

and a review, but the effect was such that the trial was never repeated. He is much beloved throughout the country. The state of deep-seated feeling pervading all ranks on the Continent is little known, or to be guessed at by the passing excitements of party feeling to which we are accustomed in England. The spirit of liberty and light is widely gone forth, more strongly evinced, because more clearly contrasted, against the blacker groundwork of foreign despotism and bigotry; it has settled deeply on the souls of the people; I could say much, too, of the energetic efforts employed to stay its progress and smother its force by those holding yet the *magni nominis umbra* of established power; the life and the spirit, and with them all lasting might, have however, departed from their hands.

#### GENERAL DEVAUX.

One of the gallant officers of our old army General Devaux, has profited by the voluntary exile to which he submitted in 1815, to exalt the French name among the Persians. Having taken refuge in a province of that empire then under the government of a son of the Schah, he obtained permission to train six battalions of the troops in the European mode. The young prince some time after declared war against the Turks, without the consent of his father. Very soon however, he found cause to repent of this rash measure, by learning that an army of 22,000 was advancing against him, to oppose which he had only 14,000 men. Devaux however animated his courage; and when the two armies came in sight of each other, formed the whole mass of the irregular troops with the artillery into one body, and advised the Prince not to attack the enemy, but merely to return their fire. He then ordered three of his battalions to make a vigorous charge on the enemy in front, while he with the other three should at the same time assail their flank. This bold manoeuvre alarmed the Prince, who did not foresee its effect and he exclaimed, "Devaux you will certainly ruin us." The Turks were then making a tremendous fire, which concealed from their observation the movement of the Persians. Devaux continued to advance—and the Turks finding themselves attacked on different sides, soon gave way. They were pursued and cut to pieces, leaving their camp with immense booty to be despoiled by the Persians. The Prince on reaching the field of battle, found Devaux seated on one of the enemy's cannon; after a cordial embrace, he immediately decorated him with the distinguished orders of the Lion, and the Sun. Devaux after this, astonished the Persians still more by taking a strong fortress by storm, during the intense heat of summer, and at the time a pestilential wind was blowing. The report of this last exploit, caused him to be summoned to Schah's Court, where he was received with the highest honours. Poets made him the theme of their praise, and orders were given by the Schah to his principal artist to prepare a painting, representing him at the moment of rushing into the midst of the enemy. This picture has been placed in the great gallery of the palace; and the General has moreover the power of cutting off as many heads as he pleases—a distinguished privilege among these barbarous people. For some time past however Devaux has wished to leave Persia, which circumstance was a subject of general regret at Court, where he is regarded as one of the firmest supports of the throne. The Schah has prevailed upon him to remain,

but his heart is with France; and should she ever have need of his services, he would fly to her assistance.

[*Courier des Etats Unis.*]

**IMPORTANCE OF NEWSPAPERS**  
*Aid in Business.*—Whatever may be a man's calling in life, a newspaper aids his business. If he is a farmer, he will see improvement in ploughing, manuring, and cultivating his ground—the best animals—the best seeds—succession of crops—improved machines. The advertisements will also show him where he can best buy and sell.—Mechanics will see improved machinery. Merchants will see articles for sale—some things wanted and others offered. A milk man, not long since, lost a bargain at an auction, which would have paid for his paper ten years, merely by not taking the paper in which the auction was advertised. He came and subscribed for the paper, and declared he would take it as long as he lived.

#### FOREIGN.

**GREECE.**—It appears by the late arrivals from Europe that Greece is to have a monarchical form of government, and Prince Leopold to be the King. On this subject the Middleton (Conn.) Sentinel remarks.

"Prince Leopold, it appears, has been selected, by three of the powers of Europe, as the future Sovereign of Greece. If the Greeks accept of him as their master, it will—to use an old saying—be like "jumping out of the frying pan into the fire! We had supposed, that that oppressed people, in their last struggle, were fighting for freedom and liberty,—and not for slavery in a new form. If the generous people of this country, who so liberally contributed of their substance, to aid that distressed nation, had imagined, even for a moment, that their contributions would go towards establishing another monarchy in Europe, we doubt, very much doubt, if any thing had been done for them in this country. We cannot, however, but hope that a different fate than the one contemplated, awaits that hitherto depressed and enslaved country—that the Genius of Liberty, with her expansive wings, may overshadow and protect her people—and that the Supreme Ruler of the Universe may so overrule events that they may have a Government of the People, in which civil and religious liberty will be the foundation of the fabric."

The Augsburg Gazette gives the following details relative to the recent earthquake at Bucharest—"Fifteen churches have suffered so much that no one dares venture to enter them, and 115 houses, including that of the English Consul, are so shattered that they are not habitable. Happily not more than one person perished. Kimpua, on the road to Croustadt, suffered more than Bucharest. The winter at Bucharest is excessively severe, the thermometer constantly marking from 20 to 15 degrees below zero. *Norfolk Herald.*

The late English newspapers says the N. Y. Advertiser contain smaller quantity of matter of general interest, we have observed at almost any former period. Parliament not being in session, there is nothing in the state of things in Great Britain, of a domestic nature, beyond the trials of some editors of a newspaper in London for libels, and occasional speculations upon the situation of Ireland, to excite the public feeling, or attention. Nor does the general condition of Europe furnish much that is interesting, or important. Since the termination of the war between Russia and Turkey, and the

publication of the treaty of peace between those powers, very little is said concerning the affairs of the continent, beyond mere local politics. The contentions of parties for the ascendancy in France, where the government partakes in some degree of the characteristics of freedom, occasionally excite some attention, and give rise to speculations, which are in some measure interesting. But upon the broad scale, there is not much in the political concerns of Europe, that is calculated to excite feeling, or awaken attention, especially at this distance.

Even the affairs of Greece appear to advance with a sluggish pace towards final adjustment. There has been recently a good deal said about placing the crown of that nation upon the head of Prince Leopold, formerly the husband of the Princess Charlotte of Wales; but we find nothing of an official or definitive character relating to this subject. If the allied powers have determined to place a stranger upon the throne of Greece we should not be surprised if they should select this prince for the sovereign. He is German origin, and therefore might be more acceptable to Austria, than a native of some other country. His relationship to the reigning family of Great Britain, and the long acquaintance the people of that country have had with him, may naturally be supposed to operate in his favour there; and Russia, not having it in her power to furnish the new monarch, will be quite as likely to be satisfied with Prince Leopold, as any other individual that might be selected. At the same time, we have seen nothing but newspaper authority to warrant any opinions, or conclusions relating to this matter.

**FROM CARTHAGENA.**—By the arrival yesterday of the brig Mantillo. Capt. Beckman, from Carthagena, we learn that the Venezuelians had declared themselves independent, and Gen. Paez was placed in command of affairs. That state had taken up arms against Bolivar.

Gen. Harrison, late Minister of the United States to Colombia, his son, and his Secretary, Mr. Van Rensselaer, of Albany, and Col. Torrents, late Charge des affaires of Mexico to the same Government, have arrived in the Montilla.

A friend at Carthagena writes us as follows, under date of January 9th:

"I arrived here in the brig Medina, Capt. Sullivan, in a short passage of 14 days, and am here at a most interesting period, as all eyes are fixed on the Liberator, and great anxiety is manifested to know what course he will pursue. Guayquil and Quito have declared in favor of his being proclaimed Monarch of Peru. The news of the separation of Venezuela causes much excitement. As I wish well to Colombia, I hope, on the return of the Liberator from Peru, he will reconcile all the conflicting interests which now divide the nation. He was to be at Bogota on the 4th inst.

"The English Minister, Mr. Turner, his lady and family, arrived here on the 4th Inst. in H. M. ship Herald, and has engaged the steamboat Liberator, belonging to your townsman, Mr. Burrows, to ascend the Magdalena. There are now three cargoes waiting for this boat, which I hope will succeed to admiration. The boat is now daily expected from up the river, when I shall embark in her with Mr. Turner, and shall feel a good deal of pride in proceeding through the wilderness, 600 miles from sea, under our own flag.

The Medina will sail in two days for Congress, to bring up a part of Bolivar's army that

are now at Panama. She will probably perform the trip in 16 days, and sail immediately for New-York, without losing her trip. The schr Gen. Warren sailed 4 days since for Tampico in ballast.

'12 o'clock.—Gen Harrison has just embarked on board the Montilla, under a handsome salute of 13 guns, from that vessel and the Medina."

In addition to the above extract, we have other accounts representing Colombia to be in a distracted state. No certain statement is made by any of our friends that Bolivar has himself consented to be crowned; but his friends are active in disseminating the doctrine that a strong government is necessary for the Colombians, and toasts to Simon the First had been given. We are persuaded that if the troops were withdrawn, the people would declare for a republican form of government, and the separation of Venezuela will probably induce Bolivar to pause if he has entertained any idea of being crowned. The French Commissioner, De Bression, was as busy as ever. Time will not permit us to say more at present, but we hope to be able to furnish on Monday some translations which will be interesting.

Troops had already marched for Venezuela, and the army from Peru, which was at Panama, was ordered for the same destination. *Mer. Adv.*

**CANADA.**—The Governor of Lower Canada delivered his speech to the Legislature on the 22d of Jan. and copies were received in Montreal in 23 hours. The Gov. says that no distress is experienced in the country, agriculture has been carried on with activity, commerce has been more extensive than usual, the revenue has increased the public moneys are to be secured in the hands of the Receiver General, elementary instruction has been generally established, internal communication much improved, and facilities have been afforded to settlers. He speaks of a communication from His Majesty and recommends the rejection of pistareens, &c. from the currency, and the admission of English coin at its value. A small tax is recommended on waste land.

#### DOMESTIC

**SO. CAROLINA CONFERENCE.**

It is said, that the session of this body, just over, has been in many respects, the most interesting ever held; but the circumstance which most remarkably distinguishes it, is the division of the Conference District into two separate Conferences. The South-Carolina Conference will hereafter be bounded by the Savannah river on the west. The Conference which has been created west of that boundary, will be designated the Georgia Conference. The Georgia Conference will meet at Macon, Geo. on the 5th January, 1831; and the South-Carolina Conference in Fayetteville, on the 26th January, 1831.

[*Ral. Reg.*]

**NEW YORK.**—There is nothing in this broad and boundless union says the *Enquirer*, equal to a winter in New-York. In other cities and in other latitudes they may talk of splendor, gaiety, and fashion and eclat, but what are they all compared with the extacies generated within the limits of this happy place, in the space of one short week. In Boston, the gay world talk philosophy, study metaphysics, and turn blue with learning and the Newfoundland east wind. But they don't make such a noise in the world as we do in New-York. In Philadelphia, they analyse anthracite, call themselves "Athenians," and

think that the rest of the world around them are absolute barbarians covered with skins, and eating raw venison. In Baltimore, they are so much taken up with matching colours, studying the mechanism of bishops, and running wild on rail roads, that the rest of the world is considered a blank in the human lottery—a barren desert—a shrubless wilderness, not worth a graduation debate in a century. But New-York is the centre of fashion. There is only one New-York, and one Broadway, and one Tammany Hall, in the union. The season has set in with unexampled gaiety Parties, soirees, squeezes, jams, are all the go. We have a number of beautiful irritating questions on which to go high, raise the steam, and go ahead at the rate of thirty miles an hour. There's the "College question," the "Indian question," the "Mayor question," the "Anti-Auction question," besides a hundred questions now ready to burst into life and being.

**INDIAN WAR.**—Hostilities commenced between the Choctaws and Osages, in Arkansas Territory, about the middle of December last which, it is apprehended, will result in serious consequences to both parties, unless promptly checked by government. *Star.*

**CASE OF ROWLAND STEPHENSON.**—Geo. Millen and Wm. Williams, the parties who entered the plea of guilty to the indictment against them in the affair of Rowland Stephenson, were sentenced by Judge Holt, on the 1st Inst. the former to a fine of one thousand dollars and six months imprisonment—the latter to a fine of five hundred dollars, and imprisonment for 3 months.

**MINT OF THE UNITED STATES.** Philadelphia, 26th Jan. 1830.

SIR—Conformably to general instructions from the Treasury Department, assays have been made of the following foreign coins, the result of which is now respectfully communicated.

#### GOLD COINS.

From the Assayer's report, it appears that the gold coins of Great Britain contain 12 parts of fine gold in 24 parts: those of Portugal 21 31-32 parts of fine gold in 24 parts: those of France 21 10-16 parts of the fine gold in 24 parts: and those of Spain 21 parts of fine gold in 24 parts.

The value per pennyweight of the gold coins of Great Britain, deduced from the above assay, is like that of the gold coins of the United States, 88 66-100 cents: that of the gold coins of Portugal 88 76-100 cents: that of the gold coins of France 87 37-100 cents; and that of the gold coins of Spain 84 84-100 cents.

The above values are conformable to the general results of from assays, except in regard to the gold coins of Spain, in relation to which irregularities have, not unfrequently been noticed before. This assay was of the coinage of 1824, the latest that has been obtained for trial. It indicates a value per pennyweight about half a cent higher than the general estimate founded on an average of former assays, which may be stated at 84 23-100 cents.

#### SILVER COINS.

Spanish milled dollars appear, by the Assayer's report, to contain 10 ounces, 15 pennyweights 12 grains of fine silver in 12 ounces.

Standard silver of the United States contains 10 ounces, 14 pennyweight, 4 5-13 grains of fine silver in 12 ounces, and, according to the weight, denomination and value of our silver coins, as established by law, is worth 115 38-100 cents per ounce.

The value per ounce of the Spanish milled dollars, as de-

duced from the above assay thereof, is 116 1-10 cents. Their value by tale, according to the average weight of those coins hitherto deposited at the Mint, may be estimated at nearly 100 cents 3 mills, the value stated in my last report.

I am, with great respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
SAMUEL MOORE.

#### NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

A General Naval Court Martial assembled in Washington on Monday last, for the trial of such officers as may be brought before it. The Court is composed as follows: Capt. Chas. G. Ridgely, Pres. Capt. Jos. I. Nicholson, Capt. Edm. P. Kennedy, Capt. Thos. Ap Catesby Jones, Mas. Com. Will. B. Shubrick, Mas. Com. Chas. W. Morgan, Mas. Com. Beverly Kennon, Lieu. Isaac McKeever, Lieu. Chas. S. McCauley, H. M. Moffitt, Esq. Judge Adv. The Nat. Intelligencer observes:

We are much concerned to hear, that a considerable number of officers, the higher ranks of the service—a larger number, we believe, than has often occurred at any time before—are now under arrest, and will probably receive their trials by the Court now convened.

#### NOMINATIONS.

Of the nominations lately made by the President, we understand that the following were confirmed by the Senate on Wednesday last, namely:

Louis McLane, of Delaware, Minister to Great Britain.

Washington Irving Secretary of Legation.

William C. Rives, of Virginia, Minister to France.

Charles C. Harper, of Maryland, Secretary of Legation.

William P. Preble, of Maine, Minister to the Netherlands.

Augustus Davezac, of Louisiana, Secretary of Legation.

Cornelius P Van Ness of Vermont, Minister to Spain.

J C Pickett, of Kentucky, Secretary of Legation to the Republic of Columbia.

James Duncan, to be receiver of Public Moneys at Washington, Mississippi.

William J Duncan, of Philadelphia, and James Campbell, of New-York, to be Directors of the Bank of the United States.

#### CURRENT COINS.—A

Committee of the U. S. Senate, having charge of the subject, lately made a report to that body on the current coins of the United States. Their report was accompanied by a bill now pending before the Senate, intended to remedy the defects in the present system, of which the following is a copy.

A BILL in addition to the acts concerning Coins and the Mint.

Be it enacted, &c. That the copper coins of the United States shall be a legal tender for the payment of all debts and demands not exceeding ten cents, and for no greater sum.

Sec. 2 That the silver coins of the U. States less than a dollar, shall not be a legal tender for the payment of any sum not exceeding ten dollars.

Sec. 3. That, when any gold or silver coin of the U. States shall be diminished in weight more than one twenty fifth part of its full weight, such coin shall not be a legal tender.

Sec. 4. That no foreign coin whatever shall be a legal tender for payment of any debt or demand.

Sec. 5. That the first and third sections of this act shall be in force from the passing of the act; the fourth section shall be in force from the third day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty one; the second section shall be in force from the third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three.