

philosophers, orators, patriots, in such a continued stream of glory?—Where now is the tribute paid, so justly due, for the civilization and improvement of mankind?—Who guards the offering at the shrine of genius, of which the critic speaks? What nation is the foremost in discharging the debt of gratitude to their ancestors, by conferring benefits upon their descendants? To this inquiry it is our unwelcome task to answer, that the children of this renowned race, after having endured for nearly five centuries a more than Egyptian bondage under the most austere and insolent task-masters that have ever yet vexed and tormented any portion of mankind—after having been the slaves of the meanest and basest of counsels and panders, have at length risen as one man, and, drawing the sword, have cast away the scabard, to redeem themselves from slavery, and purge the foul stain from the name of Greece. That this strife, in such a case, has now endured for upwards of twelve months; and that England, with the name of liberty upon her lips—the supposed patroness of the injured and the oppressed, (we say nothing of actual assistance, but) has not vouchsafed to encourage and hearten them in their career, by one cheering smile of approbation—by one animating expression of applause; nay, more, that, not content with cold indifference and selfish apathy, this same England, under the mask of an ill-disguised neutrality, has actually sided against the sufferers, and has given her aid towards delivering over the Christian descendants of Greeks to the whips and scourges of infidel Barbarians!—And that, too, when Englishmen of former days, before this nation had grown into the firmness and consistency of power—whilst a people comparatively in the gristle, and under the dominion of a woman, stretched out a helping hand and saved the Hollanders in their agony of danger and glory—and, by so doing, braved and defied, when in the very zenith of their domination, the hereditary pride of Austria, and the supercilious loftiness of Castile. What! Is the doctrine of legitimacy come to this? Does the Holy Alliance open its capacious and accommodating arms to embrace the foe of Christendom—the Turk? Does prescription run in favour also of his dominion? Are the quantity and duration of suffering to be made, in every possible case, the very reasons for its continuance; when every man's heart feels, and his understanding confirms the feeling, that, the longer it has been protracted, the more aggravating and afflicting is the injustice?

“Sorely, surely, our political climate has been severely altered, or there is something peculiarly malignant in the distemper of the present season. Is there a people, whose government is theoretically and practically vicious, where chance of amendment is desperate, and patience no longer a virtue—and do they endeavor to better their condition, and profit by the spreading lights and information of mankind?—The very first breath of a whisper of any such attempt makes the flesh of our rulers creep. A military force is called in, and quells the movement by the sword. Their sympathy is excited by the endearing spectacle of reason yielding to power. Tranquility, they say, is restored. But we have no time for a commentary:—our text is—Genoa, Parga, Spain, Portugal, Naples, S. America, the Ionian Isles, Greece! Let nations be parcelled out and divided amongst the ruling powers as the *spolia opima* of victory—let unoffending and harmless people be transferred from one master to another, as the live stock of the land which they inhabit—let precedents be created destructive of the balance of power, and of the independence of weak states amongst the strong—let any aspect or ‘shape’ of things be ‘taken,’ but that of change in the form of government, and their firm nerves will never tremble.” But the very insinuation of such a change—though according to safe and glorious example—though from the very worst to that which all experience concurs with all reason in showing to be the best—fills them at once with animosity and terror.”

† Athens is the property of the Kialar Aga (the slave of the sultan, and guardian of the women,) who appoints the Waywode. A Pander and Rutch—these are not polite, yet true appellations—now governs the Governor of Athens.—Lord Byron's Note to the *Gleaner*.

‡ This was the way with the men of old. When the Persians came to demand earth and water in token of submission, the Spartans and Athenians threw them into a muddy ditch, telling them to help themselves—there was plenty of both!

## INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,  
News from all nations lumbering at his back.

### FOREIGN.

#### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 15.

The packet ship *Panthen*, Captain Bennett, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, having sailed on the 8th of May, and brought us papers of that day, with London dates to the evening of the 6th.

From the tenor of the previous advices from France, interesting news was expected by this arrival; but it appears there was no truth in the war rumor from Havre, and, according to the latter dates, there was no expectation of war.

There was no further circumstance related concerning the shipwreck of the *Albion*. About 1500 letters, saved in a mutilated state, reached Liverpool on the 4th. A vessel had sailed from Liverpool with apparatus, with a view of fishing for whatever might be found on board the wreck. We find it stated in a London paper, that Stephen Chase was the steerage passenger saved.

There were no arrivals at Liverpool from the United States, from the 1st to the 8th of May, the winds having been easterly all that time.—Capt. Bennett informs that he has had rough weather on his passage home.

The West India Trade bill, and the Agricultural bill, were postponed to the 13th of May. The Catholic Peer's bill was to have a final reading on the 9th. The importation bill, and the navigation bill, had passed a second reading in the House of Commons.

LONDON, MAY 5.

Intelligence of an important character, as regards the Turkish squadron, arrived yesterday from Vienna. It was brought by an extraordinary courier, the advices being of the very recent date of the 24th ult. We learn that an official communication has been made from St. Petersburg to the court of Vienna, indicating on the part of the Emperor the most pacific sentiments, and a perfect acquiescence in the proposals submitted to him by the mediating powers, for the purpose of preserving the peace of Europe. The exact nature of the arrangements suggested has not transpired; but we are assured that the message from the cabinet of St. Petersburg was in a tone so conciliatory, (at a period too, when perhaps contrary sentiments were anticipated,) that messengers were immediately dispatched by the Austrian government to convey the agreeable intelligence to the different courts of Europe which have taken an interest in the negotiations. There is little doubt that a Congress—the expedient so often adopted for settling the affairs of Europe—is to be resorted to on this occasion, and that the period of its assembling is not far distant.

LONDON, MAY 6.

Mails from Hamburg, Holland, and Flanders, arrived this morning. The complexion of the accounts by these mails, is decidedly of a pacific nature; not the smallest fear of a rupture between Russia and Turkey appears to be entertained in the great cities of the continent.

An agent of the provisional government of Mexico has arrived at Hamburg, on his way to Spain.

The bargain about to be concluded between the Government and the Bank of England, fixes much of the public attention. The bank is to surrender that portion of its chartered privileges by which the number of partners in any other banking concern throughout England is limited to six; and in return for this concession, it is to be allowed to exercise all its other privileges and prerogatives until the year 1843, instead of 1833, the period at which the existing charter expires. What sort of a bargain this ought to be considered for the public, we may guess, from the cordiality with which it was received by the meeting of proprietors held on Thursday last at the Bank. The continuance of the monopoly was there regarded as having been got on such cheap terms, and, by necessary consequence, as having been sold by the Ministers so much beneath its value, that it was approved of unanimously by the Proprietors of the bank stock.

Ireland.—The distress, in consequence of a shortness of provisions, is very great. Subscriptions were raising at London, Liverpool, and other places, for the relief of the people. From an actual survey of a part of Clare, it is ascertained, that between 30 and 60,000 are wholly without the means of subsistence. In Limerick, Kerry, and Mayor counties, the distress appears to be in a similar degree in that described in the following account from Galway.

GALWAY, APRIL 27.

The distresses of the poor increase daily—new groups of beggars are constantly to be seen arriving from the country, principally from the westward. No spot upon the face of the habitable globe presents such a scene of misery, want, and wretchedness, as this town does at present. Many are now affected with that kind of fever which is ever attendant upon a want of food, and each day records some death after a very short illness. A town meeting is called for on the 6th of May.

April 28.—The price of potatoes this day was eight pence per stone. The situation of the poor is really deplorable.—

There are many bad cases of fever, &c., in the Fever Hospital.

Among other tales of high life which appear in the fashionable English periodicals, we were struck with the following:

*Love Tokens*.—The giving or receiving of hair, as a token of love or of remembrance, has been long considered dangerous, nay fatal to the duration of an attachment. Never was the justice of this objection rendered more manifest, never more strongly exemplified, than by a late “marriage in high life.” The now Countess of B— was “the relict of the late E. T. D.—, Esq.” and “in one little month, or ere those shoes were old,” and so forth, we find her once more a young and blooming bride.” The Countess was remarkable for a beautiful head of hair—(was, we say, for it has not had time to be renewed.) On the decease of her late beloved husband, she approached the coffin in which his remains were about to be enclosed—seized a scissors, and (oh! heavy tale!) cut off, “at one fell swoop,” those beautiful ringlets, “which (as she pathetically exclaimed upon the occasion) he had loved so much while living, and which he should bear with him to the grave;” suiting the action to the word, she cried with Gertrude, “sweets to the sweet,” strewed them on his corpse, and was borne away inanimate.—Peace to his name.

[New-York Amer.]

## DOMESTIC.

MR. M'DUFFIE.

The following note from the Hon. George M'Duffie, was received in this city this morning.—It is dated,

“SISTER'S FERRY, 8th JUNE.

“The contest is over—I am wounded, but not dangerously—but four hours have elapsed, and I feel perfectly comfortable. The bullet entered obliquely into the back, just below the short ribs. Both surgeons agree that there is no danger—and my feelings indicate the same. We shall start this evening—and move slowly homeward.”

Another letter, dated same day, from the friend of Mr. M'Duffie, says—“Our friend M'Duffie is shot in the small of the back—the wound, however, is trifling. We start this evening, by the advice of Dr. Fisher, for Mr. Fitzsimons' place, near Augusta. It is three hours since the fight, and every symptom has been favorable. M'Duffie is cheerful and strong.”

We need not say how much we are delighted at this intelligence, which removes the melancholy apprehensions previously entertained, of the fatal termination of the duel between Col. Cumming and Mr. M'Duffie.—*Charleston Courier*.

*Sea Serpent, or something like it, captured.*

NEW-YORK, JUNE 7.—We have conversed with a Mr. John Beers, a resident of Middletown, county of Monmouth, N. J. who arrived in this city on Wednesday night last, and states, that a monstrous creature, between 30 and 40 feet in length, 18 feet round, was captured on Monday last, in a Cove, at Brown's Point, near Middletown Point. The monster was discovered for two or three days previous, having the appearance of a large log floating, with two bunches, which afterwards proved to be fins. Two men shot balls into him from muskets, which had no effect. He continued flouncing about, but was unable, from the shallowness of the water, to get off. Five or six boats were then rigged and manned, and went in pursuit, and succeeded in putting five harpoons into him, which drove him on the shore, where they lanced and killed him. The creature has been skinned, and it required two horses and six men to drag the skin about 200 yards, which is to be stuffed and will be brought to this city on Tuesday next.

A number of old whalers and other seamen have been to view it, and they all declare that they have seen no animal of the same kind, and from the description given of a Sea Serpent, they consider it one of that species. That he had no entrails, no heart, but a liver which produced 4 barrels of oil, had six rows of small sharp white teeth. The upper part of the tail is about 7 feet, and the lower about three feet; the skin is of a leathery color, and will sharpen a knife like a stone. The throat large enough to pass a large man.

*Nat. Adv.*

Dr. Mitchell says this animal is neither whale nor fish, but absolutely fish, of the shark species. He conjectures it to be what is familiarly called the *basking shark*—the most inoffensive of the race, and the first that has been caught in our waters.

### MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.

On Saturday the 1st inst. Ansel Truby, Geo. Felter, Hiram Chase, Daniel Loomis, and Morgan Comstock, went into the river at Walton, Delaware county, N. York, to bathe. Truby was discovered to be strangling, when Chase swam to his assistance. The drowning man seized him by the hair, and with much difficulty he extricated himself and reached the shore. Loomis then made the attempt, but he also was seized by Truby, and with great exertions broke from his grasp.—About the same time Felter came to his

assistance; he seized Felter and kept his grips upon him until they both sunk together to the bottom. At this perilous moment, a Captain Newbury, who had been sitting on the bank, threw off his coat and shoes, exclaiming “for God's sake don't let them drown,” leaped into the water, and swam to their assistance. Felter, nearly expiring, made his escape; but the drowning man made a fatal grasp upon Newbury. When taken out, blood was gushing out from the mouth and nose of Newbury, which led to the supposition that Truby had clenched him by the neck. An attempt was made to resuscitate them, but without effect.

### REV. MR. SUMMERSFIELD.

The Christian World, and the admirers of pulpit eloquence, will greatly regret to hear that the pious and the eloquent Mr. Summersfield is so very ill that slender hopes of his recovery are cherished. We never interchanged a word with him, we never saw him but once; yet, our hearts ache and our eyes overflow at the information that so interesting and extraordinary a young man, is likely so soon to be called from a world which he was admirably qualified to improve. “There is another and a better world,” and to that world, it is humbly but confidently believed, he is rapidly but resignedly advancing. [Philadelphia Dem. Press.]

LANCASTER, (ORIG.), JUNE 6.

*Sign of better times*.—The court of common pleas for Fairfield county, commenced its session in this town on Monday last; the grand jury was but one day in session, and returned no indictments. The docket was gone through, with but one jury trial during the term, and the court closed its session on Wednesday, having sat three days only. There is not a person confined in the prison of this county.

### A NEW CASE.

At a Superior Court of Law for the county of Spottsylvania, held in this town, the case of the Commonwealth against Robbins, was tried on Tuesday last. Mr. Robbins was indicted for cruelly and unmercifully whipping and beating his own slave. The defendant's counsel attempted to rescue him by arguing that the alleged offence was not indictable; but the court overruled the objection, and the point was reserved for the decision of the General Court. The jury retired but for a short time, and assessed the fine at three hundred dollars. This penalty, though small in itself, may be considered justly severe and exemplary, from the circumstances of the defendant. As this is the first case of the kind that is known to have occurred in Virginia, it cannot fail to be in the highest degree interesting to every humane bosom; since it exhibits the law interposing to protect the whole of our servile population from the merciless rigor and cruelty of those who are disposed to exercise their power in an unfeeling manner. We regard it too, as a striking instance of a good and liberal policy, as nothing surely, can be truly and ultimately politic, which directly outrages the right of humanity.—*Fredericksburg Her.*

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 25.

Last week our city was honored with the presence of several hundred clergymen—the Presbyterian General Assembly, Episcopal Convention, Methodist Conference, Associate Reformed Synod, and, as we are informed, the Baptist Association also, all sitting at the same time.—The General Assembly has not yet risen, and its present session will be rendered remarkable by the union, which has long been in contemplation, having been effected between the Presbyterian and Associate Reformed Churches.

### AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

We are happy to hear that some of our domestic fabrics find not only a ready market, but are highly approved of by the people of South America. Letters to this effect have been received by the mercantile houses in Boston, concerned in the Spanish American trade. As an illustration of the consequence to which some descriptions of American manufactures have arrived, we have to mention that the Waltham cotton cloth, with the stamp of that corporation, has been imitated in England, and ship to this country for sale. [Providence paper.]

### COMMENCEMENT.

At the commencement at the University of North-Carolina, which took place on the 6th June, the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following young gentlemen, viz. James Bowman, John L. Davies, Wm. B. Davies, Thomas F. Davis, James G. Hall, Wm. A. Hall, Wm. Hordean, Benj. F. Haywood, Fabius J. Haywood, Thomas Hill, John A. Hogan, Joel Holleman, Wm. D. Jones, Samuel Kerr, Robert Kittrell, Robert G. Martin, Robert H. Max, Washington Morrison, Robert N. Ogden, Wm. D. Pickett, Lucius J. Polk, Abraham Rencher, Marion Saunders, James B. Slade, Benjamin Summers, George Terry, and Alexander E. Willson, being members of the senior class.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was also conferred on John Elliot, an alumnus of the University.

The degree of Master of Arts was

conferred on the same day upon the following persons, alumni of the University, viz. Dr. Thomas Faddis, Thomas I. Green, William A. Haywood, jr. Walker Anderson, James K. Polk, Iverson L. Brooks, and Simon P. Jordan.—*Hillsborough Rec.*

### NATURAL PHENOMENON.

A living Toad was found in a stone taken from the Canal, at Lockport, N. Y. “The nearest distance from the exterior surface of the rock, to his place of confinement, was about 5 inches.” He expired in a few moments after being exposed to the air. Facts of this kind are well calculated to excite the speculation of the curious.—*Buffalo Patriot*.

Extract from a letter of Judge Toulmin of Alabama, published in the (London) Monthly Magazine for April.

“I enclose a specimen of the language of my neighbors, the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.

“I made out this list in the Choctaw nation, about nine years ago, and the occasion was this: I had, a short time before, received a letter from Judge Limes, of Frankfort, in Kentucky, informing me, that in the year 1784, as some Southern Indians were passing through Lexington, to join the American army north of Ohio, an African negro was driving a wagon through the streets of Lexington, when, seeing some Indians, and hearing them converse, he suddenly stopped his wagon, and asked his master's permission, (who was riding near him,) to go and speak to the Indians. They were probably the first he had seen in America; they conversed together with apparent ease, to the astonishment of Mr. Parker, his master. He inquired of the negro how he could converse with the Indians? who told his master that he was a native of the town of Goldeau, in Africa; that while he was a boy, the negroes brought in some prisoners, and detained them there a long time, in consequence of which he learnt their language. He said that they were people of the same colour, with the same kind of long black hair, and spoke the same language with the Indians then present.

“For the purpose of examining more minutely into this affair, being on a journey into Kentucky, I made a list of the words inclosed, with the assistance of an intelligent half-breed. There is, however, great difficulty in catching the sounds of the words so distinctly as to be able to spell them with accuracy. No two persons would spell them alike. On reaching Kentucky, I found to my mortification that the negro was dead. Mr. Parker, however, confirmed the account, and a neighbor of his (Preston Brown, Esq.) informed me that there were other African negroes in the neighborhood, who, though not previously acquainted with our Indians, could converse with them in their own language.

“These facts open an interesting field of inquiry, and seem to lead to a determination of the long agitated question, ‘From what quarter of the world did the aboriginals of America originally come?’ I suspect that they may be allied to some of the tribes of wandering Arabs. Their habits are very similar, and those acquainted with the language of these tribes might, from the meagre specimens I have given of the Choctaw language, be able to determine whether there be such a similarity as would justify a suspicion that they were of one origin. I have seen no specimens of language of the modern Arabs which would enable me to pursue the inquiry; but many, no doubt, are in England.”

*Bernadotte*.—On the eve of the battle of Wagram, Bonaparte gave the order that the soldiers were not to quit the ranks during the action, even to remove the wounded into places of safety; but Bernadotte did not insert this prohibition in his orders. During the battle his division suffered much, and many wounded lay on the plain. Bernadotte consequently ordered some horses to be detached from the artillery, in order to bring up the carriages in which the wounded were to be removed; and when it was observed to him that this step might expose the artillery to be taken, “What does that signify?” said he, “it is but brass; the blood of the soldier is more precious.” The Emperor's order, however, had been executed throughout the army with the greatest strictness; inasmuch that a Marshal of France, seeing some grenadiers carrying their Colonel, whose thigh had been shot off by a cannon ball, made them lay him down, and said to the dying Colonel with an air of reprimand, “Sir, a soldier should know how to die, on the spot where he is struck.” Col. Le Brun was near this Marshal, and shuddered. “Our trade is not carried on with rose-water,” said the ferocious warrior; it is not on the day of battle that we are to think of Philanthropy.”

Examinations are formidable even to the best prepared, for the greatest fool may ask more than the wisest man can answer.