

in the fortresses and the garrisons will be done by the troops of the new levy, and it is even in contemplation to send 8000 men to the Havana. In other respects, there is a profound silence with respect to politics. However, the activity observed in the Departments of foreign affairs, and of war, and the correctness with which the government is collecting all its forces, excite an opinion that we shall soon have something new. It is pretty usual here for great events to be preceded by profound silence.

(From the Journal de Paris of Tuesday.)  
Madrid April 5.  
(From a private letter.)

Some measures which the government has lately taken, relative to the army of observation, had caused rumours of war to be again spread, but those reports have vanished, because it is now certain that the government, to prevent any attempt at a new invasion, has resolved to line all our frontiers with troops, and, of course, the vast extent of them has rendered it necessary to push forward some corps with the artillery and ammunition which were indispensable.

CHAMBER OF PEERS.—BULLETIN APRIL 17.  
The chamber met at one o'clock.  
On the opening of the sitting, it verified the titles of the marquis de la Place, who is to take his seat in the chamber by hereditary right.

The keeper of the seals then communicated to the chamber an ordinance of the king, dated this day, conceived as follows:

"CHARLES, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. We have ordained and ordain as follows:

"Art. 1. The project of the law relative to the police of the press, is withdrawn.

"2. Our keeper of the seals, minister secretary of state for the department of justice, is charged with the execution of the present ordinance.

"Given at Paris, at the Palace of the Tuileries, the 17th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1827, and the third of our reign.

"By the king, CHARLES.  
"The keeper of the seals, minister and secretary of state for the department of justice,  
"Comte de PEYRONNET."

(EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER.)

Corfu, March 24. Athens is at length delivered—there can no longer be a doubt of it—from the presence of the enemy: the Greeks have succeeded in chasing Kedschid Pacha from the town. All the letters announce to us the complete victory which the defenders of their country have gained over the Turks. Colletti and gen. Caratasso had already disembarked on the Athenian territory 1400 peloponnesians of Olympus. The corps of Macedonians, Thracians, and Thessalians, confided to the care of D. Zuian and Gregory Souzizo, were in advance at the camp at Eleusis. Towards the end of the past month, Mayromichael arrived in the same camp: he who, from the commencement of the Greek revolution has made so many sacrifices for the liberty of his country. He brought with him 1500 Mainotes. The number of the Greeks, at this time assembled in Attica, amounted to more than 6000 men, and Kieutahi, Seraskier of the Turkish army, had nearly 8,000 soldiers; but there was a remarkable difference in the two armies. The Turks, who were beaten at the Piræus on the 16th February, and who returned to Athens on the 13th and 14th of the same month, had lost their courage; their provisions were also short, and they were compelled to act, in order to get out of the difficulties of their situation. The Greeks, who expected no further reinforcements, wished for nothing else but a third decisive action, and a moment favorable to their wishes failed not to present itself. "On the 2d of March, a part of the troops of Kedschid Pacha directed their march towards Mount Pentelicos, in order to retreat into Beotia; the Greeks had quitted their camps at Eleusis, and advanced as far as Cephissus. Having from that station noticed the retreat of the enemy, they fell on their rear; the Turkish cavalry, which the Seraskie commanded in person, rallied, and withstood the attack of the Greeks for three hours. Kedschid Pacha showed in this affair great ability; a party from the Ionian Isles, commanded by Emorphopoulos, and some Mainotes, having recognized the Pacha, made two attempts to reach him, but were repulsed—at length the Turks retired towards the hill of Brillissos. During the night nothing was heard but the enemy's cannon, and musket shots from every quarter. On the 3d, very early, the Greeks hemmed in the enemy very closely; the Turks kept their position till one in the afternoon; when favored by the dense smoke which covered the country round, they directed their march northward, and succeeded in making their way. The number of the killed and wounded is not yet ascertained: a Great many Greeks are wounded. As to the Turks it is presumed, that one third of the army of Kedschid remains on the field of battle.

PARIS, April 18.

The Gazette of Lyons gives the following paraphrase of a letter, dated Toulon, April 12—

"The Circe frigate, Capt. Duval Daillv, sailed this morning for an unknown destination. It is only said, that the captain has sealed instructions, which he is not to open till after he has passed the Straits of Gibraltar."

PARIS, April 17.

Letters from Berlin, of 9th April, says, that the last accounts from St. Petersburg leave no doubt of the determination of the Russian cabinet to come to a decisive arrangement with the Porte, relatively to the affairs of Greece. They affirm, also, that the Russian Minister of War has sent eventual orders to the general commanding the divisions stationed from Choczven on the Pruth, to Czernskoy on the Dnieper. It is thought that, to put an end to the tergiversations of the Divan, this mass of troops, which amounts to above 100,000 men, will be concentrated on the Pruth. Such a measure cannot fail to produce a great sensation at Constantinople, and must dispose the Porte to consent to an arrangement with Greece, and to conform to the stipulations agreed upon at Akermann, especially in what relates to Moldavia and Wallachia.

PARIS, April 17.—Constitutional opinions have just gained a great & noble triumph; the law on the police of the press is withdrawn! The whole of

France will hail this event with a shout of gratitude. Truth has at length reached the throne. The monarch who signalized his ascension by abolishing the censorship, has marked the anniversary of his return to the capital by the maintenance of that liberty of the press so dear to the French people, which was proud that, it owed the enjoyment to Charles X. of that which no faction will in future be able to take away from us. That liberty has been twice the gift of the King, nor will France every forget that it has been so.

Although the news was but little known this evening, a considerable number of the streets were illuminated. It is probable that to-morrow (Wednesday) the illuminations will be general. We deem it our duty to remind the citizens, that crackers and squibs, and artificial fire-works, are forbidden by the regulations of the police. We must not give our opponents any opportunity for calumniating our most legitimate joy.

NORFOLK, May 21.  
LATEST FROM MEXICO.

We learn from Mr. Force, who came passenger in the brig Conveyance, arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday, in 22 days from Vera Cruz, that the Congress of Tacubaya had not convened as late as the middle of April, at which time Mr. Force left Mexico, in consequence of the non-arrival of some of the ministers, but would probably commence their session in three or four weeks.

Messrs. Sergeant and Poinsett, ministers from this government, were in excellent health.

The differences which recently existed between Mexico and Texas had been arranged, and all expectation of anarchy arising from the plot headed by the Friars, had been disappointed.

Mr. Packenham had been appointed British minister at the congress of Tacubaya, in the place of Mr. Ward, who would return to England in a few days, in the British sloop of war Tweed, which would carry a large amount of specie on account of English merchants. A splendid dinner was given to Mr. Ward, by the British merchants at Mexico, preparatory to his departure, as a testimonial of their respect.

Mr. Force states that commodore Porter is held in the highest respect, and the utmost confidence reposed in his patriotism and superior judgment in the management of the naval concerns of the country, not only by the government, but by all classes of the citizens of Mexico. As an evidence of which a large draft for money made by the commodore had been honored with the utmost cheerfulness and promptitude, and the commodore was in possession of the money.

LATEST FROM RIO JANEIRO.

Capture of the Buenos Ayres Brig of War Pampara.

We learn from Capt. Heppenstall, of the British brig Speed, arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday, in 42 days from Rio Janeiro, that the Brazilians had captured the brig Pampara, which was fitted out at Baltimore a few months since—the captain of which had been imprisoned, and the emperor determined to keep him so.

Mr. Oliveira, an officer of the Brazilian service, came passenger (express) in the Speedy, and proceeds for Washington this morning in the Potomac. We conjecture he is charged with some communications of importance to the Brazilian minister at Washington.

Mr. Riquet, Charge d'Affairs of our Government at Rio Janeiro had not taken his departure, but would leave there soon for the United States.

The U. S. Sloop of War Boston, Capt. HOELMAN, was at Rio, all well. There had been no recent arrivals from the U. States with the exception of the brig Sylph of and from Baltimore.

Mr. Oliveira states, that the account of the general engagement between the Buenos Ayrens and Brazilians, in the Province of Rio Grande, in February, brought by the ship Moss and published in Friday's Beacon, is very much exaggerated. He says that success declared to the side of the Buenos Ayrens the two first days, but that subsequently the Brazilians gained decided advantages over them; that instead of 1200 Brazilians being left dead on the field, as stated in that account, the number of killed did not exceed 300.

The nineteen sail of the Brazilian squadron said to have been captured by Com. Brown in the sea engagement, are reduced, by Mr. Oliveira's account, to 4 or 5 boats, carrying each one gun, which were so much riddled, from the severity of fight, as to be scarcely worth repairing. By far the larger part of this flotilla was destroyed by the Brazilians themselves. The Brazilians are represented to have nailed their colors to the masts and fought in the most gallant manner.

DELAWARE JOURNAL.  
WILMINGTON;  
Friday, May 25, 1827.

AGENT.—MILFORD.—Mr. Joseph G. Oliver.

The price of Wheat in Baltimore, on Monday last, was from 70 to 101 cents per bushel, according to quality. Corn, white and yellow, 44 cents. Flour, first quality, 5 Dollars.

"Governor, Judges, Secretary of State," &c. &c. &c. says a Northern paper, in favour of the Administration! Wonder, if such a statement could be truly made respecting such characters in Delaware, it would be considered pretty good, or even tolerable living testimony? Wonder, if such characters, in such a case, could belong to the true political church? Wonder, if they could dare to think and act on such a subject, without permission first had and obtained?

In the year 1808, John Quincy Adams was a Senator from Massachusetts: He thought the measures of the Government were such as the exigencies of the times required, and he gave them his support; but a decided majority of the State were opposed to these

measures, and of course he could not correctly represent their views, and felt himself bound in conscience to resign his seat, and did so accordingly. Now it is a fact well known, that there are several Senators in Congress opposed to the Administration and its measures, while the States, which they represent, are decidedly favourable to them. But do we hear of any resignations by those Senators, on that account? We could mention at least seven Senators, who would resign immediately, had they the conscience of Mr. Adams, whom they are opposing contrary to the will of their own States. It ought not to be expected, however, that such men will resign. If they have had the hardihood to oppose the most salutary measures, in defiance of the will of the States which they represent, it is not to be expected that they will—not merely change their course—but give up their posts to those who will truly represent their constituents. We would, however, beseech these gentlemen, if they cannot bring their minds to an actual and immediate resignation, that they would peruse carefully, every morning before breakfast, Mr. Adams' letter of resignation to the Legislature of Massachusetts. We would not do the injustice of estimating them by the same standard by which Mr. Adams might be tried: because candor would compel us to admit, that, in learning, in science, in principle, in morality, and talent, they are far his inferiors. We beseech them, however, that they may daily peruse Mr. Adams' letter of resignation, and so far oblige their constituents as to moderate their hostility, even if they cannot aspire to the virtue of giving in their resignations.

Some of our very knowing ones, so skilled in figures that they are ready to take charge of the Treasury Department in case no body else can be found willing to occupy the post, have discovered that our accountants at Washington do not understand their business. Their deficiency consists in allowing Mr. Adams, in the settlement of his accounts at various times, whatever law and custom authorized! Besides, it now seems quite certain that our representatives have been a set of block-heads, as they must have winked at this conformity, on the part of the accountants, to law and custom. Alas! when shall we get honest and intelligent accountants, and such representatives as will not impose on Uncle Sam?

If the accountants and representatives of Uncle Sam, are not a pack of scoundrels for settling accounts according to law and custom, it by no means follows, you will please to understand, that a man is not a scoundrel who presents his accounts for settlement, based on such law and custom!

There can be no doubt that a man who presents an account for services rendered, is a great rogue, and that those who settle it, and those who have a revision of it and actually hold the purse strings, are most honest and worthy men!

Perhaps it is not generally known that a man has only to call on the treasury and ask for money, and tell them a "cock and a bull story" about his having been at work for Uncle Sam, and he may get just what sum he pleases!

Perhaps every body has not heard that some people, even without a "cock and bull story," can order a dray to go to the Treasury and take a comfortable quantity of cash at any time!

Some people may never have heard that one cannot even pass the Treasury without being invited to walk in and fill your pockets, and that Uncle Sam is apt to be exceedingly angry if you slight his invitation.

We aver, as our belief, says the National Intelligencer, that the Albany Argus wholly misrepresented the republicans of New York, when it assumes that they are opposed to the measures of this and the preceding administrations, or, which is the same thing, that they approve of the political course of their lately re-elected senator, Martin Van Buren.

Administration meetings have become quite numerous in Maryland. On Saturday the 12th there was one at Centreville, of which Col. Thos. Wright was chairman and John Tilghman secretary. Col. Chambers, being at that village, addressed the meeting, at the request of several of his friends. After the preamble and resolutions were read and adopted, Thomas Brown, Esq. delivered an appropriate address, and a committee of eight persons was appointed for each of the four election districts in Queen Ann's County to carry into effect the objects of the meeting, and a committee of twelve to meet the Baltimore Convention.

There was also a great meeting in Prince Frederick Town, Calvert County, on the 15th May, of which the Hon. Judge Wilkinson was chairman, and Capt. John Becket, secretary. J. R. E. Chesley, Hon. C. Dorsey, and D. Jenifer, Esq. addressed the meeting; resolutions were passed, and delegates appointed to attend the Convention in Baltimore.

Among the lesser evils, says the Baltimore American, brought on the country by the shameful conduct of governor Troup, is the publication of some thousand copies of a volume of documents, covering 846 octavo pages. We take it for granted, that this work has been published by order of congress,

though one would hardly think such a publication necessary. It is true, we sometimes see a christian, by profession, taking part with governor Troup, and defending his "shameful conduct" rather than that of the government in this affair. It is admitted, a man has sometimes been so situated that he could not arrive at the true and just state of this case, from any account found in a paper printed in his own state and to which he was a subscriber. But these cases are not numerous; and the truth relative to this subject, as well as to others, is gradually making its progress, and cannot fail, by and by, of dispelling error. Still, however, we should scarcely deem it possible that 846 pages of documents were necessary to present this subject in its true light. Few persons in this part of the country, except a christian, by profession, and one who had sworn interminable war against the president of the United States, even before he took the presidential chair, have taken side with the man of Georgia. Such men are a grade or two above Col. Johnson, and are perfectly incurable. Indeed, an opponent, wishing the cause of such men to be ruined, would desire, most heartily, a continuation of such madness and of such disregard of all sense of shame.

From the Alexandria Gazette, May 23.

The Jackson Convention assembled in Baltimore on Monday last, at 12 o'clock. The members were generally at their posts, and affected to be very confident of the success of their Master; forgetting, it seems, that nine-tenths of the Delegates were sent by less than twenty constituents each. General Thomas M. Foreman, of Cecil county, was called to the Chair; and a Committee, consisting of a Delegate from each Electoral District, was appointed to prepare an Address to the people of Maryland.

"The King of France and twenty thousand men march'd up the hill, and—down the hill again."

JOSEPH JOHNSON, a member of the Nineteenth Congress, from the State of Virginia, and the only member from that State who voted for the Military Chief in the House of Representatives, has been permitted by his constituents to stay at home, having elected over him ISAAC WHEELER, a decided friend to the Administration. It will be recollected that Thomas Newton, the only member from the Old Dominion, who voted for Mr. Adams, has been re-elected by an overwhelming majority, notwithstanding the efforts of the "Chief's" friends to elect an oppositition. Alex. Gaz.

We are informed that Col. T. L. McKENNEY left this City on the 10th instant for the North-west, being associated with Governor Cass, as Commissioner to adjust certain matter with the Indians in the region round about Green Bay; after which he will pass over, under a separate commission or instruction, to the Mississippi.

We understand, also, that a volume of Travels, by the same gentleman, comprising about 500 Octavo pages, and illustrated by twenty-nine Engravings, has been for some time printed, and will speedily issue from the press. It has been delayed hitherto on account of the time necessarily required to prepare the Engravings.

Birth, parentage, and education of a book. It may perhaps not be known to the generality of readers, that 22 occupations are designed to produce a single book: The author, the designer, the rag merchant, the paper maker, the stationer, the type-founder, the press-maker, the ink-maker, the roller maker, the chase-maker, the reader, the compositor, the press-man, the gatherer, the folder, the sticher, the leather-seller, the binder, the copper-smith, the engraver, the copper-plate printer, and the book-seller.

Federal Meeting.

A MEETING of the Federalists of New Castle county, will be held at the house of Mr. Charles Allen, in Christiana, on Saturday, the 26th instant, agreeably to adjournment; at which time conferees will be appointed to meet the conferees from Kent and Sussex, at Dover, on the first Tuesday in August next, to nominate a candidate for Representative in Congress.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Democratic Republicans of New-Castle County are requested to meet at the RED LION INN, on Saturday the 9th of June next, agreeably to adjournment.

Charles G. Denney,  
CURRIER,  
No. 17, WEST FRONT STREET, BETWEEN SHIPLEY & ORANGE,  
Keeps on hand a general assortment of LEATHER.

Finished in the best manner suitable for SHOE, COACH AND HARNESS MAKERS, Which he offers on reasonable terms. Wilmington, May 11, 1827. 9—1f

To the Democratic Republicans of NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

THE undersigned is induced by the solicitations of many of his friends, to offer himself to your consideration as a Candidate for the Office of CORONER, at the next Election. He flatters himself that his long acquaintance with public business of a nature similar to the duties of that office, would enable him (if successful), to discharge those duties with credit to himself and benefit to the Public.

Very Respectfully, yours, &c.  
HENRY VINING.  
New Castle, March 1, 1827. 1—1f.

THE PRAIRIE,  
COOPER'S New Novel; just received and for sale at No. 57, Market-Street.