

The English peasant will in a short time be annihilated; every hour of the present state of things is confiscating his capital, or driving him, with the remnant of his fortunes, to cultivate other lands. The consequence is, that every hour the taxes continue to be shifted from the shoulders of the many to the few, and become more intolerable with every day's experience.

The question of the aristocracy is, which side they shall take: and some are falling into the lines of the minister; and some are joining the people. Necessity is working this change: opinion is comparatively powerless; for the great mass of society are moved by their interests, and not by their opinions. The moment that the outposts of government shall appeal to the people against the odious office of a monstrous and tyrannous system of taxation—the existence of our political compact will be at stake. It is the misfortune of the people, not their fault, that

—“The hours

Are silently engendering of that day.”

In France, previous to the revolution, there was the same difference in the laws, the administration of them, as the passions and prejudices of the ultras in England are virtually making in them here. That which is fair discussion in London, is sedition in that country; and law punishes in one country that which it encourages and protects in another. The people see through these vagaries of power; and learn, in their contempt of a part, to despise the whole. Previous to the meeting of the present session, we had numerous and confident rumours of some fatal and decisive attack on the press. Nothing, however, was done by law; but the effect of Mr. Hone's works put the corruptionists on their mettle; and though they were as intangible to prosecution as a London fog, which would disappear before an indictment could be drawn up—an elaborate system of counteraction, consequent on them, was promoted; and there came forth a series of works—flippant, argumentative and caricatural—in contravention of Cruikshank's and ballad rhymes!

The John Bull and other papers, were sent forth from the same funds; and lords and commons became correspondents, availing themselves of the hospitalities of life, to hoard slander and calumny against different families of the opposition; and spit it forth in these vehicles, which my Lord Castlereagh (we beg pardon, the Marquis of Londonderry) admits that he read “from curiosity.” This confession speaks volumes: and to illustrate the thing, the noble Marquis asks, at the end of his speech, if the opposition “had never read Mr. Hone's works?” We wanted no other confirmation that John Bull and his coadjutors are the political puppets of power. Look at the sale and character of the advertisements of these papers! They are a premium on their infamy; and a great portion of their proceeds comes from the public purse. All this is the beginning of anarchy; and the Bridge street Censorship has placed itself as the vanguard of a Germanizing revolution.

It is said that even now the very name of aristocracy is capable of exciting an insurrection in France; yet are the higher orders in this country advancing precisely to the same invidious and despotic privileges, which called down odium and ignominy on the French noblesse. This is the effect of old associations of ideas. At present, the French have not any aristocracy that is deserving of that name! and they have mostly lost sight of liberty, amid a scene of general competence and tranquillity. “The political machine among our neighbors,” says a writer, “is, at this moment, of a very simple construction, consisting of two unconnected and opposite powers—the people, a promiscuous mass, in one scale—the king and army in the other.” In England, there are three well known powers united against the constitutional representation of the people in parliament, which is all the change that England requires. The elective liberties here are mostly an addenda to the fortunes and privileges of the arbitrary community of rank and wealth; and the only powerful obstacles to the increasing tyranny of monied oligarchy, is the national debt—the faithful ally of the reformers in all weathers.

Lord Liverpool has attributed the distress of the country to the abundance bestowed upon us by Providence! an argument that forms an admirable addition to the uncomprehended and incomprehensible policy of ministers; but let us suppose that a scarcity of food were to come suddenly upon the people, in the present almost universal defection of employment, trebling the present enormous poor-rates, and appalling our streets and highways with the cries of hunger. In such a dilemma the poor could not be fed, and the taxes could not be paid; and we should find ourselves on the threshold of a furious revolution. Yet, according to Lord Liverpool's theory, we should, in such case, be in a thriving way. He is now exposed to the importunities of the monied and landed interests: and he fancies, that, if he could but get rid of these plagues, the people are too far removed from him to become personally troublesome. The time, however, is approach-

ing, when his lordship must take either the landholder or fundholder by the hand, for one must go to the wall in the end; and, whenever the election takes place, one great power in the state will go over to the people.

The English poor-houses begin to bear a strong resemblance to the ancient French *dépôts de mendicité*. Poverty, vice, and crime, are all huddled together. A complication of fatal diseases are making inroads on the vitality of the country; and the legislature, precisely as in the case of France, under the old regime, is attending only to freckles and pimples on the body politic. The allegiance of the lower classes is, we are apprehensive, little better than a name; there is an infection of discontent that runs through the main body of the people; and the political character and conduct of the more subordinate agents of power, have fomented this feeling a thousand times more than the mere agents of government itself! Severity never changes the opinion of men; it only inflames the cause of discontent, by “driving back the symptoms.” The very quietness of the present period has something ominous about it. The smothered curses of the farmers, whose capital employed on the land, has undergone a species of confiscation between the demander of rent and the demander of taxes—are generating the most unnatural enmity to government. Where will ministers find a bold yeomanry cavalry in the course of another year? Perhaps the agricultural committee will answer the question!

#### GREECE.

[From the Allgemeine Zeitung of Sept. 17.]

Information respecting the latest events in Greece.

As the great and just interest in the cause of the Greeks which is every where felt, begins now to display itself in action, I have exerted myself to obtain accurate knowledge of the most recent state of affairs in Greece, that we may be the better able to know in what manner our determination to assist them can be best executed. In doing this, I must necessarily report many things already before the public.

The maritime power of the Greeks, which has astonished Europe, is almost entirely the exclusive property of rich commercial houses in the three small Islands of Hydra, Spezia and Pisara, where the spirit of enterprize of the Greek merchants, which has developed itself under the protection of a freedom, preserved with difficulty by great prudence and great finesse, is now concentrated. The house of Konturioty, in Hydra, the head of which possesses a property of 8 millions of Spanish dollars, and has 30 armed ships in the Greek fleet, is the most distinguished for wealth and enlarged views. Other houses, in proportion to their means, have furnished five ships, or two, or one; many of more limited means have clubbed together to furnish one to the fleet. The fleet of the Athenians used to be supplied by the rich families, and in the renewal of the same spectacle in our times, we have not the only proof of the tenaciousness with which the Greeks adhere to their ancient customs. The strength of the navy maintained by this Grecian Hansa cannot be accurately stated, but they have about 150 ships, mounting from 15 to 35 guns, about the same number mounting from 5 to 15 guns, and above 500 mounting only a few guns. The 150 larger vessels, with a corresponding number of smaller ones, are divided into four nearly equal fleets, of which the first is stationed before the Dardanelles, the second in the Cyclades, and latterly, the blockade of Thessalonica. The third protects the three islands which command the sea, and observes the movements of the Barbary vessels, and the 4th is employed in the Ionian Sea, against the remains of the Turkish fleet in the harbors of Aetolia and Epirus, and in blockading the Turkish maritime places. Small divisions and single ships keep up the communication and convoy the transports. In emergencies several of these fleets unite against a common enemy. It seems singular that the name of an admiral is never mentioned. The reason is, that as the furnishing of this singular fleet is in common, the command is also common, and varies with the power which each house furnishes. Every one conceives he understands the business as well as another, and as at Marathon with the Ten Generals, so at Mitylene, and latterly at Tenedos, he is the leader on whose day of command the battle is fought.

The intelligence of the latest events on the continent of Greece, connects itself with a knowledge of its internal condition and the hostilities against Ali Pascha.

When Mahomet the Second conquered Greece, he was satisfied with occupying the level country, the fortresses, and the sea towns. Neither he nor his followers, who pushed their conquests in the direction of Hungary and Poland, paid any attention to the natural fortresses of the Greek mountains. Hence the whole of the Greek mountains remained at first unconquered. This her repaired the independent part of the inhabitants, in order to carry on a Guerilla warfare under bold leaders, called *Kapitanys*. These

mountains have remained independent down to our days, as the Turks are neither inclined nor fitted to carry on a mountain warfare. The Kapitany usually collects a band of from 50 to 200 vigorous youths and men, who are devoted to him for life and death, and fall on the enemy for the purpose of havoc and spoil, on the roads and in towns. Originally the unconquered nucleus of the nation, and engaged in perpetual conflicts with the subjugation, they often fall indiscriminately on all in the bounds of the enemy, by whom they are called *Kleptai*, as the remains of the subjugated people who preserved their independence in the mountains were called *Latrones* by the Romans. Bands of this kind, when not subject to strict discipline, certainly degenerate into banditti, and Greek, Albanese and Arnaut banditti have been organized in this manner; but the majority of the Kapitanys distinguish strictly between the Christian and the Mussulman, with whom they are at war, and punish the plunder of the former, according to old law, with death.

The Paschas, who are unable to protect themselves against the bold independence and daringness of the Kapitanys, generally enter into negotiation with them, and they often, for a nominal subjection, receive pay and provisions, and the superintendence of the district protected by their arms. Such a district delivered over to the protection of a Kapitany, is called his *Armatolion*. The mountains of Macedonia, Epirus and Thessaly are particularly covered by these Armatolia, and the liberty of the Mainottes, Agraphes, Suliot, Montenegrins and Meredites, so much dreaded by the Turks, rests on this foundation. It will easily be perceived from this, that the Greek Armatolia, as the last asylums of old Grecian strength and independence, the unconquered centre of the Greek nation, are at present the hope and the pledge of better times for Greece. When Ali Pascha aimed at obtaining a more solid sway over Aetolia and Epirus than was possessed by his predecessors, he drew the Kapitanys of his province and their bands, by great presents and still greater promises, into his service. He then began to destroy them singly, not publicly, but secretly, by means of assassins, whom he then put out of the way, to prevent suspicion attaching to himself as the originator. Thus perished, among many others, the father of Odysseus, who is now a leader of daring bands in Thessaly. The rest, discovering in time the treachery, left the assassin, and withdrew into their independent Armatolia.—When last year the Porte had determined on the fall of Ali, and Ismael Paschobey advanced with only about 5000 Turks through Thessaly, against the four-times stronger force of Ali, he called to his assistance, against the common enemy, all the Kapitanys who were incensed against him. In a short time they brought to him 10,000 fighting men, and he opened the campaign with an army of 15,000 men. Ali occupied the mountain passes which lead over Kalarites, and more to the north over Mezovo from Thessaly to Epirus. The Kapitanys found means of passing the mountains, by ways known only to themselves. Attacked every where, in front and rear, and cut off from all resources, Ali, without striking a blow, retreated into Joannina. The army dispersed, and with the chosen bands of his old friends and associates, mostly Kapitanys, who had remained true to him, he threw himself into the richly supplied fortress of his capital. From hence he set fire to the town, and compelled the Paschobey, who was not prepared for a siege, to remain inactive beside the ruins of Joannina. This made him an object of suspicion to the Porte. As he had called the christians to arms, and remained idle before Joannina, the Divan thought Ismael Pachobey had it in view to establish an independent dominion in Epirus, and appointed the powerful Kavanosoglu, the Rumli Basill, as his successor.

When Paschobey presented the Greek Kapitanys to him as the men who had brought the Turkish army before Joannina, he dismissed them with harsh words and even with menaces. A Pascha of his retinue, Omar, recognized among the Kapitanys Diamanty, the enemy of his house. He called him back. “I know thee,” said he to him, “thou art Diamanty, who slew my brother, and took from him 20,000 piastres.” “I am Diamanty,” he answered; “I did slay thy brother and take from him his money, but he was my enemy, and we met each other in honorable combat; now we are brothers and friends; old times must not be spoken of.” “Thou art mistaken, Gauer,” was the answer; “we never make friends of dogs. Thou shalt make no doubt satisfaction, and remain in my hands as murderer of my brother.”

When the Kapitanys heard that Diamanty was retained, they determined at first to free him by force; but one of them, Zankos, from Thessaly, admitted into the *Hetaera*, prevailed on them to be more moderate for the moment. It is not now the time to enter unprepared for your destruction. Soon will begin a nobler conflict for the freedom of all Greece; for this spare yourselves and your arms. The Kapitanys purchased the freedom of Diamanty, withdrew (though not without fighting) their bands from the Turkish,

and retired for a second time to their mountains. On this Ali Pascha entered again into negotiation with them, and offered them arms and treasures for their assistance. They availed themselves of the means of the perfidious old man, and advanced against the Turks before Joannina. This is the commencement of a war which has since spread over the whole of European Turkey, and has nearly brought Europe to a general political catastrophe. For Kavanosoglu, left to his own means, was disturbed by the bands of the Kapitanys, and as powerless against Joannina as Paschobey. He soon received a successor in Beba Pascha, who had displayed great military skill in the campaigns against Russia, and was held in great estimation. However, Beba did not even reach the place of his destination, having died suddenly, it is believed from poison. Chorsetachmet, Pascha of the Morea, on whom as one of the most savage barbarians, the curse of the Greeks rests, was now commissioned to punish the infamous rebel. Chorsetachmet left the Peloponnesus with his army, which, on its way through Thessaly, was increased to 12,000 men, and appeared before Joannina, where his best strength was consumed in useless storming of this strong fortress, and in repelling the sallies of Ali, and the attacks of Kapitanys, now joined by the Agraphes and Suliot. The *Hetaera*, which, as is well known, is a Union or Association founded for the liberation of Greece, and is particularly spread over the islands and maritime places, considered this moment, when by the most wonderful concatenation of circumstances, the Peloponnesus was free from its dreaded tyrants and from the Turkish main force. Thessaly was slightly protected, and Aetolia and Epirus were every where the theatre of war, as particularly favorable for rising against their subjugators, though they were only in part prepared, and there was still particularly a want of arms. Their fleets assembled and rushed out to support the movements which broke out last spring in every part of Greece.—After hard battles, the Turks were driven into the fortresses, which have partly been surrendered, and partly are invested. The struggle was most obstinate in Epirus, where the Turkish population capable of bearing arms had strengthened the army before Joannina. But here, after numerous battles, the Turks have been mastered and compelled at length to retire. With about 3,000 men, Paschobey, who remained with the army, strengthened the garrison of Arta. With the rest of the army, about 8,000 men, Chorsetachmet retreated to the passes of Mezova, pretending he was ordered to Thessaly, and that Machmud Pascha, of Scutari, was to end the war against Ali. According to the last accounts from Geneva, in Macedonia, of the 20th July, a part of this corps had arrived there in separate bands, by by-ways, in the most wretched condition, as the pass of Mezova was occupied by the Kapitanys. Nobody knew any thing of Chorsetachmet, and as Thessalonica was already surrounded by land, the wreck of his army sought to gain the mountains to the north, to penetrate to Bosnia, at the risk of being completely cut up by the Kapitanys. The Greeks having cleared the open country and the sea from the enemy, endeavored to gain the strong places in the interior of Greece, to form their strength in various points into five armies, and to spread from Thessaly the insurrection over Macedonia and Thrace. The following information on this subject has come to our knowledge.—In the Peloponnesus, the forces which have not crossed the Isthmus remain before Koran, Napoli, and Patras, about 15,000 men strong, and keep these fortresses invested.

The remaining bands of the Peloponnesians are united in the neighborhood of Tripoliza, and combat the Turks in this town, who, from the fugitives from all parts of the Peloponnesus, have been considerably strengthened, and though in great want of water and provisions, according to the last accounts, defended themselves with all the courage of despair. As they spared no Greek inhabitant of the town, the Greeks have sworn to retaliate on them. The Peloponnesus, though weakened and desolated by the calamities of the last century, still contains at a moderate estimate 40,000 fighting men. The Mainots, Petro Mavomechaly, one of the most powerful of their Kapitanys, have nearly nine thousand well armed and brave men in the field. The other leaders of the Peloponnesians are not known; we know, however, that Perrhoas raised in the Peloponnesus, the first band with which he broke into Bœotia, and revolutionized that country with Attika and Phocis. What change the arrival of Demetrius Ypsilanti will produce, remains to be seen. The second corps of the Greeks is in Aetolia and Acarnania, and invests, among other places, which still hold out, Nanpactus (Lepanto.) The Aetolians are still the wildest of the Greeks, and the most cruel enemies of the Turks. Farther northwards, in ancient Epirus, the Kapitanys have united with the Suliot. The armed force here, including the troops of Ali, amounts to 50,000 men, who are partly before Arta and Prevesa, are partly clearing the interior from the Turks, and observing the strong places which are in their posses-

sion. Ali, freed from the terrors of a siege, and observed by the Greeks, lives quietly in Joannina with his heroic wife, Basilissa, a Greek, who has shared with him all the alterations of his fortune, and keeps him true to the Greek cause. A division of the Suliot occupies farther north the passes, by which Quintus Flaminius formerly found an entrance into Epirus and Thessaly, after fencing off avoiding the positions of Philip of Macedon. Beyond this, in Albania, peace is maintained by agreement between the Christians and Turks, who are nearly equal in strength, and have given hostages to each other, and still farther within Illyria, the powerful Pascha of Sentau ventures on no decisive movement.—He is kept in check by the Montenegrins and the *Meredites*, the countrymen of Scanderbeg. To the northwards of his province, the Austrians are collecting a considerable force at Ragusa, in order, as it seems, on the breaking out of hostilities, to seek a way between Bosnia and Illyria to Macedonia. This is the situation of the northern parts of Greece. In Thessaly there is a fourth Corps d'Arme. Here is Odysseus, who, after the retreat of Chorsetachmet, actually beat the Pascha of Trikala there, and afterwards advanced with Perrhoas, who penetrated from Bœotia through Thermopylae, and joined Anthimos Gazy, the leader of the Magnesians. The force of these is estimated at 20,000 men. When the power of the Thessalian Turks was broken in severe combats at Trikala, Larissa and Zeituni, a part of the united force in Thessaly proceeded (under Perrhoas) towards the Symon and Macedonia. This was the signal for the insurrection of this rich province, which broke out on the 20th June on the three Peninsulas. The three Peninsulas of Kassandra, Torone, and Athos, which connect together with the mainland at Thessalonica, contain 80 townships, towns, villages, and monasteries, over which the Bishops of Jeresos, Adramerio, and Cassandria, and the Monks of Mount Athos, exercise a great power, as Lords of a great part of the country, and as having great personal consideration. Hence, when on the day in question the Bishops summoned the people to arms, the insurrection was universal. The Monks furnished arms, ammunition, and guns, and already on the 25th of June, Thessalonica was invested by the bands of the bishops, the monks, and the Thessalian leaders, while at the same time the fleet of the Cyclades placed itself before the harbor. The other Greek provinces, Attika, Bœotia, Phocis, are of subordinate importance for the main cause. But the centre of Greek events from henceforward is evidently Thessaly, which in connection with Macedonia and Bœotia, offers great means for the equipment of soldiers, and from whence the great movements towards Bosnia, Macedonia, and Thrace, must be conducted.

#### FROM THE EAST-INDIES.

BOSTON, DEC. 1.

We are indebted to Mr. Topliff for the loan of the Batavian Courant of July 11, containing a long official account of the capture of Palembang, by major-general Kock, the commander of the expedition. The Dutch naval force consisted of two frigates, two corvettes, three brigs, several schooners, and a large number of transport ships and gunboats. They attacked, on the 20th of June, the enemy's batteries upon the banks of the river, and the island of Gambora, on which were mounted 126 guns, and lost on that day 46 men killed and 97 wounded. On the 24th they renewed the attack, and carried all the batteries, with the loss of 29 men killed and 140 wounded.—On the 26th the fleet proceeded up the river, and took a position opposite the town of Palembang, and on the following day an officer of the Sultan came on board the admiral's ship to propose terms of capitulation. The recovery of this place by the Dutch, with the restoration of their control over the kingdom of Palembang, which has been able for several years to oppose an effectual resistance to the whole force in the East-Indies, is an event of some importance. To give our readers some idea of the war which has been carried on in this quarter, we translate the following paragraph from the *Annuaire Historique* for 1818:

“The Dutch had exercised for more than a century the right of sovereignty over the Sultan of Palembang; they had kept up a garrison and a fort which command his residence, and this prince paid them an annual tribute. According to the treaty of 1814, all the establishments held by the Dutch in 1803, were to be restored to the king of the Netherlands, and the island of Banca was yielded to him in full sovereignty, as an equivalent for the establishment of Cochin. Thus the Dutch acquired a double right to take up again the authority over Palembang which they enjoyed in 1803; but during the occupa-