

can't print ten words without making some mistake; and this one reminds me of the Player who was always making blunders, and to avoid which, they gave him as his part—"My Lord, stand by and let the coffin pass"—this was all he had to say in the whole play, which he repeated over and over, until his turn came, when after bracing himself up for the occasion, and hemming to clear his throat, he in an audible voice, said "My Lord, stand by and let the Parson cough!" Dock Weed, Dark Mud! I shall never get over it, for although the mistake is not mine, I feel like the poor player, covered with confusion, and have almost sworn that this my first, shall be my last appearance on any stage.

"Well," continued my aunt, "why do you recommend that the transplanted corn should always be placed in the same position in relation to the compass?" I must acknowledge that this question of my aunt surprised me more than the other; not that I found any difficulty in answering it, but that a woman of her good sense should allow herself to ask such an idle question. Why, aunt Simpy, said I, placing one hand on my hip and throwing my head a little on one side, in a sort of a quizzical, not exactly a Grecian, attitude, is it possible you have lived so long in the country, and don't know that every stalk of corn grows exactly alike in regard to the compass? throwing its leaves east and west, and having one flat side of the stalk on the south, and the other on the north? My aunt shook her head, but at the same time cast her eye out of the window into the corn field, and discovered I was right. "Well," said she, "I now perceive the reason why you plant your hills of corn north and south, at the distance of three feet from hill to hill, while the rows are five feet apart"—certainly, said I, it is that they stand with their flat sides toward one another in the rows, and that there may be room between the rows for their long leaves to spread, and catch the dews and rains which they conduct to the roots. Besides, said I, do you not know that every tree and plant accommodates itself in its organization to its particular position in regard to the sun, inclining itself, its limbs, and its leaves, so as to receive the greatest benefit from its rays, and this arrangement once disturbed, the plant never thrives afterwards. Take for instance, one of your pots of flowers, or even *Dark Mud*, as the printers call it, and turn it around every day for six weeks, and the plant will perish. I perceived that my aunt had several other questions she intended to ask, but having been detected in her ignorance for the first time in her life, she appeared as much confused and mortified as either the player or myself, and took the first opportunity of slipping out to squeeze the *gaffe* worms out of the throats of her chickens, and to feed her turkeys on brick-bats and charcoal, a plan which she highly approves of; but, she thinks that she has lately made a discovery, that it would be a very great improvement, and hasten the fattening very much, by giving them at the same time, as much corn as they could eat.

Your obedient servant, and friend,
JEREMIAH SIMPLE.

FOREIGN.

FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

PARIS, JULY 24.

"Two great events, said General Foy, may have an immense influence on our situation. On the one hand a population of 7,000,000 have begun to rescue themselves from the dominion of barbarians; they implore the succour of Nations and of Kings. If the supplicating voice of the Greeks is not listened to, they must inevitably perish by the sabres of the Mussulmen. On the other hand, a renowned nation demands from other nations the liberty of accomplishing its political regeneration. If the energetic demand of Spain be not listened to, you will see, as you have seen heretofore, the convulsions and revolutions which the mad excesses of national feeling are capable of producing.—(Murmurs in various parts of the Chamber.)

"From this simple statement of facts one consequence naturally follows—that we should protect the Greeks, and not interfere with the Spaniards. Greece is far removed from us, but her inhabitants are Christians, and we ought to fear lest the religious principles of her enemies extend beyond the limits of that country. Let us renounce a system of murderous policy; if Greece perish, France will be

the cause of her fall. (Murmurs and agitation.) She will be answerable for it to the present generation, and to generations yet to come. We all know, that no nation in the world has been more glutted with power and victories than the French nation. We all know, that there is no nation which desires more sincerely to develop, under the safeguard of constitutional institutions, her industry, the source of national wealth. The odious responsibility of which I speak, imposes special obligations on Government. A French squadron has proceeded to the Levant, with special instructions to protect the subjects of the King of France, and with secondary instructions to assist the unfortunate of every description who may claim their assistance. This, Gentlemen, is an honourable employment of our naval force, and I am proud of having been the first who suggested it in this Tribune."

A voice on the right—"That is not true; Admiral Halgan had already set out."

M. Foy resumed—"Last year our ambassador to Constantinople was absent at an important crisis; he is there at present, but the interests of France and of the Greeks are better protected, and our ambassador still resides in the Faubourg of Pera, which I remember some years ago like a French town; but he lives retired, and less respected than ever by the Turks. In this abasement of our power it is fortunate that some difficulty which arose on the subject of the Convent of Mount Carmel seems to excuse the impotence to which his patriotism is reduced."

Alluding to Spain, the General said—"Do not imagine that I intend to dwell on the events of the 7th July. In the history of nations some pages are so pregnant with instruction and terror that the trickery of language can only detract from their eloquence. I will not mention the money and arms sent to the Pyrenees, nor the persons who furnished them. I will not comment on the coincidence which exists between the revolt of the Prado, and the appearance of the bands of that Quesada, and of that Trapiste, who left the frontiers of France, and executed by the aid of Frenchmen their cruel invasion. Other circumstances furnish more arguments than are necessary to establish the fact, that the Ministers of the King of France are answerable for the blood that was shed in the North of Spain and at Madrid. (Violent murmurs.) No, gentlemen, I do not fear to tell you that they will answer for the blood that has been shed; they will answer for it, because under the false and ridiculous pretext of a Sanitary Cordon they have in fact assembled a real army. If the yellow fever only had been in question, would they have multiplied their precautions precisely eight months after that scourge had disappeared from Catalonia? A few lines stationed on the mountains would have been sufficient to cut off the intercourse, and yet whole convoys of artillery, horse and foot, have been brought from Metz and Strasburg, as if the pestilential miasmata were to be driven back into Spain by dint of cannon balls. Why do we receive every day from the officers and soldiers of the Sanitary Cordon, letters that they every moment expect orders to pass the frontiers?—(Cries of no, no.)"

"Do you believe, gentlemen, that the rebels of the Prado would have executed their criminal plots, if the assistance of France had not been promised? But the mass of the Spanish nation is moderate and powerful, because unanimous."

M. Manuel, in answer to an apology made by the Minister for the Holy Alliance, which it was said had no other object than to place the destinies of Europe under the Divine protection, exclaimed—

"When did the Holy Alliance spring up? In the midst of our misfortunes; it took its origin in the misfortunes of France. Is it under the Divine Providence that the Greeks are sacrificed by thousands? Is it under the Divine direction that the Catholics of Ireland cannot obtain emancipation? When has the Holy Alliance ever interfered without doing evil? When it interfered with Naples, the revolution was already at an end. The King and the nation were agreed; but the Holy Alliance came to produce a second revolution, at the moment when the King had departed from Naples. Are the misfortunes of the Greeks seriously attributable to the Liberals? If the Greeks continue to suffer, the Revolutionists, we are told, are in fault. To this I reply by facts. Who are the prime movers of the insurrection of the Greeks? To what country do the chief instigators of that insurrection belong? This question may be well asked of the Holy Alliance, for at the head of that alliance is a man who cannot get rid of the complaints of the Greeks by so miserable a subterfuge."

M. Laine defended the conduct of the French government with respect to the Greeks. "Oh, (he said) if Greece perish, if history—if the present generation have perhaps the right to accuse Potentates or even Europe, France will not be included in the severe judgment which posterity will form. I will not imprudently anticipate its sentence. I will not inquire whether the time has given sacred rights to barbarousness itself; if in the origin of the insurrection, it was not more natural

to interfere there as well as elsewhere; in this manner the effusion of blood would then have been avoided. I shall not be proud enough to verify whether a philanthropic power has become the friend of the power which make slaves of Christians, or whether it refuses hospitality to the Greeks—my object is merely to justify France unjustly accused."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Mediterranean, to his friend in Washington City, first published in the National Intelligencer.

SMYRNA, JUNE 24.

"There was a final massacre of the Greeks of Scio on Thursday last, of 4 or 5 thousand, in consequence of the Greek fleet having sent a fire ship among that of the Turks, and succeeded in blowing up one of their new 74's, with the Captain Pacha and two thousand men."

"This has occasioned much irritation here among the Turks, and alarm to the Greeks, but it is believed it will pass without any outrage upon the latter. There has been no instance of any injury done the Franks, either in person or in property; and, so far from apprehending any, they give a considerable protection to the Greeks who are in the town."

"I have endeavored to obtain some information respecting the manner in which the Greek government is administered, their military and naval force, and the means they have of supporting a war; but have not met with any person who knows any thing of the subject."

"I shall leave here to-morrow, and call at some of the most considerable of their Islands."

"Their naval force is much greater and more enterprising than I believed it to be previous to my coming in the Archipelago. With it they have rendered the Turkish fleet of 7 line of battle ships, six large frigates, and between 20 and 30 sloops of war, inactive and harmless, with the exception of the massacre at the Island of Scio; and there the Greeks, who did not amount to half the population, were disarmed before their arrival."

GIBRALTAR BAY, Aug. 1.

"We arrived here this morning from Smyrna, which place we left the day after I wrote you from thence. We touched at Ipsira and Idira, two of the principal Islands of the Greeks with respect to maritime force, where I had an interview with the Chief Magistrates, who express a belief that, notwithstanding their want of money, arms, ammunition, they shall yet be able to free themselves from the dominion of the Turks, if none of the European powers take a part against them."

"They have an army of sixty thousand men, at present, in the Morea, that is tolerably well armed, but in want of ammunition."

"They had the entire possession of the Morea at the time, with exception of three fortresses; and Tipoli Romanis, the most important of them, was expected daily to surrender. The Turks had already offered to capitulate, on the condition of being sent to some Turkish city in neutral vessels, but refused to be embarked on board the Greek fleet, which was offered."

"The Greeks had taken Athens about four days previous to my arrival at Idira, the 1st of July, and had strictly observed the terms of capitulation, not a Turk being injured in his person, or that of his property, which was allowed him by the terms of the capitulation. They expressed the fullest belief, and I believe sincerely, that they could maintain their independence, if they could but obtain a load of arms and ammunition; and declare their resolution, in case they cannot, to leave the country, believing that no confidence can be placed in any promise made by the Porte. Two attempts were made (one the middle, and the other the latter part of June) by the Egyptian and Barbary fleet, to relieve the Turks besieged in Candia, and were beaten with considerable loss. The Island of Crete, with the exception of the towns of Candia and Cannus, is in the possession of the Greeks, and they are besieged; and, the Greeks say, would have been obliged to surrender long since, had it not been for the supplies forced in by the English."

"I was informed that the expenses of their government, civil and military, were 4000 piastres per month, and that the revenue was derived from an income tax, that of a tenth, and a capitation tax of one seventh of a dollar for each person. But, as their commerce is at an end, and their Island badly cultivated, it appears to me that, as extremely small as they state their expenses, their revenue must be inadequate to meet them."

"I did not call off Algiers, having been informed at Malta that the plague raged badly at that place; but, from the information I have received, am induced to believe that all the Barbary powers are friendly disposed towards us."

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 13.

We are indebted to Capt. Noyes, of the fast sailing brig White Oak, for a file of the Gibraltar Chronicle to the 7th ult. inclusive. The American squadron left Gibraltar on the 7th for Port Mahon, their usual rendezvous.

Capt. Noyes informs, that official intelligence had been received at the different

Consulates in Leghorn, of the declaration of a blockade of all the Turkish ports in the Levant, by the admiral of the Greek fleet—who continued successful in his operations at sea against the Turks.

The season in Italy and the Mediterranean had been remarkably hot and dry.

An order was published at Madrid on the 24th July declaring the 7th military district (Catalonia) in a state of war. The army of operations, of which Mina was the chief, was directed to occupy the district.

A treaty of peace has been concluded between Tuscany and Algiers. The differences between Spain and Algiers seem likely to be serious.

Toulon, July 7.—Rear Admiral Hamelin has received orders to take command of a squadron which will shortly sail from this port. It is supposed the squadron is to cruise on the coast of Spain.

Several of the deputies at Madrid have addressed a series of letters to the permanent deputation of the Cortes, complaining bitterly of the government in not taking measures to secure the advantages recently obtained over the enemies of the Constitutional system. They recommended the appointment of a ministry, proof against all assaults; that foreigners who abet conspiracies, and scatter gold to seduce the weak, be banished the country; that traitors be brought to condign punishment; and that the perfidious advisers of the king, be hunted down, however exalted their rank.

Madrid, July 25.—People begin to talk at Paris of the recall of their minister at our court; and we talk here of calling home the marquis de Casa Yrujo.

GIBRALTAR, AUG. 7.

By an order of the day, issued at Algeziras on the 5th August, it appears that a number of deluded men have rashly sent forth the cry of rebellion in the Ronda mountains, proclaiming the government of tyranny, and subverting the constitutional one happily established in Spain. Troops have, accordingly, been ordered to march against them from Algeziras, which are to be joined by others from Gausin and Casares. The whole column will consist of 510 foot, and 30 horse.

The military commandant at Cadix has sent all his spare troops against the malcontents in the Ronda mountains.

Tranquility was almost completely restored to the province of Sigüenza by the latest accounts.

The commander of the [rebel] army of the Faith in Navarre, re-entered Añiz, and was there on the 22d ult. After exporting 1000 shirts, and as many hemp sandals, from the inhabitants, he marched out in the night of that day, and proceeded to Espoz.

His Majesty has refused to admit the resignation (already twice tendered) of the new Minister of the Interior, M. Calstrava, but has admitted that of the Minister for foreign Affairs, M. Mariz de la Roza.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The Philadelphia Aurora contained, some days ago, the following statement, on what authority the editor does not disclose, but he doubtless would not have published allegations of so grave a character on vague or slight authority. Whether they are true or not, time, perhaps, will shew. The only public fact which would seem to warrant a belief in the statement, is the large army (30,000 it is said) assembled by France near the Spanish frontier, for the ostensible purpose of preventing the introduction of contagion; but we confess that the professed object of this *corps de health*, seems to us entirely inadequate to justify so large an army. The Spanish revolution, we have no doubt, was extremely obnoxious to the government of France, as it was to all of those who assume the title of mankind by divine right; they could not behold the people of a great nation successfully reforming the abuses of their government, and curtailing the prerogative of arbitrary power, without indignation and alarm.—There were also reasons to be found in the late condition and present temper of her own population, and her contiguity to Spain, why the French government particularly should view with dislike the triumph of the people in the Peninsula; and it is not unfair to presume that she would lend a ready hand in restoring things to their ancient state. While, however, we doubt not the willingness of the government of France to co-operate in such a work, there are domestic considerations calculated to create hesitation on her part. Although for this reason we require facts to obtain our full belief in the statement of the Aurora, so far as regards France, we presume, nevertheless, that so positive a statement would not be hazarded without good grounds. As to England, she is ever ready to array herself where her interest invites her. She never loses an opportunity to increase her strength and extend her power at the expense of all other considerations; she has adopted the maxim, that self-preservation is the first law, and in that seeks her justification for every barter of generous feeling for sordid acquisition. That England, therefore, would give her aid in overthrowing the Spanish constitution and re-establishing the Inquisition, we could easily believe, if the rich and important isl-

and of Cuba were the price offered for her assistance. Whether, at any rate, such a plot be on foot now or not, we have little doubt that the preservation of the liberties of Spain must ultimately depend on her own vigilance and valor; for, after the suppression of the freedom of Naples, and the heartless abandonment of the brave Greeks to their barbarian and merciless oppressors, by the potentates of Europe, no shadow of confidence can be placed in their justice or magnanimity, and we believe they will sooner or later restore the despotic government of Spain and extinguish every germ of freedom in the old world.

FROM THE AURORA.

The Cortes at Madrid have detected and possessed themselves of a secret treaty entered into between Louis XVIII. and Ferdinand VII. negotiated by the Duke del Infantado and Count Legarde, which had in its express view, the overthrow of the constitutional and representative system of government.

The march of a large French army to the frontier (*ordonnance*) was stipulated to be at stated times augmented by 50,000 men; military supplies to be provided by France.

Great Britain to aid with her fleet, on condition that she should not acknowledge the independent states of the new world, Spain would cede to her the Island of Cuba.

This treaty was entered into deliberately by Ferdinand, and when it was presented to him was not denied, but he promised (for the hundredth time) to be faithful to the constitution if spared on this occasion.

The seizure and execution of the leaders of the liberales—Riego, Quiroga, &c. were among the stipulations, and the concurrence of Austria and Russia was expressly stated.

POSTSCRIPT.—The news from Gibraltar, in the preceding columns, does not confirm the reported counter-revolution at Madrid. It, however, exhibits the country itself in a state of great trouble, and in some parts, even of actual civil war—the work, in all probability, of foreign emissaries and foreign aid, acting on the discontent of the priests and the priest-ridden, who conceive themselves losers by the constitutional government.

SOUTH-AMERICA.

VICTORY OF THE PATRIOTS.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 14.

Morales dead.—It will be seen from the following letter from an attentive correspondent at Curacao, that a battle had been fought on the Spanish Main, between General Paez and General Morales, which terminated in the death of the latter, and a victory by the Republicans.

Curacao, Aug. 13.

"This day arrived a Dutch schooner from Lagaira, in 36 hours, bringing the following glorious news:

"General Morales, with 2000 men, marched on the 3d inst. from Porto Cabello against Valencia and Curacao.—They were met on the height of Birginia by Gen. Paez and 750 men. An engagement ensued. Morales and his troops were completely routed, and only 50 men escaped alive. On the 5th inst. a party of Royal Spaniards (400 men) landed by sea at Ocumare; they were met by a party of Republican troops (350); a severe action took place, which lasted with spirit on both sides for 3 hours; when the Royalists, after losing 200 men, were compelled to surrender to the victorious arms of Colombia. So much for liberty and independence. Viva la Republic!"

Curacao 12th Aug. 1823.

"Arrived to-day the American brig *Albatross*, (condemned already) of New Orleans, prize to the Spanish brig of war *Hercules*. The *H.* has also captured two other vessels, one from Philadelphia, one from New-York. The Spaniards are hostile to the United States, and from appearances carry their hostilities rather too far.

"Yesterday arrived off this port, a schooner for Coro, 1 brig and 1 schooner (Spanish,) full cargoes, run and supplied from Havana for Cuba, prizes to the Colombian schooner *Guiana Libra*."

Curacao, Aug. 22.

Just arrived a Spanish schooner from Porto Cabello, confirming the defeat of Gen. Morales, at Berrimins, by Gen. Paez. Morales died of his wounds the next day. She also confirms the defeat and capture of Gen. Cecllos, by Gen. Soublette, at Ocumare. I gave you a full detail of these transactions, per schr. M. Donough, sailed hence for N. York 3 or 5 days ago.

Aug. 21.—I enclose herewith the paper issued from the press; as it contains matter of interest, it will be acceptable. The brig *Mateawan*, from New-York, has just anchored. Yesterday we received accounts, by a vessel from Porto Rico, that the brig *Fanny*, from New-York, for this port, was captured in the Mona Passage, 8 or 9 days ago, by the Spanish armed brig *Polona*, and carried into Salinas.