded there, demanded the arrears due to their troops. The Government made answer that they had no money, to which they replied that they would remain possessors of the forts till the debt was satisfied. Church, aided by the son of Colocotroni, made a movement against them, which caused them to fear a serious attack, and they shut themselves up in the citadel. The Government declared them traitors to their country. Church, seeing that his efforts would be useless, quitted Napoli the 10th, and returned to his camp at Egina.

Meantime, one of the brothers of Grisa took the command of Palamida, and the other, that of the two bastions which overlook the city; they were also masters of the two ports. The Government retired to Bourzi, a little island situated at the entrance of the port, and surmounted by a tower. Fanto Moras, the commander of the troops which remained faithful to the General in Chief, occupied the batteries of the ramparts and all the lower parts of the city. On the 11th, the firing began at Palamida; and the People, alarmed, rushed towards the gates. But before they could escape, they were obliged, alternately, to pay a ransom to the two parties, who were each in a position to fire upon them. Gen. Colocotroni, finding himself in the number of fugitives, was obliged to pay a considerable sum. From the 11th to the 15th, there were about a hundred people killed in the city, and a great number wounded. The unfortunate inhabitants took refuge in the plain of Argos, where they were piled up like flocks, and beset by the most dreadful misery. The soldiers who held the little fort of Rouzzi also demanded a ransom from the flying. But the English admiral, Sir E. Codington, enraged at so much inhumanity, signified that if the fort did not allow the boats to pass, which were loaded with persons who had already bought their liberty, he would destroy it. For this purpose, he disembarked some men, to watch over the safety of the fugitives. During the whole of the 14th, 15th, and 16th, the firing hardly ceased. The emigration continued, and the sea was covered with boats, carrying women, children, and old men, who were going to take refuge on the other side.

On the 17th and 20th, after an interview of the chiefs of the two parties, on board the English ship Asia, at which Lord Cochrane was present, a suspension of arms took place; but it was not yet known what was definitely determined, to put a stop to this civil war, so shameful to the Greeks, and so ruinous to their interests.

Gen. Church sailed from Egina the 17th, with 3000 men, and is gone to disembark at the Isthmus of Corinth. It is supposed that his project is to go and assist the garrison of that place, which is threatened by Cutay Pasha.

By the schooner Shamrock, arrived at Baltimore from Havana, we learn that Commodore Laborde's squadron was lying in that harbor on the 7th instant. This information, of course, establishes the incorrectness of the report which had reached us from New Orleans, relative to a supposed action between the Spanish and Mexican fleets.—*Nat. Int.*

The *Augusta Constitutionalist* contains an account of an attack made by an Alligator upon a female negro, who was going into a swamp with a basket of corn upon her head, to feed hogs. She was struck suddenly and severely on the breast by this ferocious creature, who attempted to devour her, tearing her flesh and clothes with his claws. She extricated herself with difficulty, and fled, pursued by the Alligator, she sought shelter upon a log, one end of which rested upon a stump;—her cries brought to her assistance several slaves from an adjacent field, who killed the Alligator and relieved the woman from her perilous situation.

Caution.—The driver of a cart left his horses a moment, in the streets of Liverpool—something startled them, and in moving forward, they threw down and killed a child, aged 20 months. The driver was tried for *manslaughter*, found guilty, and sentenced to four months hard labour in prison.

The Charlottesville (Virginia) Gazette complains of the number and conduct of the visitors at Monticello, the seat of the late Mr. Jefferson. It seems that the portion of his family who remain there, have to pay a heavy tax to rude and impertinent curiosity. They have no disposition to refuse entrance and hospitality to those who approach the place with proper feelings and manners, but the modes and extremities of intrusion to which they are subject would seem to be scarcely endurable.