

LIVE FROM EUROPE.

By the Packet ships William Thompson, from Liverpool, on the 16th, and the Edward Bonifio, from Havre, on the 17th of July, London papers to the 14th, and Paris to the 14th have been received at New York.

The Duke of Wellington arrived in Dublin on the 8th, on a visit to his brother-in-law, the Marquis of Wellesley.

The coin bill has received the royal assent.

Ben Rockwell has recovered a verdict of \$500 from Mrs. Sussex Leuz for criminal libel.

The Duke of Argyll has been appointed Governor of the Great Seal of Scotland, in the room of the Duke of Gordon, deceased.

Sergeant Cross has been appointed to the Attorney Generalship of the county Palatine of Lancashire, in the room of James Scott.

The Greeks. We are pained (says the New York Times) to find our forebodings, recently expressed, concerning the interference of the European Powers in the war between Greece and Turkey, so soon and so sadly verified. We believe that there is but one sentiment entertained upon the subject by the friends of Greece amongst us; a sentiment of astonishment and grief, that after pouring out their blood like water, and suffering besides the usual miseries of civilized warfare, all the horrors of indiscriminate massacre, famine and violation, the Greeks are at this late day, to be again subjected by the power of Christian Europe to Turkish dominion and cruelty.

By the second article of the treaty (the paper of yesterday) it will be seen that these powers ally themselves to Turkey and coolly decide that Greece, persecuted, abused, chivalrous Greece, shall again become a nation of slaves, and her sons feudal serfs under Turkish masters.

TREATY for the Pacification of GREECE.

Art. 1. The contracting Powers will offer the Ottoman Porte their mediation, with the view of bringing about a reconciliation between it and the Greeks.

This offer of mediation shall be made to this Power immediately after the ratification of the treaty, by means of a collective declaration signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the allied Courts at Constantinople; and there shall be made, at the same time, to the two contending parties, a demand of an immediate armistice between them, as a preliminary condition indispensable to the opening of any negotiation.

The contracting Powers shall rest on the following bases: The Greeks shall hold of the Sultan, as of a superior lord, and in consequence of this superiority, they shall pay to the Ottoman Empire an annual tribute (relief) the amount of which shall be fixed once for all, by a common agreement. They shall be governed by the authorities whom they shall themselves choose and nominate, but in the nomination of whom the Porte shall have a determinate voice.

To bring about a complete separation between the individuals of the two nations, and to prevent the collisions which are the inevitable consequence of so long a struggle, the Greeks shall enter upon the possession of the Turkish property situated either on the continent or in the islands of Greece, on the condition of indemnifying the former proprietors, either by the payment of an annual sum, to be added to the tribute which is to be paid to the Porte, or by some other transaction of the same nature.

Art. 5. The details of this arrangement, as well as the limits of the territory on the continent, and the designation of the islands of the Archipelago to which it shall be applicable, shall be settled in a subsequent negotiation between the High Powers and the two contending parties.

Art. 6. The contracting Powers engage to follow up the salutary work of the pacification of Greece on the bases laid down in the preceding articles, and to furnish without the least delay their representatives at Constantinople with all the instructions which are necessary for the execution of the treaty now signed.

Art. 7. The contracting powers will not seek in these arrangements any augmentation of territory, any exclusive influence, any commercial advantage for their subjects, which the subjects of any other nation may not equally obtain.

Art. 8. The arrangements of reconciliation and peace, which shall be definitively agreed upon between the contending parties, shall be guaranteed by such of the signing Powers as shall judge it useful or possible to contract the obligation, the mode of the effect of this guarantee shall become the object of subsequent stipulations between the High Powers.

Art. 9. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in two months, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed it with their arms.

Done at London, July 6, 1827.

DUDLEY, POLIGNAC, LIEVEN.

ADDITIONAL AND SECRET ARTICLES.

In case that the Ottoman Porte does not accept, within the space of one month, the mediation which shall be proposed, the high contracting parties agree upon the following measures:

I. It shall be declared, by their representatives at Constantinople to the Porte, that the inconvenience and evils pointed out in the public treaty as inseparable from the state of things subsisting in the East for the last six years, and the termination of which, through the means of the disposal of the Sublime Porte, appears still remote, impose upon the high contracting parties the necessity of taking measures for an approximation with the Greeks.

It is understood that this approximation shall be brought about by establishing commercial relations with the Greeks, by sending to them for that purpose, and receiving from them consular agents, as long as there shall exist among them authorities capable of maintaining such relations.

II. If within the said term of one month, the Porte do not accept the armistice proposed in the first article of the public Treaty, or if the Greeks refuse to execute it, the high contracting powers shall declare to that one of the two contending parties which shall wish to continue hostilities, or to both if such become necessary, that the said high contracting powers intend to exert all the means which circumstances may suggest to their prudence to obtain the immediate effect of the armistice, the execution of which they desire, by preventing, in as far as may be in their power, all collision between the contending parties, and in consequence, the high contracting powers will conjointly employ all their means in the accomplishment of the object thereof, without, however, taking any part in the hostilities between the two contending parties.

In consequence, the high contracting powers will, immediately after the signature of the present additional and secret article, transmit eventual instructions conformable to the provisions above set forth, to the admirals commanding their squadrons in the sea of the Levant.

III. Finally, if, contrary to all expectation, these measures do not yet suffice to induce the adoption by the Ottoman Porte of the propositions made by the high contracting parties, or if, on the other hand, the Greeks renounce the conditions stipulated to their favor in the treaty of this day, the high contracting powers will, nevertheless, continue to prosecute the work of pacification on the bases agreed upon between them; and, in consequence, they authorize from this time forward their representatives in London to discuss and determine the ultimate measures to which it may become necessary to resort.

The present additional and secret article shall have the same force and value as if it had been inserted, word for word, in the treaty of this day. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged, at the same time as those of the said treaty.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have thereto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at London, this 6th of July, in the year of Grace, 1827.

DUDLEY, POLIGNAC, LIEVEN.

Success in the term used, it denotes the feudal law, and signifies Lord Paramount.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

It is known, says the London Courier of the 11th ult. that the arrangements of Ministry, consequent upon the illness of the Earl of Liverpool, which were made previously to the re-assembling of Parliament after the Easter recess, were in many respects, only of temporary character—temporary as to some of the offices which were held by certain individuals, but not as to their permanent connexion with Mr. Canning's Government. We now find, by the following article in the New Times of this morning, that every thing is at length completed, and in the way which was originally agreed upon when the Marquis of Lansdowne and his friends agreed to join the Cabinet. It will be seen that these changes do not at all correspond with some statements which were very confidently made by the Times a few days since:

His Grace the Duke of Portland resigns the office of Privy Seal, but retains his seat in the Cabinet. There are several precedents for this proceeding. It will be sufficient to name a recent one, that of Lord Sidmouth.

Lord Carlisle leaves the Woods and Forests and succeeds the Duke of Portland as Lord Privy Seal.

Mr. Sturges Bourne succeeds Lord Carlisle First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, keeping his seat in the Cabinet.

The Marquis of Lansdowne succeeds Mr. Sturges Bourne as Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Viscount Dudley and Ward remains at the Foreign Office; and, consequently, Mr. Canning continues as First Lord of

the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Spring Rice, it is said, will replace Mr. Spencer Perceval as one of the United Secretaries of State at the Home Office.

There will be no immediate change in the Vice Regal government of Ireland. The Marquis Wellesley, it is understood remains at the Castle till the end of the year, when in all probability, he will be succeeded by the Marquis of Anglesea.

Such are the final arrangements of the Ministry; thus will it be permanently constituted, in strict conformity as we have already mentioned, with what was fully agreed upon in the first instance. It will be seen that there is no addition of any person not already forming a part of the cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Spring Rice, who is mentioned as likely to succeed Mr. Spencer Perceval. Lord Holland does not take office, though it has been confidently stated he would.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM LIBERIA.

Intelligence of the most gratifying nature, has just reached this office from the Colony of Liberia. Our friends throughout the country, who have been anxiously waiting for information concerning the emigrants by the Ports, will peruse with heartfelt pleasure the following extract of a letter from Captain Matthews, bearing date Porto Priya, Cape De Verdes, July 19th, 1827.

"As Mr. Ashmun may not have had an opportunity of communicating with the United States since my departure from Mesurado, I have the honor to inform you that we landed all our passengers in excellent health at Mesurado, 45 days after our departure from Hampton Roads. I have the satisfaction also to state, that the date of my departure from the Cape, the 21st June, all the emigrants by the Ports, will peruse with heartfelt pleasure the following extract of a letter from Captain Matthews, bearing date Porto Priya, Cape De Verdes, July 19th, 1827.

We will only add, as supplementary to this cheering intelligence, that it is deemed important to fit out early in the approaching autumn, one or two expeditions, and that it is hoped the public liberality will promptly furnish the means.

FROM THE BOSTON COURIER.

Sea Serpent Wounded.—Capt. David Thurlow, jun. of schr Lydia, of Deer Isle, when about six leagues E S E from Mount Desert Rock, left his vessel on the 24th ult. in his boat to try for mackerel, when a monster of the serpent kind appeared and came along side his boat; he having a harpoon in his boat threw it at him, which took effect, and he ran off with the boat in tow; after running a short distance he stopped and raised his head out of water 6 or 7 feet; he started again, the warp parted and the serpent made off with the harpoon in his body. Capt. Thurlow then resumed his fishing, when all at once the serpent came up for his vessel, which was about three miles distance, the serpent then raised his head out of water as before, and continued following them at about the same distance from the boat till they reached the vessel. Captain Thurlow thinks there were two of them, and that the one harpooned was not the one that followed him to the vessel. They were 70 or 80 feet long, dark colored, and had large scales. Captain Thurlow had the most perfect view of his head when he rose out of the water, and states that it resembled exactly that of a shark.

Cobbett.—An English paper says, that after all, this man has actually a chance of getting into Parliament. Lord Falkstone will, from the advanced age of his father, Lord Radnor, be, before long, called to the House of Peers, and in that case, it is his Lordship's intention to seat Cobbett in the borough of New Sarum, which he himself at present represents.

Died, suddenly on the 30th ult. while on an excursion through Frederick county, Maryland, Wm. Darby, Esq. Mr. Darby, as a topographical engineer, had few, if any equals, and as a geographer, he never was excelled in modern days. His decease is a great loss to science in general.

A writer in the New England Farmer thinks that the United States will become a silk growing country in the course of a few years, and that the cultivation of silk alone will be a sufficient source of National Wealth.

Ireland has become all peace and quietness since Mr. Canning's accession to power.

RED APPEARANCE OF THE TONGUE.

Dr. Reclamier, Physician to the Hotel Dieu, of Paris, in his late Hospital Reports, observes, "It is very necessary, in order to judge exactly of the color of the tongue, to observe the manner in which the patient puts it out." He thinks the tongue often blushes, like the face, in consequence of a moral impression; and that the presence of the physician sometimes produces this effect on a timid bashful maid (a numerous set, no doubt, in a French hospital.) "whence," says the Doctor, "the practitioner may be in error who hastily states the tongue to be red." When a physician, therefore, examines the tongue of a lady, he should be careful not to look much at her face, lest he should, by making her blush, heighten the redness of her tongue.

Inland Commerce.—A mercantile expedition from Missouri, to Santa Fe, Mexico, arrived at Franklin Missouri, about the middle of July, with about \$30,000 in specie and several hundred mules. It proved a very profitable trip.

A meeting of commissioned officers of the revolutionary army was held at Baltimore, lately, for the purpose of memorializing congress on the subject of half pay, which was promised in 1780.

The John Bull London newspaper, has this paragraph:—"The North Carolina, of 110 guns, American ship, commanded by commodore Rogers is in the Mediterranean; her whole crew are British!" [We wonder whether Mr. Bull could not prove that the North Carolina was built in England.]

A company was incorporated at the last session of the Vermont legislature, entitled the Vermont Salt Manufacturing Company. The first operation of the company is to seek for salt water, none being yet known to exist, we believe, in the state. A workman has been procured from Ohio to superintend the boring for water, and preparations have been made for commencing operations on the bank of Onion river in Montpelier.

Fish may be preserved from dying and putrefaction in warm weather, by introducing into their throats a paste made of soft bread and brandy, and wrapping them in straw. A little brandy should be poured into the mouth after the paste has been put in, and great care taken not to wound the fish. They will live in this condition ten or twelve days; and then, after being placed in fresh water, they in a few hours recover from their stupor, and are as lively as ever.

The venerated Dr. Holvake, says the Salem Massachusetts Gazette, entered on the hundredth year of his age last Sunday. From the health of his body and the vigor of his mind, life is yet a blessing to him and to his friends. He preserves his relish for literature and society. We occasionally observe him passing to and from our public library with a book in his hand; and few of his juniors devote more hours to reading. His eyesight is so good that he reads without spectacles.

The Tailor.—Last week a coat was made in Brockville, Canada, by Mr. O. W. Stevens, and curiosity prompted one who was present to ascertain the stitches taken in making the garment. They were 20 983; making about 18 stitches for a farthing.

Near Pontenore, in the island of Corica, lives a shepherdess, who successively refused the hands of Augereau and Bernadotte. The former was her suitor while he was corporal, and the latter while a serjeant, in Corica. The little thought at the time, that she was refusing a marshal of France, and a king of Sweden.

The balance of the debt due Mr. Munroe, (late President,) to the bank of the United States by transfer from the bank of Columbia, amounting to about \$23,000, has been discharged by the conveyance to this bank, of the whole of the residue of his tract of Land above Milton, consisting of upwards of 2700 acres; with an agreement that if it sells for more than the amount of the debt, that the surplus shall be restored to him.

A Good Wife.—A preacher in a funeral sermon on a lady, after summing up her good qualities, added, "that she always reached her husband's hat when he called for it without muttering!"

GRAIN.—"All sorts of grain ought to be cut whenever the straw immediately below the ear is so dry, that on twisting it, no juice can be expressed; for then the grain cannot improve, as the circulation of the juices to the ear is stopped. It matters not that the stalk below is green. Every hour that the grain stands uncut, after passing this stage, is attended with loss." [Sinclair.

Salisbury:

SEPTEMBER 11, 1827.

The New Comptroller.—An express arrived in town from Raleigh, on Thursday evening last, with the intelligence that John L. Henderson, Esq. of this place, had been appointed, by the Governor and Council, Comptroller of the State, to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Joseph Hawkins. By the provisions of the Constitution, the Comptroller of State is to be elected annually by a joint vote of both branches of the Legislature; the present appointment is only temporary, to continue till the Legislature shall assemble, and either re-appoint Mr. Henderson, (which we hope, in justice to the west, and from the merits of the individual, they may do) or elect some one else to that office in his stead.

Com. Porter.—A correspondence has taken place between Com. Porter, and Com. Hildet, the commander of the U. S. squadron in the West Indies, on the subject of the former's violating the neutrality of Key West, as charged upon him by the Spanish authorities of Havana. The Com. denies having, in any sense of the word, violated the neutrality of the United States. He says, whenever a wish is manifested by the U. S. government for him to leave Key West, he will do so, as soon as the Spanish squadron shall raise the blockade of the port, and leave the sea clear for him to escape from a vastly superior force.

The storm, which we mentioned in our last as having visited this section of country on Saturday, the 25th ult. appears to have been very general and destructive in a north-east and south-east direction from here. The shipping on the coast must have sustained immense damage. That in the harbor of Wilmington, in this state, suffered greatly. The storm appears to have been more furious, if possible, at Raleigh, Fayetteville, &c. than here; houses unroofed, chimneys demolished, &c. were among its destructive effects.

Lightning.—Mr. Hale, of Washington county, New York, had twenty-six Sheep killed by lightning, on the 6th of August, ult. We have heard of an unusual number of fatal accidents by lightning, this year.

It has again become our melancholy task, as a public journalist, to announce the self-destruction (the fourth occurrence of the kind in this county during the last eight months) of another of our fellow-citizens: Capt. David Cruise, who resided about 8 miles from town, put a period to his life, on Saturday, the 1st inst. by cutting his throat with a razor. We have heard no cause assigned, for the commission of this desperate deed: it is supposed, however, that a settled melancholy had for some time preyed upon his mind, which finally brought him to the rash conclusion of hurrying himself out of mortal existence. He was a man of many social virtues, possessing an intelligent mind, and a high sense of honor and integrity, with a competent estate, and in the vigor of life, aged about 45; has left a family, and very respectable connexions; to deplore his lamentable exit from time to eternity.

Dog Days... and the Charlotte Journal.—The columns of the Charlotte Journal had, for a few weeks, exhibited such signs of torpor, as manifestly indicated the absence of the mercurial little gentleman whose cognomen so conspicuously graces its imprint. The Journal of last week, however, affords indubitable evidence of the Editor's return to the chair editorial, a which he is wont to sit so merrily, and from which issues forth, incessantly, such coruscations of wit and sentiment, such keen satire and terse reasoning!! (By the by, "He is in logic a great critic, "Profoundly skilled in analytic; "He can distinguish and divide "A hair 'twixt south and south-west side.")

For in that paper, there is a spiteful attack on a harmless article in the Carolinian of 27th ult. in which so much froth is spent, that we are irresistibly led to fear the editor has returned from his wanderings in this county, in a highly riled state. And we are the more induced to go way to such fears, as it was in the midst of Dog Days, "exposed to the baneful action of a sub-stitial sun, that he began to wend his way homeward: And, moreover, we are told, (for we were absent at the time) that on his passage through this town, he exhibited a strangeness in his countenance, which plainly indicated the presence of that dreadful malady the Hydrophobia! Should our fears (contrary to our hopes) prove well founded, we sincerely commiserate the subject of them.

But allegory aside, we are prepared to sustain our assertion, that the statement of Mr. Buchanan: "will be found to corroborate that of Gen. Jackson, in all essential particulars;" and consequently prove the falsity of the Journal's assertion, that "he [Mr. Buchanan] has already contradicted Gen. Jackson in positive terms."

The first essential thing asserted by Gen. Jackson, which here calls for a notice from us, is this: "He (Mr. Buchanan) said he had been informed by the friends of Mr. Clay, that the friends of Mr. Adams had made overtures to them, saying, if Mr. Clay and his friends would unite in aid of the election of Mr. Adams, Mr.

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