

An immense crowd had come to meet it, at the distance of nine versts (six miles) from the town, where the workmen employed in the manufactory of arms were waiting on their knees for its approach, and earnestly solicited permission to draw the hearse—a duty which they performed with all the signs of ardent zeal and pious respect, for the distance of eight versts. At the distance of one verst from the town, they were relieved by the merchants and citizens, who had also waited on their knees the arrival of the procession. At the barrier, the Bishop, accompanied by a numerous body of clergy, the Governor, and Civil Officers, the Nobility and Citizens of all classes, joined the solemn procession, & a canopy erected there, so passed in magnificence all we had before seen, and proves how the memory of Alexander is universally cherished, I cannot help remarking the profound veneration shown by the inhabitants of this city on the entrance of the procession. Notwithstanding the incalculable crowds which filled the streets and the windows, and covered the roofs and walls, the most profound silence was observed as it passed. We set out again at 11 o'clock, after the usual ceremonies."

**Trouble in Spain.**—The Globe furnishes the following accounts from Madrid, which are up to the first of March.

The landing of the Constitutional force near Alicant, appears to have produced the deepest feelings. One letter says, "Terror and confusion reign here. The King and Royal Family reside at the palace El Pardo, and their guards now consist entirely of swiss. The Ministers have demanded of the English Ambassador, in a formal note, explanation respecting the movements of General Mina, who has left England as report states, to revolutionize Spain." The answer of Mr. Lamb was, that he understood he had left England, but in his movements or intentions he knew nothing of. We await further details with the greatest anxiety."

The Curate Merino has declared himself hostile to the present Government, and has put himself at the head of a considerable force, which is said to be enthusiastic in the Constitutional cause. Tho' we have no doubt of the Curate's insurrection, we are rather sceptical as the account given of his principles, and those of his troops.

It is asserted the Constitutional parties are already in possession of the forts of Carthagena, and expect further reinforcements from the Algerine coast.

The Deys of Algiers having declared war against Spain will, it is supposed, afford facilities to the patriots. The commencement says the Globe, of hostilities by Algiers, we announced on the 16th, on the authority of the Spanish Consul General at Tunis.

Several strong parties of Constitutionalists have appeared in the north, and have committed great excesses near Corunna.

**LETTER FROM GREECE.**

(From the Boston Evening Gazette.)  
**OFFICIAL**—"Camp of St. Anne's, near Lepanto Jan. 17, 1826—I take the first opportunity of writing you the account of the late victory. On the 12th there was a smart skirmish, in which the Turks lost a number of their best men and officers, and fell back to the village. About 7 o'clock next morning the contest began with the outposts, which fell back into line. A large body of Marmalukes were charged by our cavalry, headed by Colonel Berton, and totally routed. Our riflemen in front picked out the officers as they advanced to their post. Our artillery was served by French and English volunteers, who had orders not to fire till the Turks were within 200 yards. The enemy now endeavoured to turn our left wing, but were received at the point of the bayonet by General La Fayette our se-

cond in command. The battle now began with the most deadly fury.—The village of St. John was three times taken and retaken, with great slaughter; their second in command fell in the last attack, when they gave up the contest, leaving 800 dead on the spot, besides prisoners and wounded. Gen. Gouras at the head of the Corinthian brigade, carried the village of St. Anne's, and ordered a general attack, with the whole force, when the Turks were completely routed, and fled in every direction, leaving 3000 dead, 900 prisoners, 400 wounded, 2 Generals killed, 14 officers wounded, 25 taken, with 2 cannon, the Pacha's tent, 14 baggage and ammunition waggons, &c. Our loss was 800 killed and 700 wounded. A young man of the name of Herbert took two standards, for which he was made Captain on the field; three other standards were also taken. The Turkish force was ten thousand men; ours was seven thousand. Make all the haste you can to join us. I hope the next will inform you that the Cross floats on the walls of Lepanto."

**LETTER FROM COL. BERTON.**—Camp at Lepanto, Jan. 25, 1826.—Dear —, After the affair of the 12th we had a fatiguing march in pursuit of the runaway Ibrahim Pacha, who was collecting his troops, at Lepanto, and Patras, and talking very largely of putting us all to the sword, but we saved his Highness the trouble; by a signal defeat. We arrived under the walls of the above place, on the 29th, driving his pickets before us, and next morning blockaded the town. Generals La Fayette and Deleroux having surveyed the ground, we began our trenches, in spite of a heavy fire from the town and castle. On the 22d we were joined by 1500 French and Italian volunteers from Leghorn, consisting of lancers, hussars, &c. and a small battering train of eight 36 pounders and four mortars.—On the same night, two German officers deserted to us, and informed us of the Pacha's intent of attacking us in the morning with 15,000 horse and foot. Our force was only 9000. At day break, the Turk advanced, covered by a heavy fire from the fortification, with loud shouts of Alfa and Mahomet. Our artillery and musquetry opened on them with tremendous effect, and in fifteen minutes the whole line was furiously engaged; our cavalry charged the enemy in grand style, cutting numbers of them to pieces. The battle had now raged seven hours with the greatest obstinacy, when the five convent of St. Mary's was blown up and 750 Turks with it; their line was now broken and routed, they flying in every direction to the town, pursued by our cavalry to the gates; a part entered pell-mell with them, but not being supported, cut their way out only losing six men in that daring exploit. A party of our cavalry had nearly taken the Pacha prisoner, who was carried off the field wounded by a carbine ball in the breast. The enemy lost 4000 killed, 800 wounded, 2000 prisoners, 8 standards, 10 cannon, 6 ammunition waggons. Our loss was 2000 killed, 400 wounded. General Gouras was slightly wounded in the head by a musket ball.—The Turks had orders to give no quarter. They lost 125 officers. I forgot to tell you in my last, the Pacha (Ibrahim's) tent and seraglio of ladies were taken.

—B. BERTON.

**Congressional Summary**—Mr. Conner, of N. C. offered the following

**Resolved**, That the Secretary of War be instructed to report to this House what will be the probable cost per mile, for making the road on each of the routes lately examined from Washington City to New Orleans.

This resolution lies one day.

An engrossed bill "making appropriation for carrying into effect the appointment of a mission to the Congress of Panama;" was read a third time.

Mr. Barney, of Maryland, demanded that the question on the passage of this bill should be taken by yeas and nays.

Mr. Lecompte, of Kentucky, was proceeding in some remarks in opposition to the demand, when he was informed by the Chair, that any remarks on the question whether a vote should be taken by yeas and nays, were out of order.

The yeas and nays were then ordered by the House.

Mr. Lecompte then delivered his sentiments in opposition to the bill, as did also Messrs. McDuffie, of S. C. and Houston, of Ten.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative, as follows: Yeas 134—Nays 60.

**Panama Mission**—This question, which has so long agitated both Houses of Congress, which has created an interest and excitement rarely before witnessed, and a hard fought contest, on one side at least for several months, has at length been passed to a third reading in the House of Representatives.—We refer our readers to the Congressional head for a detail of the proceedings. Considering the unwearied exertions and indefatigable zeal with which the measure has been opposed, the marshalled forces and experienced generalship enlisted against it; the ingenuity and management to defeat it; it is matter of no little triumph that the question should have passed by so large a majority. This was the first Executive measure of importance, which was submitted by Mr. Adams to Congress; and one in which it has been said he felt a lively and intense interest. The opposition at an early day raised their bands, laid down with care and caution their plan of attack; and since the organization of their forces, have kept up a constant and hot fire which, from so formidable a phalanx, we are surprised should have resulted in so little injury to the Administration, and a defeat to themselves, so signal and complete.—We congratulate the country on this triumph over a settled and deep laid scheme to harass the Executive, and undermine some of the best measures of the Government; to bring obloquy and disgrace on the Administration; to overthrow the President and Secretary of State; and finally to erect upon their ruins, the fortunes and plans of, despicable and dangerous ambition. We believe that a portion of the minority were actuated by honesty and good intentions, and to such, these remarks are not intended to apply; but that a party does exist inimical to the Administration and all its measures; and who stand prepared all times to oppose to the utmost every act of the Executive, however just and necessary; and who are ever ready to indulge in the most wanton and course abuse of the President and Secretary of State, cannot be denied. We regret for the honor of our country, that such a party does exist; that feelings so malignant belong to the human breast, or should be indulged in by enlightened and respectable men.

Foreseeing no possible danger from the adoption of the measure, that nothing can or will be done to bind the United States, without the subsequent sanction of the constitution in all its forms; we became the early advocates of a scheme, which we believe is likely to result in the most important and lasting good consequences to a large portion of the globe, heretofore benighted and trammelled by the chains of slavery and oppression; and who only seek to erect on a sure and permanent foundation, their future freedom, prosperity and happiness.

The consequences of this Congress are also important to this country—particularly as it regards Cuba and Porto Rico; and in placing our commerce on the most favored footing. The manifestations of our friendship, and the lively interest we take in the affairs of our sister Republics, (by a representation at the proposed Congress,) will link in closer union the sympathies and interests of the two Americas; and their great and benevolent agency in ameliorating the condition of man, may be felt by after ages.

If individual animosities, personal prejudices, and party feelings and passions had been laid aside in the discussion of this most interesting question, it is more than probable that the Mission to Panama would have been regarded by all intelligent men, as a prudent, liberal, safe and wise measure. Every object looks yellow to the jaundiced eye. The spirit of party, when goaded on by private and political animosity and personal hatred, looks on objects through a false medium—and that which is truly lively to behold, presents the appearance of disgusting deformity. It is this spirit of party—this green-eyed monster, which has seen in the Panama Mission a host of gorgons, hydras, and chimeras dire.

But the discussions on this subject will not be without their benefits to the Country—they will enlighten the minds of the people—they will give to foreign nations evidence of the pure spirit in which we accept the invitation to take part in the deliberations and discussions at Panama. They will instruct our Ministers, and give them prudence and cautious circumspection—they will show that in all important measures are discussed in the United States; the safety with which error may be permitted to exhaust its weapons of offence and defence; and that truth is great and will prevail. And further, these discussions will give a pledge to the Republics of South America, of enlightened and disinterested regard for them; a regard manifesting itself, in spite of the personal animosities and party rancour, which disgraced the proceedings of Congress on this question, and strove to turn aside the current of good feeling, and drive the Government from the path of sound policy and true wisdom.

**Constitutional Wrag.**

New York, April 21—National salutes were exchanged yesterday between the French Sloop of war Indefatigable and Fort Columbus.

A new and elegant brig of 600 tons, called the America, was dropped down the Bay, and will sail this morning for Vera Cruz, under the command of Capt. D. L. Porter, Commodore Porter and Mr. Law are passengers. This vessel was built by Mr. Charles Porter, entirely of live oak, and will not suffer in comparison with any vessel that ever left the port. She is pierced for 23 guns.

The Swedish frigate Chapman, arrived here on Tuesday, from Carthagena. She sailed on the 29th ult. in company with the Swedish ship Fapberheston, of 74 guns, bound to this port, both for the purpose of Coppering.

The Philadelphia Gazette states, that the New Steam Boat Line between Philadelphia and Norfolk will commence running in the middle of May. Both the boats destined for this line are launched and are now fitting up in a superior style. It is intended that this line shall open a communication by the direct route between Philadelphia and the towns on the whole line of coast, as low down as Wilmington, N. C.