Extracts from Porcign Journale AFFAIRS OF GREECE

Extract of a letter from Corfu. #On the 11th inst. I wrote to year by the Couriet, and I told you of the assaults made by Rumeli Valessy at Missolonghi, in which he lost nearly the balf of his army, and retired in great confusion. Our fleet, which arrived at Missolonghi, triumphed over that of the enemy. With one fire-ship the the enemy. With one fire-ship the Greeks succeeded, in barning two large vessels, and took one brig, and the rest were put to flight, and pursu-ed by our ships. A part of the Tur-kish fleet took refuge at Avlons, where they are blocked up by a division of the Greek squadron. Yesterday there arrived here several small vessels from Calamo and Prevesa, from which we learned that the Greek troops which were at Salona had arrived near Missolonghi, and had given a signal by kindling fires to our troops in that place, and having come to an understanding with them on the 7th instant, a general and sudden attack was made

took place; many prisoners were taken, and the rest driven to Vrachori. We have been favoured (says the Courier of the 8th uit.) with an extract of a private letter from an Officer at Napoli di Romania, of which we give the substance to the public, as an instance of the sanguinary manner in which the contest in Greece is carried

oth within and without the place of

the enemy, and a dreadful massacre

on on each side. I have learned from an Englishman, a great admirer of the Greeks, who has just arrived from Hydra, that 200 Turkish prisoners, who had been for months in captivity, were led on by the Greeks, and butchered in the street with knives, stilettos, and even

. "Scarcely had these unhappy victims met their fate, and were still in the agonies of death, when the Turwes, who were prisoners of war, and had been for years domesticated in the families of their masters, were brought forth each by his owner, and deliberately slaughtered in a simi-

lar manner.
"The sweeking scene supposed to have originated in the following cir cumstance:—A Turkish prisoner, on board a Hydra brig in the Greet fleet, having been most cruelly beaten and ill-used, and thereby driven to despe ration, entered the magazine of vessel and put a match to it, in this manner destroying himself and all but

"To prevent a recurrence of this act of desperation, the Greek flect, consisting of seventy-five men of war have received orders to take no more prisoners, but to slaughter their mies as soon as they fall into their hands.

"Ibrahim Pacha has probably heard of this, for he caused all the Greek women and children at Salona to be massacred on his return to that place."

SPAIN.

Bessieries, the Spanish royalist chief faction, who had attached a party to him, and was in open hostility to the government, has been taken and

The Empecinado, a chief of the opposite party and who has lain for some prison, has also, by cenmand of the King, been executed. Is this to show impartiality? We are ill informed of the secret springs of these apparently strange notions. Some un-fortunate Free-masons, against which society a severe decree had recently been issued by the King, had been ta-ken, and were ordered for execution within three days:

FREE MASONS.

From the Madrid Gazette. Royal Decree, ordering the Free Masons taken in Flagrante, to be pun ished within the Sd day, conformab

ly to the laws. A lodge of Free-masons having been seized in the city of Grenada, through the activity and zeal of the police, in the act of holding their dark meeting, clothed in their ridiculous garments, and surrounded by the instruments and emblems used by this reprobate sect, the enemy of the altar and the throne; and it being proper to punish in an exemplary manner, and in con-formity to the laws and my Royal Decrees, so shameless an andacity on the part of these criminals, which has scandalized my faithful and religious subjects. I have thought fit to decree as

Art. 1st All the persons seized in the flagrant act aforesaid, in the Free-Masons' Lodge of Grenada, shall, Masons' Lodge of Grenada, shall, within the peremptory term of three days after the publication of this my Royal Decream the said city, undergo the, punishments imposed by the laws of these my kinzdoms, and more particularly by my; Decree of the lat Angust 1824, (meaning death)

ad all who may be hereafter apnded in whatsoever part of the presentent in what were the same manmer as those of Grenada have been, same peremptory term of three days,

Signed by the King.

THE QUAKER AND LAWYER.

A few days age, says a late English paper, a gentleman of the Society of Friends, residing in Wirelistonbe, had just returned home to distinct and the joint which was a fine leg of mutton, was already on the table; before he seated himself, however, to par take of it, a dog entered the room, and seized the mutton, dragged it from the table, and deliberately walked home-The worthy friend, not applo ward. The worthy triend, not approving of the unceremoulous manner, in which the dog had helped himself, resolved to follow him, and the faithful creature led the way to the house of his master, Mr. H. of the profession of the law, to whom the complainant submitted the following question:-Friend thou arta gentleman, therefore thou wilt give me a candid answer to question.-Suppose thou hadst sent thy servant to buy a leg of muttion, and when it was on the table, a deg should come and take it away. who would thou expect to pay for The professional gentleman replied. The owner of the dog." Then" said the quaker, "thy dog has run a-way with my leg of muttor; and I shall expect thee to pay for it 4s. 9d." The gentleman paid the amount, and then addressed him as follows:—"Sir I know that you are a gentleman, therefore you will not, of course, object to pay me for the professional advice which you required, and which I have given." The quaker, somewhat sur-prised, asked the amount of this charge -6s. 8d. was the reply; the money was paid, and the latter gentleman was consequently that amount minus by this affair.

THE LATE RUSSIAN FIED-MARSHAL BARCLAY DE TOLLI.

This distinguished warrior, who was of Scottish descent, was no less an ornament to military than civil life. The ardious duties of the soldier never indide him forget the milder, but no less imperious, obligations of the man and the christian. Soon after the memorable campaign of 1812, when the Russian troops were pursuing the flying enemy, the Field-Marshal, standing one fine morning, earlier than usual, at the window, enjoying a delicious prospect in the city of Doverheard the following short dialogue between the centinel at his door beneath, and a poor discharged invalid

Invalid-Good morrow Comrade. Is his Excellency stirring yet think

Centinei-I hardly think he is, but what's your business with him? Invalid-I would make bold to hand

him this Petition. Centinel-Don't you know, that we've strict orders not to let any one

in with Petitions. Invalid-I am sure his Excellency would assist me, being personally known to him, since the battle of the B_____, Do let me in; see how the French rascal mained me, I'm a crip-

ple for life. Centinel-Well, go in; I shall pre-

tend I dind't see you.

Thus saying, the brave centinel, wiping a tear out of the corner of his eye. walked up and down on his post, and

the invalid hobbled in at the open gate as fast as he could. But how to get an interview with the Field Marshall This puzzled the poor fellow not a lit-tle; he had passed the foreports, it was true, but was still very far from head quarters. In this dilemma he was half alarmed and half rejoiced to hear the Marshal, in a thundering voice, call out to his ordinary to bring up that invalid and likewise the centinel at his gate. In an instant the one confident of relief, the other no less sure of punishment.—"What does this mean," cried the Marshal, addressing the invalid, "don't you know you have no sight to invalid. you have no right to intrude in this manner?" The invalld only answered by casting a pitiful look at his disfi-gured body, which look seemed to say, "I think I have right enough."—"And you," said his Excellency, thundering at the Centinel, "how dare you act in disobedience of orders." Erect as a poplar stood the Grenadier, without answering a word. The field-Marshal naw rung, and his Secretary ap peared—"Here," cried his Excellency, "give each of these fellows 25 in my presence." The Secretary stared and at last ventured to stammer out the words, "shall I call the Corporal."—"No," resumed the Marshal, do it yoursell. Disobedience being a word almost unknown in the military language of Russia, the astonished Secretary began to look round, for some weapon or instrument wherewith to inflict the punishments but seeing nothing, he ventured to ask, "With what?" "With what? Why with your hands," replied the Marsh-al, "I thought you kew Barclay bet-ter—give each of them 25 Reubles— the Centinel for his humanity—the Invalid for his bravery and sufferings."

Rapid Maturity .- In the neighbour hood of Rio Janeiro, the common Gar den Pea has been sown, flowered and red, and the haulms remove within the short space of 21 days.

PINES IN MARK.
The Gardner Chroniels, of the 19th have. The light rains in September checked the free; but the hot weather ince has dried the ground, and the stong wind on Friday night last set them raging severely as over 2/1t is aid that many meadows, with the hay stacked upon them, have been burnt; and the smoke has been so great since Friday right, that it has been impossible. ble to see at any time a quarter of a mile, and frequently not 20 rods.

INDEMNITY. We observe in the last National Gazette, an advertisement in French, addressed to the Old Proprietors of St. Domingo, and their heirs, amouncing that M. Mejon has been appointed to liquidate their claims for indemnity agreeably to the provisions of the late the governments of

treaty between

France and St. Domingo.

GREAT FIRE, -Papers from St. Johns, New Brunswick, to the 11th instant, state that forty-one dwelling houses and the same number of shops and barns were destroyed by fire on the 7th, together with the king's stores and fuel yard. The loss to individuals is estimated at 32,522. Fires were also raging in the forest around Frederickton, in the settlements of New Iteland New Jerusalem and at Miramichi. Thirty houses are said to have been destroyed at the latter place.

CONNERS .- AGAIN!-John Partridge. Esq. of this place, has politely favoured us with the perusal of a letter, dated "Millersburg, (Ky.) Oct. 2, 1825," from which we make the following extracts:--

"The man named in yours, by the name of John Conners, was without a doubt, working in my shoe shop, in this place, from the latter end of March until the 6th or 7th of April lasts from the circumstance he relates

he must assuredly be the same person.

"He (John conners) speaks the
French language. There is no manner
of doubt as to the time and circumstances as they stand recorded on my day

There is no description given in this letter of the person who was employed by the author, nor any mention his passing by any other a Conners. The writer apname than Conners. pears to be very auxious to exculpate im; he states his belief of his inno-Duce in three places in the letter. Elkton Press.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The light house on Thomas' Point will be lighted up on the 20th or 21st, and will continue to be lighted up thenceforward.

Within the last week several new and very conspicuous mast buoys have been placed in the ship and swatch channels and in the river Patapsco, to which the attention of navigators should be directed, viz:

No. 5. A buoy painted black and white alternately on the edge of a hard knoll of 15 feet immediately on the ship channel range, abreast of the east-ermost Man of War shoal, in S fathoms,

sticky bottom. No. 12. A white buoy on the edge of the shoal extending south eastwardly

from the Bodkin. No. 13. A black buoy in 16 feet sticky bottom, on the western edge of

the 7 foot knoll. No. 14. A buoy black and white al ternately in 18 feet soft, on the eastern edge of a hard knoll of 15 feet between North Point and Rock Point.

No. 15. A black buoy in 18 feet soft, on the eastern edge of the North Point shoal, of 12 feet hard. No. 11. A white buoy in 18 feet 501

inst outside the northern extremity of Rock Point Bar. No. 16. A buoy white and black al

ternately in 18 feet, just outside of the rock knolls. No. 17. A black buoy in 18 feet on the outer edge of the Sparrow's Point

knoll of 12 feet hard. The buoys heretofore placed to mark the extremities of Hawkins' and Sol-

lers' Points shoals remain as beforethe first. No. 18. White in 4 fathems soft-

No. 19. Black in 20 feet soft, on the shoal 14 feet hard.

There is a bdoy painted black and white alternately, on the sunken rock between North Point and Sparrow's Note-No. 5 shews 25 feet above

the surface of the water; all the others show from 12 to 14 feet except No. 19 and the one on the sunken rock be tween North Point and Sparrow's Point, which do not shew as high.

A good birth should be given to the stripe buoys, as they are expressly pla-ced to mark the shoals.

The black buoys indicate the north-

ern extremity of the channel.

The white buoys indicate the southern extremity of the channel. So that ern extremity of the channel. the dangerous to attempt to pass to the northward of the first or to the southward of the latter.

WM. B. BARNEY, Nav. Offi.

Naval Office, District of Baltimore, October 18, 1985

from a gentleman travelling in Gan-ada, in which we find the following actount of a singular sect of people catled Davidites, or the Children of Peace, who are located about 36 miles from York.

Their founder and present leader is David Wilson. He was formerly a member of the society of Friends, as were many of his followers. They emigrated from the state of Pennsylvania, about 25 years ago, and they have nuw a society of from 180 to 200. They reside in families and close to each other, forming a community something like the Shakers. Although called the Children of Peace, David has fifty of them completely armed, and I understand a part of their worship consists of military display. They have recentole, which, like that of Solomon, is to be seven years in building. The frame is 60 feet square, and was prepared at a distance and brought and put together without "the sound of an hammer or an axe being heard." is to be ornamented within and with out, and although it will be costly, yet the treasury of David will not admit of the splendour which was displayed by Solomon. The building is to be three stories high, with a steeple. From the base to top of the first story s 70 feet, and when that was comple ted, twenty-four females ascended and sung an evening anthem just as the sun was sinking in the west. They have a small place of worship, in which there is a good organ. They go in procession to their place of worship, the females taking the lead, being prenumber placers, and two of their number placers on the lute. They have two nearest for females; one for the age 663, and under 16, and the other for those above 16. These singular nearly accepts a rich trace of singular people occupy a rich tract of country, about five miles in length by two in breadth. They use the plain language, but I lave not been able to ascertain what are their peculiar doc trines; they do not object to take the ordinary path in courts of justice. On. the sabbath that I spent at York, they were to hold a "Love Feast," and many were out, to be present. It is not like the Love Feast of the Moravians and Methodists, were bread and water are only made use of, but they partake of the best which the country af-

VARIETIES.

A Chance for the English Ladies .-A gentleman, named Houston, who has travelled my in Africa, in a letter, from Bahia ated April 7, 1825, writes to his friend at Manchester as follows:—"I resided in Benin the greater part of 1822 and 1823, and had I not already written more than sufficient to exhaust your patience, could give ron some description and anecdotes of that country and people, which might muse you. which might imuse you. But I must close with an ilusion of the king's domestic establishment, and which may interest some of your friends. His majesty is a fine poble looking black fellow, of about 50 years of age; beloved by his people and feared by his enemies; and has yet only about 500 wives, and from 40 to 50 children. He communicated an idea to me, on which his imperial thoughts had fur some time ruminated, and which I, as other farmand the some time. his imperial thoughts had fur some time ruminated, and which I, as other fa-vourites of royalty, of course praised and that highly too; this was no less than the design, fraught with profound political wisdom, of improving the blood royal, by adding to his seragtio a white lady! I offered process to make it known to no country; m which he promised to bind himself to make the said lady his only queen. make the said lady his only queen, and his other wives her slaves and ser vanted. On this we parted, with his desiring me to give his respects to his brother the king of England, and should his majesty be in want of a wife, there were a dozen of the princesses of Benin at his service."

English paper.

AN INCREDIBLE STORY.

A late German newspaper gives the following incredible narrative; In an imperial city, lately, a criminal was condemned to be beheaded, who had a singular itching to play at nine pins .-While his sentence was pronouncing he had the temerity to offer a request to be permitted to play once more at his favourite game at the place execution, and then he said, he should submit without a murmur. As the last prayer of a dying man his request was

When arrived at the solemn spot he found every thing prepared, the pins being set up and the bowl being ready. He played with no little earnestness; but the sheria at length, seeing that he showed no inclination to desist, privately ordered the executioner strike the fatal blow as he stooped for the bowl. The executioner did so, and the head dropped into the culprit's hand as he raised himself to see what had occurred; he immediately aimed it at the nine, conceiving it was a bowl which he grasped. All nine falling, the head londly exclaimed, "Byhave won the game,"

the 5th September.

The following interesting letter from Paris, under date of 7th test tembers, appears in the Louden lines. Our Ministers are under a walded of embarrassment in retard, is an manner of receiving Lafayette, the according to the atcounts brough by the Edward Bonnalle, must soon arms. The moment our Ministers best that the General was coming in the first Brandywine, they despatched order to the authorities at Haver, to previse any kind of meeting and every mark any kind of meeting and every make of honour which might be attempted to be bestowed on him. On the rote hand, the most respectable of theme. chants and other inhabitants, have n solved to express their esteem for is character by every means in their porer. The military commandant is violent royalist, but the Mayor is a good natured moderate man, who wish es to avoid every sort of tyrannical measures. The American frigate in

another subject of embarrassment. usual when a frigate enters the portor her to salute the batteries with guns, but this salute must be retired by an equal number. Now our p-vernment are afraid that if they rept to the American salute, the people will to the American salute, the people of think they are expending powder a honour of Lafayette, but if they done agree to return, they will be obliged to let the frigate enter without salung for they well know that the American Captain will not burn a muta without an assurance of reciprocity, From the Oriental Spectator of Aug 1.

Extract of a private letter. rived at the camp of Ibrahim. Lot-ed in a simple but, he was taking is repast and drinking out of a leater cup. I was struck with his manner which are distinguished by gentlenes and gracefulness. In this beautiful I was stock with his manners plain about four leagues in extent lying between Nisi and Calamata, the troops to the number of 5 or 6000 mm were encamped. I was astomshed a seeing them exercised; the Aris drew up in good order, they forrel in single columns, perfectly keeps their distances and their ranks—After going through the manual exe After going through the manual em-cise, they proceeded to are in pi-toons, battalions and files, all with was executed admirably. Solima Bey rode through the rocks and gue the word of command in Arabic. Its was habited in a splendid costant of scarlet cloth, covered all over the gold, having on his breast two state formed of large diamonds, in a creat also made of diamonds; and was most ted on a heaptiful gray Arabian church ted on a beautiful gray Arabian charge

My companions and myself was enchanted at the fine appearance of these troops, and the precision of which they performed their evolution. "Ibrahim Pacha before he proceed

"Ibrahim Patha before he proceed to make an excursion in the Pelgynessus, left a garrison in Navaris tain old Navarin, and divided his argonal of 14,000 men, into three carps, whi marched by three different runter; first, towards Arcadia; the second wards Androussa; and the third ally the shore towards the bottom of the shore towards the bottom of Gulf of Coron, by way of Nisi as Comata. On his arrival at the first the farm-houses and villages abandone by the Greeks, who had fled in the mountains, and had feared to trust friendly promises which had been make to them. Having traversad a parts to them. Having trave

Nothing can equal the disciplation of the Arabs, and their admirable and ordination. When once the orders ordination. When once the undergreen, they rush upon danger, end though they were certain of all pending. If I saw Ibrahim great under the modest that ched roof, I also saw in with pleasure in the camp, and a temidst of Oriental pomp at Modes, fore he set out an his excursion. first ascended a hill, on which the of his second in command was place The camp was advantageously size ted. The town and the fortress The camp was advantaged ted. The town and the fortess of test it on the sea side, where there a mass of houses, in the midis of size a Chu was and the dwelling of Governor. We see a great number tents, and farther on towards he can tre, a large green tent, surmounted a gilded globe. This is Draham's which is adorned by all the magnicence of the East. It is composed a great number of pieces of India his each of which is said to be worth a piasters. The ground is covered splendid Persian carpets and cause of Lyon's silk. Above the tent, is the beach there is a pretty steep, on the summit of which are each of fresh water is in the middle camp. The numbers of typops time in it was \$,000 med.

ANNAPORIS THURSDAY, OCT. 21, 1825. THE PRIGATE BRANDE WINE Estate of a letter from an officer on beard the frigate grandywine, to his friend in this city, datest

Lat. 48, long. 27, Sept. 25th, 1825.

We have had that desi We have had that description of weather which men you are not seen as much service you and myself. We are all well-beneral LAFATEUTS, and all the

THE LIGHT-HOUSE. We have been requested to mention; that in consequence of a disappointment in the receipt of materials for the Light-House at Thomas's Point, it eas not lighted until the night of the 24th instant. Since that period the light has been regularly shewn,

A SWEET POTATOE

and may be expected to be seen by

mariners throughout the year.

Weighing six pounds, and measuring 17 inches in curcumference, and sixteen inches in length, was raised in the rut season, on the farm of Richard J. Crabb, esq. near this city.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD. The Western Herald attributes the The Western Heraid attributes the relinquishment on the part of the Gozerar of Georgia, of his determination to complete the Survey of the Infin lands, to the patriotic and persecting exertions of the Hon. William I. Crawford, to whom it gives the redit of preventing a collision with are terminated in bloodshed and ci-

NEW-YORK CANALS.

The Erice that, 353 miles in length, as begun July 4th 1817. and completed this month. In 1821, there is 94 miles navigable; in 1822, 116; 1823, 160; and in 1824, 280.—

Datable received in 1821, was \$22. The tolls received in 1821, were 822,-100; in 1822, 57, 100 dollars; in 1823, 105,037 dollars; and in 1824, 224,546; 103,037 uollars; and in 1824, 224,546; has almost trebling in the last year, ten before the completion of the work. The Ghamplain canal is 61 alles long. The tolls on it in 1823, were 26,966—in 1824,46,214 dollars. The total expenditure on both canals, endasive of the tolls) has been 8,829,355 dellars—to complete the work and trait damages, will require 800,000. cair damages, will require 800,000 here—making the sum actually raised, md to be raised 9,629,035 dollars. Add the tolls, which have been ap-Add the tolls, which have been appropriated to aid the canal fund, and twill somewhat exceed a million of lollers, for the most extensive inland rificial navigation in the world, 414 siles. The total tolls on both canals at year, were 340,761 being within \$52,042 of the whole present interest the canal debt. Which is only on the canal debt, which is only 8402,803. The tolls of the year 1825, 802,803. The tolls of the year 1825, reexpected to exceed 500,000 dolars—In May they were about \$100,000, and nearly as much in June. The estimformed citizens in the state calculate that in a very few years the return of the canals will amount to a silicia of dollars annually, and not aly ultimately pay off the debt, but apport the government. And let it conserved, that all the calculations testoford made on the subject, have eretofore made on the subject, have menditure for repair, improvements od superintendence, is calculated at ue hundred thousand dollars.

CHESAPEAKE & DISLAWARE

to them. Having traversed a part was a large of the state of a chain of mountains, called Aias, as put them to light; he afterwards one at which was under gontract to Mr. took the and completely defeated them.

Nothing can equal the disciples of the Arabs, and their admirable as the order.

Philadelphia paper.

Although Centreville, on the Easm Shore of Maryland, with its suts, there is neither a Hatter, Ba-t, Cooper, or Ornamental Painter the town.—Centreville Times.

DESHA. One of the counsel of Desha has adsacd a letter to the editor of the saturated a letter to the editor of the saturated a letter to the editor of the saturated a letter to the court granted a virial, they were the following:— First that the county in which the urder had been casculited was not arder had been committed was not bred; Secondly, that one of the men had been seen speaking durate time of his retirement to a ell known political enemy of the Gov.

WOOL. A few towns on Connectivitive will sell the present year, was 50,000 to \$100,000 worth of wool.

It is said that there is now living in h as and that there is now living in harleston. S. U. a Mrs.: Minshell, and its years, she has good eye-sight, the without a staff, and attends public waship generally every. Sunday, or rational faculties are equally unspaired with those of her body.