

*la Nouvelle Adeline* and *l'Heureux Retour* were immediately distributed. On the 5th of May, a large cargo of flour, Indian corn, and wheat, sent by M. Eynard, in the name of the Paris, Geneva, and Hague Committees, reached Napoli di Romania, and was deposited in the Government storehouses. The Hague Committee have added 10,000 francs to the sum of 40,000 francs previously given. At Berlin, the subscriptions produced \$20,000 francs to the Paris Committee.

New-York, July 31.

Mr. RANDOLPH arrived at Liverpool on the 14th of June, and on the 15th accompanied Mr. Huskisson, with about 400 ladies and gentlemen, on a steamboat excursion. Mr. R. appeared highly gratified with the attention which was paid to him. He sat near Mr. Huskisson, and conversed with him for some time.

The health of HIS MAJESTY was drunk with three times three; after which Mr. HUSKISSON's health was given, and was received in a manner which must have convinced him of the high estimation in which he is held by his constituents. Mr. H spoke at some length, and then gave the health of Mr. RANDOLPH, who, in returning thanks for the honor which had been done to him, adverted in terms of the warmest praise, to the institutions of Great Britain. He then spoke of Cobbett, and said, that he considered that Cobbett had qualified himself for a seat in the British House of Commons in the same way that some of the fair sex become qualified for a situation in the Magdalen Asylum.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 2.—[By the brig Tuna, which arrived yesterday in 38 days from Havre, we were favored with papers of that place to the 21st, inclusive.]

The Greek Committee at Paris have received intelligence that the Greeks, under the command of Nicetas, entered Tripolitza on the 13th of May. The efforts of Ibrahim to succeed that turned to Patras, after suffering considerable losses.

Gen. Roche has addressed to the Greek Committee at Paris the following documents:

*Resolutions of the Eighth National Assembly at Epidaurus.*

"His Excellency the British Ambassador at Constantinople is requested to treat for peace between the Ottoman Porte and the Greeks, on the following conditions, viz:

1. No Turk shall be permitted to inhabit the Grecian territory, nor to hold any property in Greece.

2. All the fortresses in the possession of the Turks shall be given up to the Greeks.

3. The Sultan shall have no influence on the internal organization of the country, nor on the clergy.

4. The Greeks to have a sufficient force for the safety of the interior, and a marine for the protection of its commerce.

5. That they shall be governed by the same regulations and enjoy the same rights in the Peloponnesus, the continent of Greece, the Islands of Eubœa, Candia, and the Archipelago, and in all the Provinces that have taken up arms, and that have been incorporated in the Greek Government.

6. That the articles mentioned in the present act, cannot be changed by the Ambassador, nor by the Commission named by the National Assembly to correspond with the Ambassador.

7. The Greeks shall preserve their own flag.

8. They shall have the right to coin money.

9. The amount of tribute shall be fixed, and the mode of payment be annual, or be in full.

10. That a truce shall be granted. And in case of the refusal of the Porte to accede to these proposals, the commission may address themselves to any or all the Powers of Europe to ask aid and protection, and

may act as they shall judge most proper for the interests of Greece."

[Here follow the names of the Commissioners appointed under the resolutions.]

Prince Ypsilanti, under date of April 21st, protests against the above act of the Government. "In taking the resolution to ask the exclusive intervention of the English Ambassador to arrange the affairs of Greece, the National Assembly (he says) departs from its duties, and is wanting in the object of its union. It was not to annul the Independence of Greece, but to consolidate and perpetuate it, that the nation confided to you its full powers. Does the fall of Missolonghi frighten you? Confide, as in the beginning of the struggle, to the well-known energy and patriotism of the nation. The breast of every Greek is a second Missolonghi. Do you need resources? Appeal to the generosity of the People—they will not be deaf. We need protection—claim it of every Christian nation: our actual situation and theirs guarantee us the desired aid. It is in critical junctures that great nations and true citizens show themselves. It is easy at all times to be a slave; but it is difficult to become free. To arms! if you wish peace." &c.

From the recollection of Washington.

ROBERT MORRIS. It has often been asked, "who were the favorites of Washington? whom did he love?" I answer the most worthy Washington lived for his country, and for so much did he "love and move," and almost "have his being," that when he loved a man, that man must love his country.

In the war of Independence Green was his Hephestion, yet such was his delicacy in bestowing praise, even where most deserved, that he declined the mentioning of Greene's division, which had so gallantly resisted the retreat from Brandywine, saying, to that illustrious commander who prayed that his comrades might receive their well-earned commendation.—"You, sir, are considered in this army as my favorite officer; your division is composed of Southerners, my more immediate countrymen. Such are my reason."

It has been thought that certain vivacious personages, as Governor Morris and General Henry Lee, were in the habit of taking liberties with the Chief.—Around the Father of his Country, his virtues and character created an atmosphere of awe and veneration, in which undue familiarity could not have existed for a moment. No men living were more ardently attached to the Chief than the Revolutionary Statesman and distinguished officer alluded to. They possessed brilliant talents, had rendered conspicuous services, and were the most pleasurable companions of their time. These considerations, together with the absence of restraint at the private parties of the President, gave rise to the idea that there were certain characters who could approach without reserve, and even toy with the passive lion. But the lion, though passive, was the lion still. He could always be approached, and sometimes in sportive mood but not so near as to lay hand upon his mane.

If I am asked—And did not Washington unbend and admit to familiarity, and social friendship, some one person, to whom age and long and interesting association gave peculiar privilege, the privilege of the heart? I answer, that favoured individual was Robert Morris.

The General in chief of the Armies of Independence in the relief afforded of the privations of his suffering soldiery, first learned the value of Robert Morris. It was he who brought order out of chaos, and whose talent and credit sustained the cause of his country in the worst of times. Virtues and services like these endeared their possessor to the paternal chief, in whose heart the financier of the revolution held an esteem which neither time nor misfortune could alter or impair.

Mr. Morris was ever a guest at the private and select parties of the Pre-

sident. So much was this a matter of course, that the steward, having first placed Mr. M's favorite wine at the table immediately on the right of the chief, would repair to the dwelling of Morris and observe—"The President dines with a select party of friends to-day, and expects your company as usual."

When Mr Morris first engaged in those speculations which terminated so unhappily, Washington, with the privilege of sincere friendship, remonstrated, observing, "You are old, and had better retire, rather than engage in such extensive concerns." Morris replied, "your advice is a proof of that wisdom and prudence which govern all your words and actions; but, my dear general, I can never do things in the small; I must either be a man or a mouse."

In 1798, when the lieutenant general and commander in chief repaired to Philadelphia to superintend the organization of his last army, unimpaired of the dignity, wealth and splendour which crowded to greet his arrival, he paid his first visit to the prison house and Robert Morris. The old man wrung the hand of the chief in silence while his tearful eye gave the welcome to such a home. The mouse was indeed, in his iron bound cage; but in the United States of America, for Morris to have been imprisoned in character, the bars should have been of gold. How is this, American? Is it not the condemnation of Tanjous on the Capitoine Hill a crime which the heathen Roman dared not commit! The financier of the revolution, whose talent and credit sustained the cause of his country, in that country's utmost need

Whatever may have been his misfortunes, say his faults, hid not his generous services "plead like angels trumpet tongued, against the deep damnation" of such a home for his nameless, friendless, and forgotten, his grey hairs descended in sorrow to the grave, how was the last duty paid to him we owed so much?—How many of those—ho had basked in the sun shine of his prosperity, fed at his ever hospitable board, and drank of his ever flowing cup, followed his horse.—Where were the corporates, where the long trains of youth who were led up to pay their last homage to the republic's benefactor?

THOMAS NELSON Another and most valued friend of the chief, was Nelson, of Virginia. He signed the Declaration of Independence, and was a patriot, statesman, and soldier.

At the commencement of the war of the revolution, General Nelson possessed a noble fortune; he lavished it in the cause of liberty. From his personal virtues, he had the most commanding influence in the State; he exerted it in rallying her sons, when a powerful foe invaded her soil. His weight of character enabled him to unlock the coffers of avarice, and give their boards to the aid of the country, when that country had neither a dollar in her treasury, nor credit to obtain one. His plough was left in the furrow that his horses might drag our munitions of war; and when invited by La Fayette, to point the guns of a new battery at York, he directed them against the best house in town, because it was his own paternal mansion, and was supposed to contain the enemies of his country. Such were the virtues and services of Thomas Nelson. Having lived to witness the consummation of that Independence, which his pen had signed and his sword had earned, he closed his eyes in peace, leaving a very numerous family, and a fortune greatly impaired by the vast sacrifices he had made for American liberty. And will the American reader believe, that the widow of such a patriot and such a man, lives in Virginia, on which the fame and character of Nelson sheds unfading lustre—that this venerable relict, now on the verge of an unmanly, blind and poor, has yet to learn whether an emancipated country can be just, more than forty years not having sufficed to show her whether it can be grateful.

#### AMERICAN CONVENTION.

The following notice has just been communicated for publication in the *Genius of Universal Emancipation*; and the editors of Newspapers generally, in the United States, are requested by the Secretaries to insert it for the information of the public at large.

To the Abolition and Manumission Societies in the United States.

An adjourned meeting of the 19th biennial session of "American Convention for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, and improving the condition of the African race," will be held at Baltimore, Maryland, on the 25th day of October (10th month) next.

Those Societies not heretofore represented, are requested to send Delegates.

By order of the Convention  
EDWIN ATLEE } Secretaries.  
HECTOR COFFIN }

Extract from the Constitution of the Convention.

"The Convention shall be composed of such representatives as the respective Societies, associated to protect the right of free persons of color, or to promote the abolition of slavery within the United States, may think proper to appoint; provided that the number from any one Society shall not exceed ten."

Lawrenceburg, Ind. July 22.

Daniel Fuller, of Georgetown, in this county, understanding that a story prejudicial to his moral character, had got in circulation, went to the house of — Golden, (his father-in-law,) with a paper, written in the form of a libel, and insisted on two young girls (Miss Golden's) to sign it, charging them with circulating the report. David Golden, their brother, a youth of 18 or 19, deeming Fuller's conduct improper, told him, "As the girls should not sign the paper, Fuller then observed he would prosecute the girls for slander, and started for home. Golden took his gun and followed him. On coming up with Fuller he enquired if he really intended to prosecute the girls. He said he did. Golden then observed, "I will stop you," and immediately presented his gun, which mist fire. He then tried the gun a second time, when it went off and wounded F in the side. Fuller picked up a club and threw at G, and then went for his house, where he arrived before he fell. Golden turned and went a short distance to a fence, reloaded his gun, and, with the assistance of the ramrod, shot himself in the breast. Surgical aid was procured as soon as possible, but in vain.—Dath, with iron grasp, was fast drawing them to the embrace of the grave. Both expired on the 15th, in the morning, about the same time. Fuller, at his own request, was interred by the side of A Fuller, who was executed at this place, some time since. Fuller had a family, who are thus hastily bereft of a husband, father, brother and uncle.—*Palladium*.

The following is an extract of a letter received in this City from an authentic source at Carthage, dated 3d of July:

"There has been a very severe shock of an earthquake at Bogota, which has destroyed some, and injured many, of the best houses. The loss of property is computed, in some letters, at half a million of dollars. The country in the neighborhood has likewise suffered severely, and it is supposed that the shock has extended along the Northern range of the Andes, and that Venezuela has also suffered."

The same letter states that the Fever has considerably abated at Caracas.—*Nat. Int.*

On Tuesday, the 25th ult., at Philadelphia, a Watchman was bound over by Alderman Christian, to answer at the next Mayor's Court, for having given another Watchman a challenge to fight a duel, with deadly weapons, contrary to the act of Assembly, &c.