ment. But this profeund gentleman to think it very persumptuous. In the to express his belief, that this assump-

rtain.
He proceeds to say, that the opinious of easts Hughes and Carroll, with feaper the canal, are well known, because they trocated the measure at the last session of e legislature, and the people having against elected them, therefore the people are in our of the canal, and must consequently neasure kept out of view, and were per topics (principally of a local na-nd which it would now be improper tion,) pressed upon the considerati-And has not one of the ish the canal made, whether a cross

that direction? Have they expressing the table that direction? Have they expressing the table table they expressing to take a simple charter of incorration from the state, if no money can be

made of the country from the eastern

to Severn and South rivers to

of the corporation to husband their funds, pend them judiciously and economical-or the improvement of the city, and the syment of its industrions poor, Such he views of the head and heart of him sed with the importance of this great nati-onal object, and who contemplates it with proper views, would cheerfully, freely, and gratuitously lend his aid in carrying it into effect. But it seems too, that great offers has been given by the writer, in saying that he could see no good result that could attend the meeting at Washington, but the

attend the meeting at Washington, but the acquiring of additional information. And what reply does the writer in the Republican make to this? Why truly none—be simply says, (and simple indeed he is it saying say,) that it would be neither modest. or generous to invite delegates to come from Pennsylvania, Virginia and the Discrete of Columbia, to attend a meeting in Annapolis and the because the writer cannot ge to them must be in the wishes them to come to him. We wishes the modesty of this gentleman should be so extremely great—his generosity too is of a peculiar kind; but as he seems to think, that the writer of these lines, is possessed of that the writer of these lines, is possessed of neither, he appears to be under great apprehension least his arrogance and his menute produce should so far prevail as to get him appointed a delegate to Washington. Now to relieve him from any feary of this kind, the writer seriously assures him, that he never entertained any wish or expectation of being appointed a delegate to Washingston, and that if the appointment had been offered him, either by the corporation of the citizens, his modest would have induced him to decline it; so sensible is he of him ability to discharge the duties of it. A4. that the writer of these lines, is possessed ed him to decline it; so sensible is he of his nability to discharge the duties of it. At to his generosity, he can only say, that although he is opposed to distraying the say penses of any delegate to Washington defor the city treasury; yet he would cheefuld by contribute his proportions if required; in order that the founds of the city may be appropriated to their legitimate expanditure, and the poor of our city find some employment, and obtain some means of support during the severalies of winter.

But the principal orgument in favour of But the principal argument in favoural at maeting of the people, on this subject has been satirely overlooked by the subject in the Republicas, and he has attempted as reply to it. The principal object of holding public meetings on this subject, it to interest the people in it, by differing information respecting it. The others is now in Maryland, and bots little uncerstand by the people gendend. And is it does import in the people should understand this midjust, is will at their delegated. It substants to will at their delegated. It substants he especial that they will instruct thing any thing about it. If public meetings could be frequently believed the subject, in distribution of the meeting could be frequently believed the subject, in distribution of the meeting could be frequently believed the subject, in distribution of Maryland, they no doubt would lead to remove many prejudices which proceed from ignerance of the subject along they would lead to inquiry and investigation; and the more clearly will it appear to be the interest of Maryland to engage ardently and zealously in this great and all important enterprize. With respect to the meeting set, Washing, ton, the writer is gratified in braing it in the power to state, that the opition he expressed of it, coincides with that spiressed by a distinguished gentleman, who has been an active supporter of the Cainal, who has been an active supporter of the Cainal, who has been an active supported a delegate from steery. Town to attend the meeting at Weshington, and who, if able to attend, will, prebably he one of the most useful members of that meeting. Hatoo expressed the opinion that Annapolis would be the best place for a public meeting, similar to the tare to be been place for a public meeting, a millar to the tare to ascertain in what manner they would be benefitted by the canal. Anna pole too, is quite as say of access to the order to ascertain in what manner they would be benefitted by the canal Anna poles too, is quite as easy of access to the gentlemen of the western section of our country, as Washington, and much more so country; as Washington, and much more so to those of the Eastern shore of Maryland And is it not highly important to interest the citizens of that large and espectable portion of our state in the success of this measure if practicable? They have complained, and justly too, that although we theak of this subject as a great national and state-object, that they are never invitent to any of our consultations or public meetings. Some yemarks which lately appeared in the Eastern Gazette on this subject, were very necession.

ton Gazette on this subject, were very perthe writer is far from disapproving of the meeting at Washington—he expects some benefit will, and he hopes much may result from it.

In the femarks which were made in your

peper last week, an in those which now appear, nothing has been said disrespectful the corporation, or the delegates, ap inted by them. He thought that, that position by them the enoughs that had be arral in their indopent in ado to the life that they have taken, and he a walted himself of the privilege of a freeman, to tell them so. For doing this, he has been rudely assailed in the Maryland Republican; and the purity of his motives called into question. He has, in justice to the purity of the motive of the purity of the purity of the purity of the purity of the motive of the purity of maelf, repelled the unfounded insinuations that writer, and he now takes leave of the subject.

For the Maryland Gazette.

The conduct of public hodies should at it times be subject to the free examination of those for whom such bodies are appoint ed to act. In this principle, which is main-tained in the hill of rights of our state, contained in the hill of rights of our state, consists one of the most important privileges which belongs to a free people. It puts down "the doctrin of nonresistance," which by education we have been taright to believe is "destructive of the good and hap piness of mankind," and leavelus to correct in a lawful way every retirance which may disturb us. The dispassionate exercise of this right has at no time resulted in injury to the community, but has always operated as a salutary check upon those to whom the concerns of the public are entrusted.

It is not my intention in the few observations which I purpose making relative to the proceedings of our city corporation, to single out the particular individual to whose fruitful and scheming mind, my peacefu fellow citizens stand indebted for the truly fellow citizens stand indebted for the truly economical and saring project which a vest them three city constanting a we them in to good behaviour. I must not well aware that where measures suggested by one member are adopted by the majority of a delegated body, that that majority are as equally accountable to their constituents as such mainder is. The pressure of the times and the scarcity of money for three years past, have been causes of general complaint; yet within that term, the citizens of Astrapolis have been taxed higher than they ever were before. Yes, higher than they were even when governed by the than they were even when governed by the Boyal charter of Queen Anne; to which some good people to tensciously clung when the memorial asking the present a mendment to it, was circulating for signawhen the memorial asking the present as mendment to it, was circulating for signatures. Was it not for the misapplication of the high taxes to which we have been subjected since the change in our charter took place, the burthen would not be so grievous to bear. But under present circumstances and in the present state of things, a different application of them is what we have little reason to expect. Popularity seekers seldom look to the public good; setuated by selfish feelings, all their measures and all their actions have an immediate or indirect tendency to promote their own fatent smds. Is a time like this, when mo ney is scarce and business dull, a proper time to create additional salary officer? Look at the what property belonging to the city, would be not have been doing her greater strike to have appropriated the taxes towards repairing it, than to have voted them away to nebuly manufactured officer? That poperty night be put in such a condition of to make it productive; and the profit agising from it might be applied to the improvement of other parts of the town. The whaves a bout our doek are in a ruinous and falling state; the dock itself is repidly shouling, and property alock the whaves a colining other parth of the town. The wharves a bout our dock are in a ruinous and falling state; the dock itself is rapidly shoaling, and properly about the wharves declining in value; and all in consequence of the dock being neglected. I will not royself, say, that the composition have omitted to take this important subject into consideration; because they were afraid of offending certain individuals who side with them at election, and who side with them at election, and who side with them at election, and who sides with the same that of the consecution of the city. And foregroups, I will not even say, that the members of that booky, who hold, wharf or water, loss giture a few, yards beyond the entrance of the dock, think, that the seoner is as filled up, the consecution for them.

But if, no other objection existed to the applications of additional countables, this compensation as least mountable one. I have an interpretable one. I have a faithful one.

year, which the sity tax was higher that it as this time, and of course her extens layer, the corporation declared one can layer, the corporation declared one can labe sufficiently all its purpose, and their street one was found sufficient. The took was then as tranquil as it had been do was then as tranquil as it had been do was then as tranquil as it had been do ring aby, previous was, and there is no reason for believing it will not be as iring quilduring the country year. But another and still stronger objection to this procedure is, that our city is sensitely and threatened with an increase of het ux noist year, to relieve her from the substant deby, which now encompay her.

It will askeely be believed, (but the read or will find it true if he will put himself to the trangle of making the calculation) that her trangle of making the calculation inder each, by those hidding appointments under

the frushe of making the calculation) that see third, is the resease of this sity is pocketed, by those holding appointments under the corporation? But whose fault is the No man at common sense will say it is the fault of those filling the appointments. It is the fault of those filling the appointments. It is the fault of the corporation itself; which instead of creating new officers for the people to pay, ought to deid, new plansworts trench and lighten, our burthens. If there have not been appeared to the tax upon objects really useful and secessary to the, town. To no the latter, would be giving us some little satisfaction for our money, which many of us do not get on the same any terms that some of their honours get their.

ECONOMY COURT OF APPEALS, June Fermi

Peter A Karthaus vs. James Owings, Appeal from Baltimore County Court. [Argued by Winder for the appellant, & Toney and Johnson, for the appeller.] The opinion of the Court was delivered

Donsey, J. On the argument of the demurrers in this case, the true construction of the appeal bond, on which the present suit was instituted; has been brought into discussion. On the part of the appellant, it was contended, that the words opiosecute it was contended, that the words sprosecute with effect," can that the party praying the appeal, shall prosecute t to final judg ment, while the other side insisted, hat these words imposed on the appellant the these words imposed on the appellant the necessity o prosecuting the appeal to a successful termination, or a reversal of the judgment. This cour are of opinion, that the true construction adopted by the appel lee's counsel, is the correctione. It is cer-tainly warranted by the grammatical mean ing of the terms used; and it a different in

ges and costs, an or damages and costs, and judgments in replacin for a return of the property, (being judgments in rm) would necessarily beexempt from the operation of the bond. The act of seventeen hundred and thirteen, chap. f. ur, which prescribes the form of the appeal bond, declares, that the orm of the appeal bond, declares, that no execution on any judgment shall be delayed, or any alpersedeas on such judgment granted, upon any appeal or writ of e. Tor, unless a bond, with sufficient sureties, be executed in the appeal and execution of the bond operates as a supersedeas of an execution, or a judgment in replevin, it would seem, an principles of justice, that the security should be as comprehensive in would seem, an principles of justice, that the security should be as comprehensive in such a case, as where the judgmen, was for money—upon the affirmance of a judg ment for money, the obligurs are impera-tively answerable for the amount of the debt, damages and costs; the delay occasi oned by the appeal being the price paid by the appellee for the additional security; and where a judgment in replevin, for the re or the goods, shall beaffirmed, the value of the goods, (it they have not been restor ed,) and the costs of suit, would seem to be the true standard by which the damages o the true standard by which the damages of the appellee should be measured on a sui brought on the appeal bond. If the appel lant should dismiss his appeal, this rule would certainly prevail, and i is difficult to conceive how the sec rity of the appellee can be lessened, in the even of his judg-ment being affirmed, as the delay occasion. ment being affirmed, as the delay occasioned by the supersedeas would not be greater in the former than in the latter case, but generally less. Having expressed our opinion on the true construction of the bond, we will next advert to the pleadings in the cause, and we think the enfociation of the supersequence. breach in the nonpayment of the costs of the interior and appellate courts, and in the appellant's not having made a re urn of the goods and chattele in conformity to the judg ment of affirmance—this mode of replying plied, that the de endant did not prosecute his appeal with effect, whereby he had sustained damage to such an amount \_\_\_\_\_ by this mode of replying, the plaintiff below would have assigned a breach in the non would have assigned a breach in the non performance of an act which the defendant below had stipulated to perform, and under the allegation, that the plaintiff had sustained damage to such an amount, the plaintiff might have shewn, that the goods were not might have shewn, that the goods were not returned, another courteannothus remark, that the pleading, anisequent to the replication, are incorrect. It is an established rule in pleading, that if a plea, avowry on replication, each of which is entire, be bed in part, it is had for the whole. I Saunders 28, (note) I Term Rep 40 1 Chitty's Plead 644, 523, 4—Hence, it necessarily results, that a plea of tender cannot be rejoined to part of a replication, and a demurrer filed to the residue; and if the law was otherwise, the plea of tender, as rejoined in this case, would be badly pleaded. First, because the debt or duty continuing the tender, should be pleaded with a profer incurria. 6 Bacon's abridgement, it Tender (H. 4); and secondly, because the rejoinder collection bar to the action; instead of praying judgment whether the Plaintiff ought tarrecover any damages, by reason of the non-payment of the sum allowed. recover any damages, by reason of the non-payment of the sum elleged to have been tendered. See 2 Chilty Plead 433, 468. 1

Tidd's Practice, 621

Jubowent of the Court below pro-

John Day, e. al vs. Robert Lyon. John Day, e. al vs. Robert Lyon.
Appeal from Baltimore County Court.
The apinion of the Court was delivered by Denstr. J. We concurrin the opinion given by the court below. The plaintiff and apindorser of a promissory note given by Laimer and Lyon to the delendant, and by Sim endersed. The plaintiffs could not have sustained their suit, without proving that Latimer and Lyon made a note payable to the delendant. (Int. the same was endorsed to the plaintiff.) that a demand of paymen was unade of the payer on the day on which she note became does not that due notice of the soo paymen had been given to the stemment. If the proof was defective in any those particulars, the

tecline to the jury that the plantiffs' warn as easities to receive the second to the plaintiff sid no dadres a recular U de to the politic real in that the defendant by dudorsing the note in blank, coolerred an authority on the plaintiff to fill up the indorsement, but he omitted to do it, and it was decided in the native Risagnoid against flows a Alexander term [118], and in Hutten & Hooden, jure term [118], this is universely equid, not maintain is active on a note, payable to order oulses the indorsement was illied up at the time it was offered in evidence; as this point is decisive against the plaintiff; is a unascessey to require whether the licentific is in unescently to the subject of the dishonour of the note...

This decision disposes of the jurceeding cases on the docks between the same parties.

Judon approximates.

This very delicate angical operation was performed last week upon a child of Capi John Pieston of Athord, Abbut 20 months old, by Dr. Joseph Palmer I that place. A beam of the largest kind, usually called the Kidney beam, which the child has picked up in the garden, lodged in its wind p.pe. The Doctor found it labouring under such threatening danger of suffocation a serious clude any hope of sustone from the neighclude any hope of assurance from the neighbouring surgeons. He sent for Dr. lubbard of Pomfret, but the operation could not be delayed. Convulsions took, place and the child appeared to be dying. Ur. Palmer however, notwithstanding the want of proper assistance and of proper assistance, and the discourage hy-compensation of the family-compensation was extracted, the wound closed, and the child relieved 12 hours after the operation, it was as cheerful as ever.

Frankfort, (Germany.) Ang 19.

The Genoa Gazette relates, as it says on good authority, the following singular occurrence which lately took place at Nice—

"") n Wednesday [July 2] Signox Gaudolfi, of Nice, dried with his wife; about 20'clock in the day a friend came on a visit to them, and found Signor Gaudolfi lying on a bed lieless, with a book in his hand. Signore Annetta, bis wife, was also dead sitting at her embroidery frame with a needle in her her embroidery frace with a needle in her hand; the maid servent was found a corpse nand, the maid servant was found a corpse-in the Earth Leaning on a table, the sa-mary bird was dead in the cage, and the dog and eat were stretched lifeless on the floor! The cause of this awful catastrophe is set nknown. The police are engaged in in vestigations respecting it

Indianapolis, (Indiana), Sept. 22.
SINGULAR PHENOVIENON.
On the 11th instant, about twelve-miles from Madison, in Jefferson county, on the place in quick succession, in the bottom of a branch near the house of Mr. Badgely, which cracked the rock for a considerable length, and threw up a quantity of mineral length, and threw up a quantity of mineral intermixed with white spar. It is yet unknown what kind of metal it is. The report was so loud that it was heard at the distance of four miles, and those living in the immediate vicinity were very much a larmed This is a singular occurrence hav heard of before, unless accompanied by an earthquake. One of the editors has been on the ground since the explosion, and examined the creek and the mineral which was thrown up by the explosion. Some of the rocks that were broken appear to be very large sheets, and the effect produced upon them is much greater in extent than would be produced by a blast from powder.

Albany, (New York,) October 14
It is pleasing to walk along our wharves
and observe the various canal hoats either moving on the sur ace of the basin or moor ed alongside our shops and storehouses, taking in or discharging their cargoes. Some exhibiting the rude and grossque structures of untaught ship wrights, and others a symmetry of form, which would command the admiration of the emperor of the trident himself. Here a sign hanging from the shrouds the fine packets of the river "For New York," there inserted upon the quarter of a conflurable boat loaded with merchandize loading west, "For Rochester on Saturday," and Saturday;" and again on others, "For Uti searcely a county along the track o either of the Canals, which has not a representa-

ve in our basin

The sight of these motley versels, part The signt of these motiev verseis, part from the stormy waves of Lake Champlain others from the more placid waters of the Seneca and Cayuga, and others who have left their native element in the once proud and their states to be self-sit from the seneca and cayuga, and others who have the self-sit from the self-sit fr left their native element in the once proud Mohawk, to navigate the artificial river, to which it is now betome a tributary, as it imparts a glow of exultation to every pat riotic bosom, opens to the "mind's. eye" the many prospective advantages which we may safely anticipate from the union of the lakes to the ocean; and in truth, we felt the other day, a sensation which cannot by described, on being asked by a master of a boat cribed, on being asked by a master of a boat other day, a sensation which cannot by ues, cribed, on being asked by a master of a boat from beyond the Genesee river, where he could find the "Custom House," in order to clear out without being delayed at Sche-

GENERAL JACKSON. Advices from Murfreesborough, the eapital of Tennessee, mention that Gen Andrew Jackson has been elected a Senator of the

Jackson has been elected a Senator of the United States, in opposition to Mr. Williams, late a member of that body. The votes are said to have been, for Williams 25, Jackson 35.

ARRLVAL OF COM. PORTER.
The mail from the south confirms the statement published in Statemay's American relative to the eafe arrival of Commodore Porter at Savannah.

There are 5000 columns of Chinese books in the reyal library at Park, in the depart ments of history, geography politics, plays, novels, &c. I he Chinese language haponen by almost a third part of all the inhabitants on the globe.

A man in Auburn. (New York ) afflicted with abdominal dropsy, her bein tapped since the 16th April last 21 times and 150 quarts of water drawn from 10th during which time he has reason from the lower state of health to be now able the document work.

DATTUARY,

Died, in Prince George's county, on the 16th intent, Mr. L. H. VAN WOBER, of a typhus lever. He was a naive of the state of New York! by Yermont; and formerly resided in this city, in which he superintented a grammer echool for enveral years.

Editors for the above named states, will please insert that notice

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE. DR. RAFFERTY will deliger & Lecture introduc bry to a course upon Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, in the College Hall, on Saturday evening the 25th instantion commence at seven u'clock . The ci to commence at seven who keep the citizens who are friendly to the promotion of literature and science, are respectfully invited to attend.

October 23, 1823.

CHEAP STORE.

Men's Fine Shoes at \$1 per Pair. FRED. SHAFFER LITTIG (Opposite the Market, ).

Has just received a very extensive as

FALL GOODS, W ich he purchased for Cash at the Auctions in Baltimore. His assort

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardwate, Glass and Queens-Ware, Snoes and Boots, Writing and Wrapping Paper. Fur and Wool Hals.

Which he will sell for a small advance tor the fill and lower han they can be had in this city.

Also a supply of Best Quality Cotton Yarn. BUTTER by the Firkin or Pound. F S.L. intends keeping a constant supply of

FAMILY FLOUR.

and expects some by the next packet. F. S. L. requests all persons wishng to purchase, to call and examine his Goods and Prices. Annapolis, Oct. 23.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of three writs of fieri facias, issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed. will be exposed to public sale on Thursday the 6th of ovember next, at the Court House, at 20 o'clock, for Cash, Part of a tract of land cal ed "Truth's Friend," containing 108 acres more or less, also part of a tract called 'Efford's Delight;" containing 155 acres more or less plate the property of Gerard H. Snowlen. Seized and taken at the suits of Gwynn Harris, Rebec ca Goodwin, and Evan Harry for the use of Roger Brooke W. O'HARA, Shaft

Notice is hereby, given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Forest, la e of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said state, are requested to present them; properly authenticated, and those indebted to make payment.

THOMAS J. FOREST, Ex'r. Oct. 23-4

## 100 Vollars Reward.



Ran away from the subscriber's plantation on Rhode river, in Anne Arundel county, on the 17th of October, Negro

JACK,

(formerly one of the Ferrymen'st the Upper Ferry across South river,) he is about 40 years old, about 6 feet high, rather alender made, and when spoken to, before he replies stammers a little, and has a down look, and has a very long foot; his clothing, t believe, was a coarse blue jacket and coarse linen trowsers. I think he will cross the Bay to the Eastern Shore, and attempt to get on to Pennsylvanis. The above reward will be paid immediately on my getting possession of him no matter where he is taken. 18th October, 1823

Cheap for Cash. And to punctual columners at the usu at ordin.

NICHULAS I WATRINS, Merchant Tailor,

derved a complete assortment FALL & WINTER GOODS, Consisting of first quality Cloths, Cas-simers and Vestiles, which he will make up to the most rehing blastyle, or to suit this far and consumers. Oct. 2.

From This we form that the prevailing disease, dill continues in and about any figorite. The last paper state, that in all most every femily there are more arrow whose families are taken a war. An appeal is made to the rich and healthy in behalf of the soft crig poor, who are taid at many cases to be destinated for medicines; nurse, and even the common comform of life.

From the Port Gibeen Correspondent Sept 18 MISSISSIPPI.

Within a week or two, the Presidential question has been considerably discussed. None of the fandidates are spoken of here but Mr. Adams and General Jackson — The gallant deprets dwells in the hearts of his tountegeness, but the runer of Mississippi loudly proclaim that Mr. ADAMS would make the best patroon of the big bost.

Washington Oct 20 Me Crawford — Letters were yesterday reactived from the friends of Mr. Seerctary Crawford at the continued seriously indisposed, but was able at times to sit up Mr. Jefferson arrived at Mr. Bapbour's, on a sisit to Mr. Crawford, on Tuesday last — Nat Intel.

PIRATE CAPTURED: By an arrival at Salem from Aquin, and learn that an English aloop of 14 gury, had cap'ured a pirate; with 14 man on board.

put all of them terdeath.

SNOW.

During the night of the 20th ult snow fell at Bedford, Maine, to the depth of five

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION. by a majority of more than fifteen thousand.

COUNTERFELT DOLLARS, It has been ascertained that counteffeit Spanish Dollars of the reign of Ferdinard VII. 1820, are in circulation in Montreal.

LETTERS FROM SMYRNA. An attentive friend has favoured no white perusal of fetters from Shyrha to the

19th or Angust. The inclosed extracts of a letter from the Greek Island of Ipsara, of the 29th July, which give very flattering accounts of the prospects of Greeian affairs at that date —Boston Centrel.

we are in hourly expectation of the return of our privateers. Some were before Lemnos, others in the Gull of Salonica and Volo, and others on the coast of Syria-Yesterday five vessels left our harbour to go to the Dardanalles, and land on the coast of Tray and this and one for the coast of Iroy and Ikise, and even farther it they can. Something must accrue from this. It is really astonishing to see, that the Greeks are regardless of the formidable fleet of the Captain Pacha, and that they are pillaging the Turkish coast in spite of his exertions. According to the separate we have here; the Greek cause is propering every where. The Captain Pachabas done nothing even up to the present time. He is still at anchor before Patras, and it is said that a dangerous four harms. gerous fever has very much weakened his

"The Benate of the Morea has ordered

need.

"The Senate of the Morea has ordered the administrations of the three islands to keep their vessels in port till the 10th August O S. 22d, in order that they may then fall on the Turkish fleet.

"The Agraphotes, the Churmotes, and Chermariotes, of the Montinegrins, have all lately revolted against the Turks, excepting Larissa. It is said, the Agraphotes are ordered to go as far as Triculu. Scondre Pacha, Who was to march against the Greeks with 10,000 men, s prevented from executing his plan by the revolt of the Montegrins, which gave him sufficient occupation. I believe the Capt Pacha will do nothing this year. Up to this time, all he has done has been to provision Patras and Corinth: He has landed bully a tew troops at Patras. There are 20,000. Turks and Corinth: He has landed buly a lew troops at Patras. There are 20,000 Turks in Lividia, but they have been purposely let in to get hold at the to get hold of their arms and baggage. It is already reported that Odysseus has deit is already reported that Odysseus has destroyed a part of them; however they will never be able to get into the Morea, because the passages are defended by 16,000 men.—
The Greek Senate is now at Megare We know that by sea the Turks are inefficient ing troops; so I calculate this terrible cam-

paign is surmounted by the Greeks.

On the side of Volo and Trikeri the Greeks have again taken the offensive, and we appe the same will take place at Carison Common the same will take place at Carison Cari we hope the same will take place at Caristo, Necropont, where ten Hydriot vessels have an experience and ammunition. It is added, that the Turks have been again obliged to shut themselves up in the castle of Caristo, and that the inhabitants of National Actions 186

of Caristo, and that the inhabitants of Nagopont are taking vigorous measures to cause the aurrender of it."

Smyrna, 12th Arg.

The confirmation of the above we have just received, via Athens. It is moreover adid, to day, that the castle of Martetimo, Candia, has been taken, and that the Greeks were hombarding the castle of Canle by land and sea. Nivetaras has arrived before Patras with 15.000 Greeks, to prevent any further, landing of Turks. In Lividia Odysseus has defeated in five different encounters the body of troops there. counters the hody of troops there. The has al fleet of the Greeks, it is said, and we believe it, have gone out to meet the Turks on their return. The Idriots have 14 fire ship with them We have accounts to day that the Persians have made peace with the

Turks.

PEACE BETWEEN TURKEY AND

PEASIA.

A letter from Smyens has been, received at Boston, dired 17th of Ang. which says that intalligence has been received from Countenthopie to the 12th, when peace had been concluded with Persia, and the treety was stanged. All was traboull at Smytha. was signed All was tranquil at Binytha.

CAUTION

All persons are forewarned har with dog or gon, or treapment manner, on the applications part.
Horn Point farm, Liftinger will rigorously dealt, such