

him to the poor house, is "once you worked in a store, or stood all day behind a counter, and warned me to be industrious and temperate, lest I should come to want; now how much better are you, and in how much better estimation does the world regard you. I ask no man for assistance, for I shall surely be denied; you go to your friends, and feel a pang that never reached me, in hearing that 'they are sorry they cannot assist you, but so it is.' All this is true; and so long as people will judge of character simply by present wealth, where, on earth, is the motive of being honest, except that you may be a rich man! Now he, that steals from me my good name, steals trash, but he that steals my purse leaves me poor indeed."

Hartford Mirror.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship James Cropper, and the Mentor, the editors of the New York Evening Post have received their regular files of London papers to the 14th September, and Lloyd's list of the 13th.—Liverpool papers to the 16th have also been received at New York by the above arrivals.

GREECE.—Letters from Napoli state that the provisional government of Greece had invoked the aid of England on the same terms as the Ionian Islands, and had placed the whole of Greece, the continent and islands under her protection. The negotiation, it was said, was conducted by Mavrocordato and Captain Hamilton, who commands the British force in the Levant; which the London Courier denies, and says, we are satisfied that no negotiation of the kind alluded to has taken place. It may be possible that, under the pressure of adverse circumstances, overtures have been made; but their unqualified acceptance was obviously out of the question. The utmost that would be done in so delicate a transaction, by the British functionaries in that quarter, upon their own responsibility, would be to offer to transmit home any proposals that might formally be made to them.

The defeat of Redschid Pacha is confirmed.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 7.

"Our Ministers are under a good deal of embarrassment in regard to the manner of receiving Lafayette, who, according to the accounts brought by the Edward Bonafie, must soon arrive. The moment our Ministers heard that the General was coming in the frigate Brandywine, they despatched orders to the authorities at Havre, to prevent any kind of meeting and every mark of honor which might be attempted to be bestowed on him. On the other hand, the most respectable of the merchants and other inhabitants, have resolved to express their esteem for his character by every means in their power. The military commandant is a violent royalist, but the Mayor is a good natured moderate man, who wishes to avoid every sort of tyrannical measures. The American frigate is another subject of embarrassment. It is usual when a frigate enters the port, for her to salute the batteries with 15 guns, but this salute must be returned by an equal number. Now our government are afraid that if they reply to the American salute, the people will think they are expending powder in honor of Lafayette, but if they do not return, they will be obliged to let the frigate enter without saluting, for they well know that the American captain will not burn a match without an assurance of reciprocity."

LONDON, Sept. 10.

GREECE.—The intelligence in the French papers from Greece is highly gratifying; for it confirms all the reports which had already been received from that quarter, but particularly at Tripolizza and Missolonghi. It appears that the Greeks allowed the reinforcements landed by the Captain Pacha to effect their junction with Ibrahim, who thus strengthened, left a garrison at Tripolizza, and unwilling to attempt them again, the strength of Napoli moved to Carytene. The Greeks allowed him to proceed several leagues, and then, under the command of General Iscos and Demetrius Ypsilanti, surprised Tripolizza, put the garrison to the sword, and freed nine hundred of their countrymen who had been made captive by Ibrahim in his advance. Informed, but too late, by some fugitives, of what had occurred, that commander attempted to come back, but Ypsilanti and Iscos had joined Colocotroni, who had already gained some advantages over the flanks of the Egyptians, and the whole united force of the Morea stood in his way.

Later accounts state that a great battle was fought, in which the Egyptians, disheartened by what occurred, experienced a severe defeat, and were compelled to retire to Tripotamia, where the wrecks of their army were completely surrounded. If these statements be as correct as we sincerely wish them to be, it will have been a great advantage for the Greeks that Ibrahim's reinforcements should have joined him before these decisive operations took place, for they will have shared in their disasters, and not be fresh and untouched to repair them.

With respect to Missolonghi, it appears certain, that it has repelled every attack, and inflicted immense loss on the besiegers. On the 22d of July, the third and last assault was given by Redschid Pacha, with all his force, while 50 gun boats battered the Isle of Vassilades, and thus compelled the garrison to fight on all sides.

These boats, however, were sunk by the fire from the batteries, and on the land side the multitudes who attempted to gain the walls were swept by the cannon in such numbers, that the loss of the Turks is said to have exceeded 5,000 men. Meanwhile, Admiral Sachuary, after meeting and burning on his passage several Algerine frigates, and effecting his junction with Admiral Neuge, appeared off Cape Papas, on which the Captain Pacha raised the blockade of Missolonghi and prepared for a general action. The Greeks profited by this retreat to provision the town, which began to feel the approaches of want, and, from their manoeuvres, it was expected that they intended to fight the Pacha. Admiral Miaulis had been dispatched to endeavour to overtake the Egyptian fleet, which was sailing back to Alexandria to fetch fresh troops.

Political reflections on the present and future State of Europe.

[Translated from a late French paper.]

Where is the political balance of Europe, after so many revolutions, wars, conquests, and divisions? Is it firmly established? Does it totter upon unsolid foundations? Does it furnish guarantees for the continuance of peace? Or, does it enclose the germs of new wars? What is it to be the relative rank of France?

Five principal powers, Russia, France, Austria, England, and Prussia, in a time of peace, keep 1,300,000 men under arms. All the other powers have but 560,000 soldiers. They would then be at the mercy of the great powers, whenever these might concert. Happily, this mutual understanding is impossible; but it is possible for two or three powers to league together to oppress and partition a small State, of such geographic position that it could not be succoured by other great powers.

Among the five powers themselves, there is one which in strength is far below the rank which politics assign to it. Russia, with a European population of 27,000,000, and 10,000,000 of Asiatics; Austria, with 30,000,000, and France with 31,000,000, are not so unequal in strength as they may be supposed to be, for a dense population is more powerful in every respect than the same or a greater number scattered over a large surface. France has 3,048 inhabitants, and Austria 2,418 in a space of territory where Russia has but 622. But Prussia has every thing against her; a population of less than 12,000,000, rather more scattered than that of Austria, an extended frontier open to Russia, and a revenue of 75,000,000 of florins opposed to the 130,000,000 of Russia, give her the rank of secondary State compared with the Empire. This is a great defect in our system of balance. The Kingdom of Poland united to Prussia with its 4,000,000 of inhabitants, full of antipathy towards the Prussians, would not restore a balance of power.

This power, the guarantee for the repose of Europe, has no other security for itself than the personal virtues of its powerful neighbour.

We will be told, that Austria, Prussia, and the Germanic Confederation combined, have 450,000 soldiers and 54,000,000 of inhabitants, and can arrest or even humble the colossal power which hangs over their eastern frontiers. But how unsolid is their union—how weak their fraternal love!

Austria itself is rather an aggregation of States and people, than an Empire or nation. Six millions of Germans, four of Hungarians (Magyars), twelve of Slavonians, Bohemians, and Poles, four of Italians—absolute power in one Province, aristocracy in another—different degrees of civilization, and some millions of protestants and dissenting Greeks (religious) in Hungary, as formerly in Poland, are elements too discordant and heterogeneous to be united and governed by one sceptre. They will never present a united whole so strong as that of France or of the Russian Empire.

France is the most solid and compact nation of the Continent, having a homogenous population, informed and warlike, with a well-defined territory. But this body requires a soul—a national spirit. We dispute on questions of theology—we differ in opinion on the first principles of society; and our constitution is secretly attacked. Whenever France shall be without the power required by her position, the best guaranty will be lost to Europe, and especially to the minor constitutional States.

The number of States at present without any weight in the political balance, indicates the elements of war rather than of peace. Twenty millions of Italians, and sixteen of Spaniards and Portuguese, are excluded from all influence in the general affairs of Europe. This population is happily con-

centrated in very fertile countries. What a temptation would it be to a great man or a throne, or an ambitious and sagacious cabinet, to subjugate and partition them, or rather to restore them, and render them again independent and powerful! It constantly presented even to moderate statesmen, which becomes a source of jealousies and dissensions.

Let us see if the balance of naval power is secured by the late arrangements.

The naval force of all Europe amounts to 300 ships of the line, and 340 frigates. But of this force England alone possesses 165 ships of the line, and 130 frigates. England is, therefore mistress of the sea, and by her navy can drive from it all the European nations.

The balance is readily found. Greece, Italy, and Sicily, Spain, and Denmark, united to Sweden and Norway, may become greater maritime powers and more efficient than Russia with her fir-built ships in gulfs covered with ice for six months of the year. England smiled when Finland was incorporated with Russia, for this diminished the marine capacities of Sweden, but would she laugh to see the flag of the Czars floating in the ports of Norway?

Naval forces, expensive in creating, and expensive in maintaining, can belong only to rich nations, and they can become so only by industry. England and France have between them 2,500,000,000 of public revenue, whilst the rest of Europe has but 13,000,000. France cannot abandon the continental policy, to increase her navy, and has therefore the greatest in the establishment of the naval powers, that they may be capable by their union to balance the British colossus.

This draws out attention beyond the Atlantic. All conjecture about the balance of naval power is lost in the future state of America. What that will be is uncertain. How will these new States organize themselves? What part will they one day take in the general political affairs? Will they make alliance with any power, or form a separate system opposed to Europe?

As to the destinies of Europe, Providence alone knows; if they be fixed: if the Holy Alliance, in explaining itself freely and liberally on the legitimate rights of the people, will satisfy and calm their minds; or whether our splendid empires are to be crushed and destroyed by each other, and nations to be buried under the ruins; or whether they will be able, being better instructed, to establish a more solid and happy order of things from the wreck. It is certain that a balance of physical power, independent of moral principles, equity and national sentiment, will never secure a state of peace, and may at any moment be destroyed, and followed by universal war.

A robbery, to a considerable extent, was committed a few days ago in the house of the Princess de Roban, No. 3, rue de Varennes. That Lady, returning home about half-past eleven o'clock, a man named Gregoire, only seventeen years old, and formerly a marine, crept under the carriage, and hung there, by which means he introduced himself into a granary, where he remained till the following night. About 2 o'clock in the morning he passed softly through three rooms, without noise, and entered into the bed chamber of the Princess, opened the secretary, and took, among other valuable articles, a pocket-book with a gold pencil case, containing notes of the bank of France to the value of 10,000 fr. and foreign bank notes to the amount of about 33,000 fr. The Princess, hearing a noise, cried several times who is there? but the villain effected his escape by the street gate, which he opened by removing an iron bar. M. Faubert, Commissary of Police of the Quartier St. Denis, being informed of the robbery, soon succeeded in apprehending the robber, and recovering a great part of the property, notwithstanding the villain had himself been robbed. After his departure from the house of the Princess, Gregoire went to the Barriere de Menilmontant to breakfast. Upon returning to town, he went up stairs in a house in the rue St. Martin, to hide the foreign bank notes, keeping those of the bank of France. Passing afterwards into the city, he met a woman, named Clement, with whom he spent the night. In the morning the girl dressed herself in Gregoire's clothes, and went out, leaving him her own costume. Upon reaching the Place de Greve, Clement put her hand into the pocket of the coat, and to her astonishment, found gold and silver coin, and a pocket book with several bank notes. She immediately changed her dress, and took a lodging first, in the rue du Vertbois, and afterwards in the rue St. Martin, where she was arrested. The portfolio, gold pencil-case, and a considerable sum were found upon her. In the interval, Gregoire, who could only appear in the clothes left him by Miss Clement, made researches to discover her, but was arrested at the same time as herself.—*Paris paper.*

France.—In looking over a file of French

papers, received by the Desdemona, from Havre, we were struck, among other paragraphs, with the following, showing the liberty of the press in France:

In August last, the publisher of a newspaper at Poitiers was tried, and condemned to pay 3000 francs, and to be punished with three months imprisonment, for having published an obituary notice of a person who had been distinguished during the revolution, and had voted for the death of Louis 16th, though that person had special permission from the Bourbons, for certain subsequent services, to remain in France. The obituary notice had been written by a son of the deceased. The publisher appealed to the higher court, and the sentence was confirmed.—When it was read, the poor man was so shocked that he fell senseless, was carried home, fell in a stupor and forgot every thing, being completely deranged. He was a man of 60 years, of a large family and good character, and was called Catinneau. So much for liberty of any kind in France.

The Star, a leading Ministerial paper, in Paris, modestly proposes that the Constitution, a liberal paper, shall be stopped, and the copies burnt by the public hangman. The reason given is, that the Constitution has a tendency to favor the Protestant faith. *N. Y. Nat. Adv.*

From the New York Com. Adv. Oct. 26.

The work is done!—At twenty minutes past eleven o'clock, this morning, the joyful intelligence was proclaimed to our citizens, by the roar of artillery, that the great, the gigantic work, of uniting the upper lakes with the ocean, was completed, and that exactly an hour and twenty minutes before, the first boat from Erie had entered the canal, and commenced its voyage to New York. This proud intelligence having been communicated in the same manner to Sandy Hook, and notice of its reception returned to the city, the return salute was commenced at Fort Lafayette, by a national salute, at 22 minutes past eleven, and the sounds of our rejoicings sent roaring and echoing along the mountains, and among the highlands, back to Buffalo, where it was doubtless received long before this paper went to press.

The salute having been received at Albany, without a moment's delay, was continued along the banks of the Hudson in the following order:

At Albany precisely at 11 o'clock, A. M.
Castleton, at 1 minute past 11 o'clock, A. M.
Baltimore - - - 2 do do
Coxsackie - - - 3 do do
Athens and Hudson - - - 4 do do
Catskill - - - 5 do do
Upper Red Hook - - - 6 do do
Columbus and Rhinebeck - - - 7 do do
Hyde Park - - - 8 do do
Poughkeepsie - - - 9 do do
Hamburgh - - - 10 do do
Newburgh - - - 11 do do
West Point - - - 12 do do
Fort Montgomery - - - 13 do do
Stony Point - - - 14 do do
Sing Sing and Tarrytown - - - 15 do do
Opposite Phillipsburgh - - - 16 do do
Fort Washington - - - 17 do do
Fort Gansevoort and N. Battery - - - 18 do do
Battery, N. Y. and Gov's Island - - - 19 do do
Fort Lafayette and Richmond - - - 20 do do
Sandy Hook - - - 21 do do

After the national salute from Fort Lafayette, at 30 minutes past 11 o'clock, a repeating gun was fired from Fort Richmond, and followed at Governor's Island and at the Battery, N. Y. at 31 minutes past 11 o'clock, A. M. and the firing was then continued up the river as follows:

At N. Battery, at 32 minutes past 11 A. M.
Fort Gansevoort - - - 33 do do do
Fort Washington - - - 34 do do do
Closters - - - 35 do do do
Tarrytown and Sing Sing - - - 36 do do do
Stony Point - - - 37 do do do
West Point - - - 38 do do do
Newburgh - - - 39 do do do
Hamburgh - - - 40 do do do
Poughkeepsie - - - 41 do do do
Hyde Park - - - 42 do do do
Kingston and Rhinebeck - - - 43 do do do
Red Hook - - - 44 do do do
Catskill - - - 45 do do do
Athens and Hudson - - - 46 do do do
Coxsackie - - - 47 do do do
Baltimore - - - 48 do do do
Castleton - - - 49 do do do
Greenbush - - - 49 1-2 do do do
Again at Albany - - - 50 do do do

Thus in the short space of eight years, has a mighty work been accomplished by New York, unaided and alone, which will for ages stand high in rank among the wonders of the world.

Fenelon observed to a priest who was complaining to him of the dances of the peasantry—"My friend, neither you nor myself need to dance—we can be happy in our own way; but if dancing makes these poor people happy, who have so few sources of enjoyment, why should they not dance?"