

LONDON, April 9.

The Paris papers of Monday last notice some disagreement between the Porte and the several Ambassadors now resident in Constantinople. It has arisen in consequence of a right claimed by the Marquis de Riviere, the French Ambassador, to hold jurisdiction in the case of some banditti, who were seized in attempting to rob the Palace of the Embassy. In this exercise of sovereign power the Marquis was supported by the other Ambassadors, but the Grand Seigneur commanded his Reis-Effendi to prohibit them from interfering with his exclusive prerogative. The Ambassadors, however, claim the right under the provisions of Treaties, and in this state the contest rests for the present.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

A Flanders Mail arrived this morning, bringing papers to the 20th inst. They contain an article from Frankfort, which explains, but does not, in our opinion, justify, the order of the King of Prussia, recalling all the youth of his dominions from the University of Jena, upon pain of being declared hereafter ineligible to any office under the Prussian Government. It appears that the Grand Duke of Weimar, within whose territory the University of Jena is situated, has signified to all the Courts of Germany, that from last Easter, no foreigner should be allowed to study at the said University, unless he produced a formal recommendation from his Government. In consequence of this regulation, which merely provides against the admission of dangerous individuals into what might be the peaceable retreat of science, the King of Prussia issued a counter declaration, prohibiting any Prussian youth studying at Jena at all. We cannot help suspecting that there is more of petulance than of policy, in this measure. With respect to the order of the Emperor of Russia, which forbids his subjects from studying in any German University whatsoever, it is reported that the Emperor's intention emanated from the reports communicated to him through the inquiries of the late M. de Kotzebue.

The fact is undeniable, that the moral discipline of the German Universities at the present moment is deplorably vicious. Academical students, who league themselves into secret confederacies, for purposes of the darkest complexion. The exploit of Sandt, seems to have let loose a thousand sanguinary spirits, eager to emulate his atrocious crime. We learn from the papers now before us, that the proprietor of the German Observer, which is published at Hamburg twice a week, has received an anonymous letter, threatening him with the fate of Kotzebue, if he dares to publish any thing offensive to the students in general. We wish we could say, that this desperate system was confined to Germany; but the contagion appears to be rapidly spreading. The defenders of religion, of morals, of legitimate authority, and of the laws against turbulent demagogues who would subvert them all, are becoming the objects of anonymous menaces of assassination in every country. It would seem as if the murder of Kotzebue had been the concerted signal for the perpetration of similar atrocities throughout Europe. Our private correspondence from Paris, received this morning, states, that several of the principal authors of the Drapeau Blanc, a royalist publication, have received threatening letters, "which recall the memory of the secret tribunal, or of the revolutionary ones of 1793." The following is given as a copy of one of these dastardly effusions:—"Infernal enemy of the eternal and holy ideas of philanthropy and of liberty! Vile champion of prejudice and of slavery, tremble! The hour of vengeance is at hand; it will be that of thy death: true as Kotzebue." We may add, that within the last 10 days, we have been favoured with a letter, announcing our own approaching assassination, in language as sanguinary, and coupled with sentences as diabolical, as ever disgraced the vilest ruffian. We will not affect any alarm upon the subject, because in truth we feel none. But these simultaneous threats against one particular description of public writers in Paris, in London, at Hamburg, and in several other cities of Germany, at least betoken the prevalence of a feeling with respect to the most frightful of all crimes that can beset society, which it is painful to contemplate.—*Courier.*

Communicated for publication in the Washington City Gazette.

South American intelligence.—The following abstract of information very lately received, verbally and by letter, from persons of the highest respectability in Angostura and the West India Islands is entitled to implicit credit. It is furnished solely for the gratification of citizens interested in the cause of South American independence, more especially in that of Venezuela.

Two brilliant affairs have lately taken place between detachments from the royalist armies in the neighbourhood of the Aranca river, in the province of Barinas; both of which terminated in favor of

the independents. In the first, Col. Pigott, a foreign officer of merit, greatly distinguished himself—having had two horses killed under him. Suffice it to say, that the royalists were driven from their position. The latter enterprise is one of the most extraordinary recorded in the annals of modern or ancient warfare.

General Paez, commander of the cavalry composed of the free people of colour and the blacks of the plains, called *Llaneros*, had repeatedly solicited permission from Gen. Boliver, to attack the enemy's camp, with a select band of volunteers, but was as often refused. The attack appeared too hazardous and partial, to justify approbation; and that officer, instructed by experience, resolved not to hazard the reduction of his force by detachment. The Fabian, or Washingtonian system, in short, was adopted; and the President of the republic seemed inflexible in maintaining it. He would not risk a decisive battle with half his army; but await the co-operation of the expedition from Margarita. Nevertheless, he yielded to the importunities of Paez, and allowed him for once to indulge in his chivalrous projects. Thus licensed, that officer required 150 volunteers, his own guard of honor included. It is unnecessary to state, that the summons was received with acclamations: 4 lieutenant colonels and colonels, and 70 captains immediately joined their leader. Being disencumbered of all unnecessary accoutrements, the detachment instantly crossed the river in front of Morillo's main army, who were doubtless surprised at temerity so unexampled. Paez approached within speaking distance, (or as a sailor would say, within hail,) and challenged his antagonists to come and take him, with his little party. He had brought no more, left he should affront them; but hoped that Morillo would not be intimidated by a handful of lancers, who had left a river in their rear, and now had an army before them. Provoked by this bantering defiance, Morillo ordered large detachments to desist from right and left, in order to surround the enemy and cut off his retreat. This was the very movement which Paez awaited; on its execution he calculated his success. Prompt at the moment, therefore, he gave laconic orders to his little column, who, with lance in rest, rushed directly on the Spanish line. Opening their passage to the rear, they wheeled about, and penetrated again to the front, with prodigious slaughter. The enemy's ranks were thrown into confusion and dismay, by several and terrible repetitions of these daring charges; and 500 of their number were either killed or wounded. Paez himself is reported to have lanced nine with his own hand; Capt. Grant, (a Scotch officer,) killed five, and others distinguished themselves equally in the work of carnage. With the loss of 3 or 4 of his gallant corps, the immortal Paez re-crossed the Aranca, and rejoined the army in triumph. All were electrified to admiration, or petrified to astonishment at this achievement. The names of every individual appear in the bulletin, and each was presented with the badge of the order of *Libertador de Venezuela*; an honor which many of them had attained already.

Col. English has arrived at Margarita, as the public are already informed. Col. Urta has reached the same destination. When English anchored off Fort Spain, he received a special permission from Gov. Woodford, to land and remain ashore for 24 hours; but this passport was not penned in a very friendly mood, as it reflected on Mr. English for proceeding towards the neighboring provinces in revolt, contrary to his Majesty's proclamation of Nov. 1817. He landed; but finding that Gov. Woodford was arming and manning the steam-boat, to fend her alongside of his squadron, in order to entice his soldiers to desert, he hurried back, with an emphatic threat, confirmed *a la militaire*, by an oath or two, that if she came alongside he would instantly sink her. Sir Ralph Woodford then abandoned his expedition, and Mr. English pursued his voyage to Margarita.

A Prussian colonel had touched at Trinidad, on his way to Bolivar's camp. He is instructed to tender him the services of 4000 Prussian troops, on condition that he would allow the merchants of Hamburg, &c. to export with them as great a quantity of merchandise as they pleased—*duty free.*

The British *Drop of war Fly*, reports, that 1600 Tyrolese troops had also reached Margarita from Europe, and that the expedition (which was nearly ready for sea) would consist of 2500 European and 3000 native troops. They are well equipped, and appeared in high spirits.

Cumana was said to be in a state of starvation. We ought to have mentioned in its proper place, that in the defeat of Gen. Latorre's division, by the patriots, an interesting correspondence with Morillo, was taken by the victors. From this it appears, that an expedition from Lima menaced New Grenada. One account states, that an invading army had actually entered it, and that the Spaniards were flying in all directions.

More produce than usual had arrived at Angostura from the interior. The congress were engaged in administering public affairs; and, if we can judge by appearances, their deliberations will result in the formation of a constitution of civil government, as free and as liberal as can be established in that country, under present circumstances.

It is probable, that within a few months, the royal forces will be expelled from Venezuela—But, we desist from speculation, and leave time to unfold events.

P. S. The government of Venezuela appears inclined to encourage the im-

provement of the soil by industrious emigrants. The island of Faxardo, in the Orinoco, has been ceded to an English gentleman, on condition of cultivating it. The congress, we understand, have also authorized the introduction of a steam-boat or steam-boats, regardless of the monopoly promised or decreed to Admiron Brion. Deputies from a couple of English societies had arrived at the seat of government in Guayana, to solicit the grant of an immense tract of land; or, as some say, the privilege of cultivating that whole province, entirely for the benefit of Venezuela. What success would attend an application so modest and disinterested, we cannot absolutely predict.

From the Philadelphia Democratic Press.

To the President of the United States.

SIR, The subscribers, with all due respect, submit to your most serious consideration the following reasons on which they venture to suggest the propriety of convening an extra session of Congress.

Our agricultural productions, the great staples of our country, on which we relied to pay for our enormous importations, and which, even at their highest rates, would have been inadequate for that purpose, are either excluded from foreign markets or reduced in price from 25 to 40 per cent. without any probability of a favourable change.

Our markets are deluged with merchandise from foreign nations, while thousands of our citizens, able and willing to work, and capable of furnishing materials and articles, cannot procure employment; our manufacturing establishments are generally in a languishing condition, and many of them, in which immense sums have been invested, wholly abandoned, whereby their proprietors, who placed reliance on the protection of government, are ruined.

Our commerce is almost equally prostrate, and the capital of the country engaged in that useful branch, reduced since the war at least one third, probably one half.

The balance of trade, in consequence of excessive importations, has been, and continues, most ruinously against us, whereby, after having remitted an immense amount of our government and bank stock in payment which subjects the nation to a heavy annual permanent tax—we have been, and are alarmingly drained of our circulating medium, in consequence of which our monied institutions are impoverished and crippled in their operations; agriculture, manufactures, trade and commerce paralyzed; and all classes of our citizens more or less injuriously affected in their pursuits.

Real estate has depreciated throughout the Union from fifteen to thirty per cent; and in many cases from fifty to sixty.

The subscribers are impressed with a conviction, that for all these alarming evils there is no adequate remedy but a reduction of the amount of our imports within that of our exports; it being undeniably true, that nations, like individuals, which buy more than they sell, or, in other words, expend beyond their income, must be reduced to bankruptcy.

To depend on this salutary effect being produced by the restoration of that degree of economy which results from general distress, or from the forbearance of our merchants to import, is to allow a violent fever to rage in the body politic, and exhaust itself on the national strength, without the application of any remedy to arrest its destructive career.

Even if our own merchants were to reduce their importations within the bounds which our means of payment would require, they would continue to be, as they have been, inundated with goods consigned by foreign merchants, which would perpetuate the calamitous situation into which our country is plunged.

A radical remedy to this evil can only be applied by the Legislature of the United States in such a revision and regulation of the Tariff, as shall reduce our importations, and effectually protect national industry.

In England, France, Germany, Russia, and Prussia, and most other countries in Europe, national industry is adequately protected by prohibitions and heavy duties; whereas, while many of our agricultural productions and almost all our manufactures are excluded from nearly all the markets of the world, our markets are open to those of all other nations, under duties, affording by no means sufficient protection; a case probably without example in the annals of mankind.

We therefore earnestly pray that you will be pleased to convene Congress as soon as circumstances will permit.

From the Hull Advertiser of April 17.

To the Editor.—Thinking that an account of the following remarkable and providential occurrence would not only be interesting to many of your readers, but serve the cause of Universal Peace, as we often find that a recital of facts has more effect on the mind than arguments, I therefore send it for insertion in your next paper.

"During the rebellion in Ireland, in 1793, the rebels had long meditated an attack on the Moravian settlement at Grace Hill, Wexford county. At length they put their threat in execution, and a large body of them marched to the town. When they arrived there they saw no one in the streets nor in the houses.—The Brethren had long expected this attack, but true to their Christian profession, they would not have recourse to arms for their defence, but assembled in their chapel, and in solemn prayer besought Him in whom they trusted to be

their shield in the great hour of danger. The ruffian band, hitherto breathing nothing but destruction and slaughter, were struck with astonishment at this novel sight: where they expected an armed band, they saw it clasped in prayer.—Where they expected weapon to weapon and the body armed for the fight, they saw the bended knee and humbled head before the altar of the Prince of Peace. They heard the prayer for protection—they heard the song of praise, and the hymn of confidence in the "sure promise of the Lord." They beheld in silence the little band of Christians—they felt unable to raise their hand against them, and after lingering in the streets, which they filled, for a night and a day, with one consent they turned and marched away from the place without having injured an individual, or purloined a single loaf of bread. In consequence of this signal mark of protection from Heaven, the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages brought their goods and asked for shelter in the Grace Hill, which they called the City of Refuge."

Yours, &c.  
PACIFICATOR.

Gretna Green Marriage.—In one of the Appeal Cases which came on at the Easter Session of Carlisle, the curious process of a *Gretna Green Marriage* was detailed:

"The love-struck swain met with the object of his passion at Carlisle Fair, and an immediate trip to Springfield, alias Gretna Green, was agreed upon. In order to be merry as well as wise, they took a fiddler along with them, and with a young man whom they accidentally met on Carlisle-bridge, arrived at the sacred spot.—They were ushered with due ceremony into the presence of his Reverence the Priest, who commenced the business by enquiring of the lovers if they had a ring? and being answered in the negative, he asked the bridegroom if he had any 'bacco? In this point he was more fortunate. A 'bacco box was then produced, and the Priest (said the witness) twined a ring of the 'bacco and put it upon the woman's finger. He recollected this very well, for the 'bacco ring fell off, and the Priest took it up, and again putting it on the bride's finger, said a few words and they were married. The Priest then gave the woman a piece of paper, called marriage lines. This was brought forward as evidence to prove the marriage and consummation; but it appeared in evidence the man afterwards repented of his bargain, for he endeavoured to take the "bit of paper from his bride by force, in order to destroy it."

James Sandy.—We regret to learn (says the Glasgow Chronicle of April 17) that James Sandy, the celebrated Alyth mechanic, died at Alyth on the 3d inst. The originality of genius and eccentricity of character which distinguished this remarkable person were, perhaps, never surpassed. Deprived at an early period of life of the use of his legs, he contrived by dint of ingenuity, not only to pass his time agreeably, but to render himself a useful member of society. He soon displayed a taste for mechanical pursuits, and contrived as a work shop for his operations a sort of circular bed, the sides of which being raised about 18 inches above the clothes, were employed as a platform for turning lathes, tables and cases of tools of all kinds. His genius for practical mechanics was universal. He was skilled in all kinds of turning; and constructed several very curious lathes, as well as clocks and musical instruments of every description, no less admired for the sweetness of their tone, than the elegance of their execution. He excelled too, in the construction of optical instruments; and made some reflecting telescopes, the specula of which were not inferior to those finished by the most eminent London artists. He suggested some important improvements in the machinery for spinning flax; and we believe he was the first who made the wooden-joined snuff-boxes, generally called Laurence-kirk boxes, some of which, fabricated by this self-taught artist, were purchased, and sent as presents to the Royal family. To his other endowments, he added an accurate knowledge of drawing and engraving, and in both these arts produced specimens of the highest excellence. For upwards of 50 years he quitted his bed only three times, and on these occasions his house was either inundated with water, or threatened with danger from fire. His curiosity, which was unbounded, prompted him to hatch different kinds of birds eggs by the natural warmth of his body, and he afterwards reared the motley broods with all the tenderness of a parent; so that on visiting him it was no unnatural thing to see various singing birds, to which he may be said to have given birth, perched on his head, and warbling the artificial notes he had taught them. Naturally possessed of a good constitution, and an active, cheerful turn of mind, his house was the general coffee room of the village, where the affairs both of church and state were discussed with the utmost freedom. In consequence of long confinement his countenance had rather a sickly cast, but it was remarkably expressive and would have afforded a fine subject for the pencil of Wilkie, particularly when he was surrounded by his country friends. This singular man, had acquired by his ingenuity and industry, an honorable independence, and died possessed of considerable property. In short, his history holds out this very instructive lesson, that no difficulties are too great to be overcome by industry and perseverance; and a genius, though it should sometimes miss the distinction it

deserves, will seldom fail, unless by its own fault, to secure competence and respectability. He was married only about 3 weeks before his death.

Execution at Vienna.—Crimes, as well as punishments, are rare, owing to the vigilance and severity of the police. A murder is scarce ever committed, and robberies are by no means common. At almost every hour of the day or night, a stranger may walk the streets or travel the public roads in safety. Of course, executions happen very seldom; but when they take place, they are conducted with admired propriety and effect.—I had the curiosity, for the first time in my life, to be present at an execution, only a few days ago; which, from the circumstances that attended it, well merits a particular description. Many thousand spectators of all conditions, assembled to witness it; and I never saw any public ceremony performed with so much solemnity and awful decorum. Four men convicted of robbery, aggravated by circumstances of cruelty and inhumanity, were sentenced to die; not by the halter, as with us, but by the sword of the executioner. They suffered on the Esplanade, without one of the gates, upon a circular place or piece of ground walled in, railed twelve or fourteen feet above the level of the Esplanade. In order to have a better view of it, I got into a cart placed near the scaffold, where I could distinguish even the countenance and features of the criminals.

The first of the four malefactors having been seated in a chair screwed down into the ground, his arms and body were next tied with cords, in order to prevent him from moving, and his neck was laid quite bare to the shoulders. A bandage being drawn across his eyes, four Augustine monks with a crucifix approached, and after prayer confessed him. The executioner's assistant then collecting his hair, pulled up his head with a view to afford a fairer mark. Meanwhile the executioner, who was a very decent man in his figure and dress, arrived in a hackney coach. When all the requisite preparations were made, he threw off his cloak, and being in his white waistcoat, he unsheathed the instrument of punishment. It was a straight two-edged sword of an equal breadth quite to the point, prodigiously heavy, broad, and sharp as a razor. Coming in flank of the criminal, who was blindfolded, and ignorant of the moment, he took off the head at one stroke, with a dexterity and celerity exceeding imagination. The severed head it up streaming with blood, and then laid it down on the ground; while the decapitated trunk was allowed to remain for some seconds in the chair, the blood spouting up at first to the height of three or four feet in the air. Two men next untied the corpse, and taking it by the legs and shoulders, bore it to a little distance. The head was carried with it, and the whole covered with a large mat.

Previous to beheading the second culprit, the chair was wiped clean from the blood with which it had been stained; the ropes were washed, and sand scattered over the place; so that when he was brought up to suffer, no trace of the preceding execution was visible. About half an hour elapsed between their respective deaths; the last three being beheaded with the same dexterity as the first, and the velocity with which the sword passed through the neck, and severed the head, was such, that the blade scarcely appeared bloody.

After inflicting each stroke, the executioner took out a white handkerchief, and wiped away the globules of blood which stood upon the sword; then sheathed, and laid it down at some paces from the chair, concealed by a cloak. The whole ceremony being ended, he advanced forward, and holding up the instrument of justice immediately after he had taken off the head of the last criminal, he addressed himself to the assembled multitude, demanding whether he had well performed his duty. They signified their approbation, and he then withdrew; while the people, before they dispersed, joined the monks in prayer for the souls of the departed. The four trunks and heads were exposed during some hours on wheels, to the view of every one, and afterwards interred.

Strange Inventions.

The present is the age of strange inventions. Some time since, nothing was heard of but the Kaleidoscope; it was fought after with much avidity by young and old children of both sexes: it sparkled in the closet of the student, on the counter of the merchant, from the window of the bookseller, and last, not least, on the toilette of female beauty. The name of this brilliant little trifle, has already passed from the circles of fashion, and has been employed to denote other things more important than the invention itself; it has supplied the poet and the orator with many beautiful figures and illustrations. The Attorney General of the United States in an argument at the Baltimore bar, declared that his opposing counsel saw every thing through the medium of a Kaleidoscope; a compliment which from other lips none would better deserve than himself. The Editors of newspapers participating in the general rage for inventions, are compelled to search for old novelties, when they can no longer supply us with new novelties. What we mean is this, that the conductors of our Journals anxious to gratify the prevailing taste for the marvelous, search out some old and exploded invention, and make it novel by republication. Finally the Kaleidoscope was aban-