

**FOREIGN.**  
**LATE FROM EUROPE.**  
From a Halifax paper received at Boston.

London, June 12.  
Zante, May 6.—The union of Prince Katakouzo with the armies of Ypsilanti & Theodore, will be a powerful aid to them; he is rich, and the first sacrifices he has made, are an indication of what he will be able to do in future.

Paris, June 8.  
Letters from Bayonne state, that the ecclesiastics flying from Spain, continue to arrive there.

Trieste, May 22.  
The last accounts from Ragusa confirm the intelligence of the mountaineers having taken an active part in the war of Albania, and of their having gained some advantages over the Turks. They have declared decidedly for Ali.

We are assured that Ismael Pacha was obliged to abandon his positions, and that he had set out to join the Pacha of Morea, whose troops have met with many defeats, and are very much weakened. A corps of troops is daily expected in Albania.

The merchant ships that have lately come into this harbour from the Levant, confirm the progress of the Greeks, as well in the islands as in the Morea. The insurrection had spread to Macedonia.

Trieste, May 19.  
Extract of a private letter from a Greek to one of his countrymen at Leghorn: "Ali Pacha has at length been compelled to surrender according to treaty, his fortress of Kiapha, to the Sultans, who are reported to have found there a great part of his treasures. This will be of immense use to our brave Sultans. Soon after this transaction, the brave armed Greeks of Thesaly, of the desiles of Pindus, of Ossa and Olympus, joined the Sultans against the Turkish army of Romelia, which had been endeavouring for a year to bring Ali Pacha to submission."

"Most of the Isles of the Archipelago are delivered from the oppressors of our Holy Religion. Chio is free, with the exception of one old castle. The main body of the Grecian fleet is impatient to attack Constantinople, where the Turks have murdered our venerable Patriarch. It is generally reported that our fleet has forced the passage of the Dardanelles. Let us hope that the Cathedral of St. Sophia, the Basilic of Imperial Justinian, will be no longer profaned by our oppressors."

Trieste, May 28.  
According to accounts from Smyrna, several insurrections against the Turks have broken out on the coasts of Asia Minor, which is connected with the events in the Grecian Islands. There are fears for several establishments in Smyrna, blood having been shed in that place. Some tumultuous scenes have also taken place in the Island of Cyprus, which has hitherto been faithful to the government. We are assured, that two able officers of engineers direct the military operations of the Greeks in the Morea. Letters from Corfu say, that several English have entered, with enthusiasm, into the ranks of the Greeks. The union of Amanto with them is now certain; the Pacha of Morea is losing the greater part of his troops.

Madrid, May 31.  
The commission of the Cortes, charged to report to that Assembly upon the affairs of South American territories, have terminated their labours. The substance of the bases proposed in the Report are, that there shall be three sections of Cortes in America, one in the northern and two in the Southern division—the King to appoint a delegate charged with the Executive Power, to each of the sections; the members of the Royal Family to be eligible to this vicarious office; and four Ministers to be created, namely, Interior, Finance, Pardons and Justice, War and Marine. The Commerce between the Peninsula and America to be upon reciprocal bases. The natives of each country to be equal in regard to civil rights, and in eligibility to public offices.

New Spain to engage, by Bond upon its Revenues, to remit to the Peninsula two hundred millions of reals, within the term of six years; and also to contribute forty millions of reals towards the maintenance of the Peninsula Navy. The payment to commence the first year on which the Representative Legislature shall assemble, and to be augmented as soon as the situation of New Spain shall permit. The other provinces

of America, comprised in the other two legislative sections, to pay to the Peninsula a contribution proportionate to their resources. New Spain to engage to pay the whole of the public debt contracted in its territory, by the Spanish Government, or by the Agents acting under its authority. The Delegates vested with the executive authority, the Deputies of the respective sections, and all public functionaries, on taking the oath to observe, and cause to be observed, the Constitution of the Spanish Monarchy, shall also swear to accomplish, and cause to be accomplished, the present law.

Paris, June 13.  
A private letter from Spain, says, that intelligence of the renewal of hostilities in South America has been brought to Cadix by the Spanish vessel Armenia. The Cortes have been lately much employed. The political chief of Burgos had announced, that Merino had shown himself again in his former positions, and had surprised a detachment of troops, with an officer of the regiment of Catalonia. M. De Tereno had proposed to declare the provinces which contained insurgents in a state of siege. The war minister said, that the Empecinado had more than 5000 disposable men, and that Merino could not long escape.

Vienna, June 1.  
Letters from Constantinople of the 13th of May, are of a most afflicting nature, if their details may be believed. The Grand Seigneur exasperated by news from the Morea and the Archipelago, had ordered that all the Christian churches in the capital should be destroyed. This order had been immediately obeyed, with an excessive barbarity. Sixteen churches had been razed from the foundations. To a representation from the Russian ambassador, that this violence would offend all Christianity, the Ottoman government replied merely, that "the Sultan was master there, and the grievance had been dictated by reasons of state." Intelligence had just before arrived that the Hydriotes had captured 40 vessels from Egypt, laden with corn.

Aurianople witnessed another dreadful crime on the 9th May. An ex Patriarch of Constantinople, three Greek Bishops and 40 other persons of that nation, had been publicly murdered. The Jews denounced the Greeks to the Turks. Several Greeks, who had endeavoured to purchase the silence of the Jews, found themselves miserably deceived by those wretches.

A report, not very probable, is in circulation, that the Hydriotes had forced the Dardanelles with 56 vessels, and are in the possession of one of the castles.

The capital is in consternation. The fleet will certainly not put to sea. The troops expected from Asia Minor do not arrive; those which have an appearance of leaving Constantinople, return at night, to pillage and assassinate. The bazars and shops are closed, and as there is no longer any personal safety, all business has ceased.

MADRID, June 4.—Public tranquility was disturbed the day before yesterday. An assemblage of national guards and of guards of the gate St. Jerome, went to the Prince's Theatre, where they called furiously for the new song of Tragala Perro and some other songs; this demand was, at length yielded to, and the effervescence subsided.

The intelligence received from the Empecinado, as to the strength of Merino, becomes every day more alarming. The war, carried on between them, is terrible. Each shoots the prisoners he makes; and the former, who is always for extremes, declares, that he will even shoot the relatives of those, who may be with Merino. The Cortes frequently hold extra sittings.

PEST, May 28.—The Post which arrived yesterday from Constantinople, brought no satisfactory accounts of the state of that city (10th May.) The fury of the Turks had abated since the deposition of the Vizier, but there was still some fears of new excesses.

The Greek inhabitants of Constantinople are endeavouring, as much as possible, to escape by night, and a considerable number had succeeded. They go to the Archipelago.

Portsmouth, June 9.—Arrived this evening the Tees, 26 guns. Capt. G. Rennie, from the Isle of France; she left St. Helena the 16th of April, Bonaparte was understood to be very ill of the dropsy when the Tees sailed.

**MARYLAND GAZETTE.**

Annapolis, Thursday, July 26.

**FEDERAL REPUBLICAN**  
Electoral Ticket for Prince George's  
**NICHOLAS SNOWDEN,**  
**GEORGE SEALMES.**

For Somerset.  
**THOMAS K. CARROLL,**  
**Col. MATTHIAS DASHIELL**

For Calvert.  
**RICHARD GRAHAME,**  
**Dr. JOHN DARE.**

Montgomery.  
**THOMAS DAVIS,**  
**GEORGE C. WASHINGTON.**

For Allegany.  
**WILLIAM HILLEARY,**  
**WILLIAM REID.**

For Kent.  
**JEREMIAH NICOLS,**  
**CAPT. NATHL. COMEGYS.**

For Dorchester.  
**BENJAMIN F. LECOMPTE**  
**Capt. MATTHIAS TRAVERS**

For Frederick.  
**ALEXANDER WARFIELD,**  
**Dr. WILLIAM HILLEARY.**

For Worcester.  
**EPHRAIM K. WILLSON,**  
**THOMAS N. WILLIAMS.**

Assembly Ticket for Frederick.  
Robert G. McPherson, Ignatius Davis, Lewis Motter, John Duddle.

Assembly Ticket for Somerset.  
Levin R. King, Littleton P. Dennis, Daniel Ballard, John Waters.

Assembly Ticket for Kent.  
William Knight, James F. Brown, J. W. Eccleston, Thomas Miller.

Assembly Ticket for Calvert.  
Thos. Reynolds, Benjamin Gray, John J. Brooke, Dr. George Bourne

Assembly Ticket for Prince George's.  
William D. Digges, William A. Hall, Dr. William Marshall, George Moreton.

Assembly Ticket for Worcester.  
Charles Parker, William Tingle, jun. Thomas Hooper, Dr. John Stevenson.

"Sketch of a State Bank, with Branches in the Cities and Counties," &c. has been received, and will be attended to in due season.

The Freeman of Anne-Arundel have now an opportunity of deciding for themselves, to whom the important trust of appointing the senate of Maryland shall be confided.

**COL. THOMAS HOOD,** and **BRICE J. WORTHINGTON,** esq. are electoral candidates. To the inhabitants of their native county it is unnecessary to speak of the merits of these gentlemen. Their names have long been identified with all that is virtuous, upright and honourable. Their high moral worth, and exemplary conduct, in the various relations of private life, afford the strongest pledge that could be given of the fidelity with which their public duties will be discharged. It is rarely in our power to command the services of such men; we should therefore the more eagerly embrace the occasion that is now presented. They are not supported, it is true, by the imposing recommendation of a caucus. No self-created junto has undertaken to command us to give them our suffrages. But in the true spirit of freemen, they confidently appeal to the people themselves. This appeal, it is believed, will not be made in vain. Too long have we submitted to the dictation of a few individuals in the most important concern of freemen, the election of our representatives. Too long have we surrendered into other hands a power which belongs to the great body of the people alone. No matter what is the appointment to be conferred, whether that of elector of the senate, delegate to the assembly, or sheriff, it seems to be too important to be entrusted to the people. A little cabal is organized, which selects the person by whom the station is to be filled, and we are required to act accordingly. In truth, things have now come to such a pass, that an election by the people is little more than a matter of form. We assemble at the polls to register an edict which has previously been issued for our government. It is time to put an end to this slavish system. It is time to throw off the shackles that have been imposed on us. It is time to prove that we are freemen, not in name only, but in deed and in truth. The present is a most favourable opportunity for accomplishing these objects. Worthington and Hood are known to us all. We know them to be worthy our confidence. Let us then cheerfully bestow it. Let

us reject the candidates who have been selected for us by others, and vote for men of our own choice.

It is in vain to say that we will support the caucus ticket for electors but oppose that which has been nominated for the assembly. All their nominations constitute one entire act, and must stand or fall together. If their electors succeed, the election of their delegates follows as a matter of course. They will gather strength, and we become more feeble. No candidate can offer for the assembly with the smallest prospect of success. Our chains may be galling, but we shall be compelled to wear them. This, then, is the alternative presented to us—To vote the caucus ticket, and thereby submit, without reserve, to the dominion which is attempted to be exercised over us; or manfully to assert our independence, by giving our zealous and cordial support to Worthington and Hood. Can free men hesitate which course to adopt?

For the Md. Gazette.  
To the People of the Smaller Counties Fellow-citizens,

THE period is fast approaching which must decide what shall hereafter be the political consideration we will be entitled to in the administration of our state government. Whether we shall continue to be represented by delegates of our own choice, and representatives of freemen, or whether we shall be relieved of the labour of managing affairs of state by the gratuitous offices of the city of Baltimore. It requires no great political foresight to prophesy what must be the consequence of democratic success at the September election. Every man who will give himself the trouble of reflecting, and who is not blinded by the excitements of party spirit, must see that the fair and just influence which the counties rightfully ought to have in the councils of the state, will be swallowed up by the mammoth representation of Baltimore. It has been told, and that too in whispers, but publicly proclaimed, and openly avowed by the democrats, that they intend, in case of success, to give Baltimore a representation proportioned to its population. Mr. Kell in 1818, made a proposition which was designed to lead to the accomplishment of this object. Mr. Worthington of Frederick, declared in the house of delegates, that the work of reform would not be complete until this end was attained; and that his famous proposition, to have the governor elected every three years, instead of being chosen annually as he now is, was merely an entering wedge to the other more desirable measure. And Mr. Kennedy of Baltimore, last year, pledged himself to his constituents, that as soon as a democratic senate could be obtained, he would have this design effected. It is manifest from these circumstances and various others, which might be mentioned, that a deliberate scheme has been formed and persevered in for several years to prostrate the counties at the feet of Baltimore, and that the projectors of it are only waiting for a democratic senate to effect the design. What then becomes of Calvert, and the other smaller counties? Their political weight will be at an end. They will be relieved of the trouble of deciding whom they will have to represent them. Baltimore will no longer find it necessary to employ agents to conciliate the favour of the smaller counties. Their votes will not be worth obtaining, for she will then have but one representative, while Baltimore-town alone will have seventeen. When to this number are added the delegates of Baltimore county, and of Harford, Frederick, and Washington counties, they will be a majority of the whole house. These mammoth counties, united as they are by their local position and community of interest, will then combine to promote their own views at the expense of the rest of the state. Then will the public treasure be lavished in the embellishment of the Imperial City, additional thousands will be squandered on the Penitentiary, the University, the Hospital, and many other institutions, of which the people living remote from Baltimore do not experience the benefit. Then will Mr. Kennedy's proposition to expend thousands of the state's capital, on the Baltimore and Frederick turnpike road, be carried into effect. All this will be done while a deaf ear will be turned to the humblest petition of the smaller counties: The voices of their representatives will not be heard. They will have nothing to do but to

write to their constituents, and let them know what laws the city of Baltimore has passed for their better government. And not only will the interest of the smaller counties be neglected, but we may justly apprehend the adoption of many measures absolutely destructive to a large portion of them.

Is it not natural to suppose that in the state for our wheat and tobacco, would at once put down and destroy our inspection houses, and apply the revenue arising from this source to her own local purposes, thereby replenishing the empty coffers of that city by unjust and oppressive demands on the purses and pockets of the Farmer and Planter? Do you not see that Baltimore will have the power, and do you not believe she has the will, to pour the whole State Treasury into her own lap? It is a mighty easy matter to prohibit the inspection of tobacco every where within the state except in that favoured city; and how would this operate on our interest? Georgetown and Washington could no longer be tobacco markets, and we would be compelled to take for our produce whatever price the counting house Nabobs of Baltimore might think proper to give us. Our produce is in all conscience low enough at this time, but if the Baltimore party should be successful, this depression of our produce will be eternal.

On the other hand, fellow citizens, what are we to gain as a reward for all these sacrifices? Should we feel ourselves compensated by the erection of another splendid Penitentiary, built with our money, for the further encouragement of crime, or is our state pride such as to induce us to submit to exactions for the purpose of adorning that city with public buildings from which the public derives no advantage? It is time Fellow Citizens, that these matters should receive our serious consideration, and that we should beware, least in a blind and foolish contest about party names, we do not endanger our political rights and individual interests. The spirit of party strife is, I trust, laid for ever. It is cherished only by those whose object is to deceive us. And who now fosters it? The same city of Baltimore. Let her silence the voice of the counties at the next election, by procuring a democratic majority, and our political rights are gone for ever. Let us reflect seriously on these things, act as our better judgment, dispassionately formed, may direct, and we may yet be saved.

**A CENTINEL.**

The Federal Republicans of Caroline county have fixed on the 7th day of August for the nomination of their Electoral and Assembly candidates.

Sir Thomas Lawrence has lately finished a very fine painting of Mr. West, the late President of the Royal Academy which was ordered by the American Academy of Fine Arts in the city of New York. Sir Thomas has obtained permission to exhibit it in England for one year, when it will be shipped to New-York. The London Observer contains the following critique on this performance:

"Portrait of the late B. West, F. R. A." is a magnificent and masterly performance. After his own words—a great man's best monument—this is the way in which a mighty genius should go down to posterity. It is chaste, simple, and severe; it produces all the effect possible; and this is not by its ostentation, but by its modesty. The colouring is rich without gaudiness; the drapery is natural, without labour; there is a depth—a clearness, and a tranquillity—majesty about this entire picture, of which the greatest portrait painter of antiquity might be proud. It is a faithful resemblance of the late President; and one of the most desirable and indisputable claims of the present to be his successor. It is at once a testimony to the genius of the one, and the genius of the other. If we were inclined to hint any thing which looked like a picture as this, we should doubt whether it would not have been more appropriate to have placed some of West's own fine paintings, such as "Death on the Pale Horse," on the late President's estate, than the cartoon of the "Death of Ananias." But, perhaps, it was a delicate way of associating the divine with the human, but in fact, at least, THE IMMORTAL AMERICAN."

Copy of a letter, dated Port au Prince, 16th June, 1821. Wm. Coleman, Esq.

Dear Sir—Pirating in these seas is carried on in the wholesale: A fellow named Ford, (I believe one of our countrymen,) lately left St. Barts in a small piratical schooner, of about 50 tons, and proceeded to the Caycos, where he and the 2d officer landed. The crew, about 16 in number, seized the opportunity and threw the 1st officer overboard, (who was picked up by the boat which had landed the captain,) to go a cruising on their own account. The piratical captain was taken off the Caycos by the Savannah Packet from Philadelphia, and brought to this place, the pirate in sight. Next day, the brig Nancy from New York, was chased to near the Mole by the sail pirate, but escaped. Great fears are entertained for the safety of the schrs. Good Friends and Atlantans. The first sailed from hence the 30th ult. for Philadelphia; and the latter for your port the 3d inst. A schooner from Hamburg, a few days since, carried into the large bay at Montechrist, and robbed of 600 pieces platillas, all they could take on board. They snatched a pistol at the captain, and cut his hat through with a sword; but fortunately he received no injury. The crew consisted of blacks and mulattoes, and said they were on their own account, having murdered their officers, whalermen, but as there were three of Commodore Aury's republican cruisers laying on the opposite side of the bay, there is no doubt he sent this pirate as a cloak. My time does not permit me, or I could give you a long catalogue of these worthies. There is a piratical brig of 16 guns in port, seized by this government, together with her prize, a 22 gun ship of great value, having on board the cargoes of several plundered vessels. The captain is named Pelot, and belongs to Savannah.

Our government ought to keep a number of cruisers among the Keys, especially Crooked Island passage, and round this Island. I am astonished we do not make some arrangement with the English, and French, so as to extirpate those villains. I beg you to publish this letter, for it is time our government was roused to a sense of the necessity of protecting the property of our merchants, and the lives of our citizens. I will only add, that two hundred American vessels enter this port annually, vessel and cargo worth \$10,000 each.

We learn that a fine ship is getting in order, to make a voyage from this port round the world. She will be commanded by Capt. O. Sullivan, and after going round the Cape of Good Hope, and trading to all the ports in the Indian Ocean, and Persian Gulph, will return home through the Pacific. This will afford an excellent opportunity for men of science, and young gentlemen of leisure and fortune, to make a voyage so fertile in interest and so promising in its consequences, and under the care of an enterprising and worthy citizen. N. Y. Adv.

**MAMMOTH TURTLE.**

A Turtle of extraordinary size (brought from Cape May,) has lately been exhibited in New-York, its dimensions being 7 feet 9 inches from head to tail, and 8 feet 9 inches from tip to tip of the fore legs to the girth, in circumference of the neck near the body is 7 feet 5 inches, and the other parts in corresponding proportion.

A narrative of the voyage of Captain Parry, made to the Polar Sea, drawn up by Alexander Borer, surgeon who was in the expedition, has been received at the Boston Athenaeum. The Boston Daily Advertiser has made some extracts from the work from which we select the following:

"Wednesday, 12th.—I was out walking this afternoon when the thermometer was 51 below zero, and owing to the weather being calm at the time, I felt no more inconvenience from it than if it had been at zero in a breeze of wind. A small quantity of strong brandy was exposed in the open air this afternoon for the purpose of experiment. It had not been above ten minutes on deck, when it began to congeal, and in the course of a half hour it became of the consistence of honey, and not unlike it indeed in appearance. It never became harder than this, although left on the deck for upwards of an hour: it was tried again in the evening, and after being exposed to the same temperature, I found the only dif-