

COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE EDITORS. THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

"The Military Academy has attained a degree of perfection in its discipline and instruction, equal, as is believed, to any institution of its kind in any country." *President's Message.*

It is a question with me, whether this perfection, discipline, and instruction will not tend ultimately to the ruin of our happy and great republic. The pupil who wishes to become perfect in the science of war, or rather of blood and carnage, must habituate himself to the supposed sighs and groans of the unfortunate wretches, whom the historian tells him, have coloured the plains and forests with their hearts' blood. Bonaparte like, he will have his ambition fired from a perusal of Caesar's Commentaries and the lives of Plutarch. Nor will he stop here: these only lead him on to modern scenes, where actions are portrayed, which are sufficient to make a philanthropist weep, not only tears, these are too insignificant, but blood, to think that so many lives have been destroyed to aggrandize a fool, or epaulet a madman. Many suppose that the student who repairs to the military academy at West Point, goes there only to be instructed in such evolutions and exercises as are necessary to be learned for military purposes and advantages. This I admit is part of his business; but I rather suppose if he wishes to excel in the profession of arms, he has other studies to pursue than these. I should expect him to be historically with Suwarrow, at Ismalow, where thirty thousand men, women, and children, were butchered in a few hours, without mercy or forbearance, by Russian soldiers; with Massena, in Switzerland, when the justice of heaven hurled its vengeance on the heads of these same monsters. In short, he must be acquainted with the fields of Blenheim, Culloden, Hohenlinden, Marengo, Jena, Austerlitz, Elau, and Waterloo. Perhaps, like old Gaspar's grand son, by this time he may inquire, "what they kill each other for?" but this is uncertain.

By the time the student at West Point has learned his exercises, perfected himself in the science of military tactics, and stored his mind with the positions and fates of a thousand armies, his apprenticeship of human woes and difficulties, will have ended; and what then? he is now a workman where "iron carnage stalks around," and he wants employment. He has a desire to hear the roll of the drum and the sound of the trumpet, and to be summoned to the tented field. His feelings from the nature of his studies, may have become hardened, and the sight of a mother, wife, sister, or devoted maid, with her arms entwined around the neck of the victim of fell ambition, does not affect him. Yes, war, "where thousands never find a grave," but lay bleaching on the plain, has been his only study. He has read of Caesar, and wondered to hear of a Bonaparte's being made an emperor of France. Here are two characters for his admiration, and, perhaps, for his example. These men frequently declared in the face of Heaven, that they fought only for their respective countries; and as they were crying out injured country, dukedoms and principalities were created, while they decorated their own temples, with diadems, at the expense of the liberties of two brave and independent nations. Caesar did not want for academical instructions, it may be presumed; and, without any surmising whatever, we all know that Bonaparte was a military school graduate.

The question now is, what are we to expect from those youths, who have received military instructions at West Point? Generals and inferior officers to command our armies, and there to have place in preference to all other persons whatever. A Jackson, Brown, Gaines, Scott, or even a Washington, must give way to a beardless proficient, who has obtained some few credentials from a military instructor.

By means of this wise planned hope of national preservation, (as it has been termed by its promoters) there are upwards of twenty thousand dollars drawn from the national treasury annually. This at once is a handsome sum; but view the amount for fifty years, and then wonder what were the sums expended for the military tuition of Washington, Green, Wayne, Morgan, Putnam, &c. all of famed Revolutionary memory. The fatigues and dangers of a camp, and the love of duty, which they knew would emancipate a world from British oppression, taught them more than they could have been taught, within the walls of an academy, for half a century.

The Americans are emulous of glory and reputation. They have robbed victory of its chains and conquest of its blood. When they have gone forth to defend their wives, children, firesides, and inestimable liberties, the prediction has been verified which declares, that military renown is obtained and perfected through a harvest of toil and a bounty of fortune. Courage and enthusiasm are the traits of character most conspicuous in a freeman; when these have the mastery, the ene-

my will beaten, whether the officers be West Point students or not.

I have called the ruin of our happy country in question, and what now? According to the constitutions of the several states, the privilege to commission officers to command the militia is invested in the several executive departments thereof, and the sovereignty of the states must be held sacred. The time may come, when some aspiring heads and dishonest hearts (in congress assembled) will privilege the executive of the United States to take the commissioning of the militia officers in his own hands, and bestow them on graduates from West Point. This once effected and we are undone forever. An ambitious President would then have officers of his own choosing; and having these placed over the militia forces of our country, his will could then be done. And again, these gentlemen officers, while engaged in teaching military evolutions, must have some support; perhaps this may be obtained from their respective commands.

As to facts, it appears that there is a design, moved and seconded, to make the people of these United States believe that no person hereafter can possibly defend our country, unless he has studied for a time at least within the walls of a military academy. System, it is expected, will do every thing these days, and without it there is nothing, according to many assertions, to be accomplished. Fifty years ago, our fathers measured swords with the imperious court of St. James; and at York town, in Virginia, Cornwallis and his whole army capitulated to the American forces, and the British Lion was placed at the feet of the sons of Liberty. This was not effected however, until every page of Cochrane and De Vauban was consulted for the plans of assault and defence. But the hope of our chieftain was in high heaven, and his charge the independence of his country. Can we ever apprehend more than was feared in those days? From what quarter are we to be mistrustful of danger? Not from the east, for Rogers, Bainbridge, and Hull, command our fleets, and the enemy has already been beaten on his own element too. Not from the south, because a flag whose motto was "victory," has been furled in despair and chagrin, in the neighborhood of New Orleans. As to the west and north, circumstances replete with the greatest consequences, must ask, what is to come from these points of the compass? I think a reflecting mind might hazard a conjecture, that before many years there will be nothing to be feared from thence. Louisiana and the Floridas have been acquired, by fair and honorable purchases, and why not the Canadas and Nova Scotia? Britain (great as she considers herself) may be compelled to take, some day, a few millions of dollars for her possessions in North America. Her financial embarrassments are now beyond all calculation, and they are becoming worse daily. There will be a winding up of this great national concern one day. And that day is not as remote as many may suppose it to be; when that period arrives, some or all of her colonies must go. And who knows but the lot may fall upon the Canadas with the rest. Therefore, I should suppose, a military academy, supported from the fear of an enemy's once ruining our country, is not good economy; neither does it favor any thing of sound policy. There is more certainty in buying a country than in fighting for it. I think these apprehensions are only held forth, that the people may not complain, until the country shall swarm with military students, and then, if they should make a stir, it may become a fatal stir to them. Then there may be another army stationed at Harper's Ferry, or at some more central position, where military abilities may find constant employment, and the people of the U. States be induced to pay for the whistle in the end.

Dearborn county, 26th June, 1826.

CELEBRATION.

Agreeably to former arrangements, the citizens of Manchester convened near the dwelling of Mr. Joel Vaughn, in Manchester, on the 4th inst. with the laudable view of celebrating the anniversary of the ever memorable and auspicious day which gave birth to the liberty of millions in this western hemisphere—who under the direction and blessing of a wise Providence have, to the confusion of their enemies; to the astonishment of the world; and to the barbed of Britain, rose to maturity—secured their rights and privileges and gained and established their independence in those once inhospitable and savage wastes—but now pacific, cultivated, fertile and happy region and garden of America—on such an occasion, the citizens of Manchester were truly happy to meet with a number of gentlemen from different parts of the county.—After a procession was formed, and a number of appropriate toasts were delivered, with the discharge of artillery—the procession was escorted by music, to a beautiful grove of lofty sugar trees, where a free dinner was prepared and served up—consisting of the various productions of our own luxuriant soil—and al-

though the day was rainy and many were kept at home in consequence—there were present that took dinner 575 persons; and we are happy to state, that no accident occurred during the transactions of the day.

Manchester townships, July 5, 1826.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Messrs. Editors—One half century of time has rolled away since that momentous day which drew the line between the domination of tyrants and the self-government of mankind.

It is with much pleasure I yesterday observed that the sons of the men, who had dared to raise their arm in defence of those inestimable blessings—life, liberty, and their concomitant, the pursuit of happiness, had in no wise derogated from the noble principles laid down as a golden rule by their ever to be remembered fathers. The Declaration of Independence, which was read, we are all well acquainted with; but it always gives a zest to the subject, when we see it in complete accordance with the sentiments of the audience. The oration was handsomely delivered; and so long as the sentiments contained in it meet the approbation of the American people, our liberties, both in a moral, political, and religious view are in no danger. The young girls formed in procession, handsomely and uniformly dressed, each carrying a standard, representing a state, added much to the beauty of the scene.

Recluse of the Valley.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From London papers to the 5th of May, received by the ship Brighton, arrived at New York on the 10th inst.

A large subscription has been made in London to relieve the manufacturers. Among the subscribers is Prince Leopold, £500; Lord Soudes, 500; the Bank of England, 100; west India planters in London, 500; Duke of Devonshire, 500; Earl of Darlington, 1000; Duke of Grosvenor, 200; Duke of Wellington, 300; Duke of Northumberland, 1000.

A very large sum was subscribed at the meeting held at the London Tavern on the 2d of May, for the relief of the manufacturers.—Among the subscribers, was the King of England, £2000; Marquis of Stafford, 1000; Sir Robert Peel, 500; Lord Chancellor, 200; Mr. Canning, 100; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 100; Mr. Huskisson, 100; Lord Liverpool, 200; Lord Harrowby, 200; Lord Benley, 100; Stationers' company, 50; Proprietors of the Courier, 21; New Times, 10 10; Editor of the Observer, 10 10; British Observer, 10 10; Sunday Monitor, 5 5.

Manchester.—The latest intelligence says, things had become more quiet. The intelligence that large sums had been raised for the relief of the distressed, and the assemblage of troops had the effect to quiet and disperse the mobs in all directions.

Dudley.—A letter dated May 3, says, in consequence of the Nail-Masters having lowered the wages, symptoms of discontent had been manifested in the neighborhood of Cradley and Lye-Waste. The yeoman cavalry were ordered out.

Bradford.—An attempt was made to destroy Messrs. Horsfall's mill. The civil authority was insufficient to prevent the mob from mischief, when two troops of the Yorkshire Hussars were ordered out. After wounding twelve or fourteen persons, order was restored.

Letters from Leeds mention that there had been an assemblage of persons, but they had dispersed. Some inclination was shown to commit depredations on several factories, but the mob found they were well protected by soldiers, and did not attempt any mischief. Letters from Blackburn, dated the third of May, state that the town is more tranquil. Nearly all the power-looms had been destroyed, and there was no longer any particular motive to detain the rioters, as few who committed depredations belonged to town. Many of the rioters had been taken. The writer states, that in the course of the past week, 13,233 individuals, principally weavers, had been relieved with oatmeal.

Glasgow.—Great distress was beginning to be felt among the hand-weavers. As late as the 28th of April, they had conducted themselves in an orderly manner. They are galled at seeing the price of grain advancing, while their families are pining with hunger.

Affairs of Greece.—The London Courier of May 3, states that the Paris papers of Sunday and Monday contain intelligence from Greece of so private a character, that its authenticity cannot be doubted; according to which Missolonghi had successfully withstood the attacks of the Egyptians under Ibrahim Pacha. The account of the death of Ibrahim Pacha had been officially received at Corfu, from Prevesa, on the 4th of April. Three Tartars had been despatched to the latter place for surgeons, but before they could return with medical aid, this celebrated chieftain expired. The news is said to have been confirmed under dates from Leghorn, Corfu, Gante, Trieste, Rome, Ancona, &c.

Letters from Ancona, dated, 15th April, mention Admiral Maiulus had suc-

ceeded in again provisioning Missolonghi, and the Greeks had retaken Vassiladi.

Corfu, April 3.—Ibrahim, in the last attack, had combined all his preparations in a manner which promised decisive success. A considerable force was ordered to advance on land, while 200 boats and small craft, with 3,000 men on board, were to attack on the sea side. An attack on this point at first succeeded, and the Egyptian troops, after having surmounted all obstacles that the nature of the ground presented, penetrated to the custom house. But, on the other hand, the Greeks had prepared every thing to receive the enemy courageously. Intrenched themselves behind a long line of hogheads filled with sand, which extended from the custom house to the mills, they had planted their cannon there, and from behind this rampart kept up a brisk fire upon the enemy's troops.—On both sides the battle was obstinate and terrible; but the resistance of the inhabitants and the garrison was intrepid, and the carnage of the Egyptians, commanded by Ibrahim in person, so frightful, that they were at length compelled to retreat in disorder; the massacre was dreadful; part of the boats fell a prey to the flames, and the troops on board perished in the fire. Several others run aground. Scarcely 500 men escaped, on the sea, this terrible disaster. The troops on the land side had the same fate. Ibrahim received in the battle a mortal wound.—It was at that very moment that the arrival of Fabvier, Botzaris, Gouras and Karaiskaki was announced, with about 8,000 men, regular and irregular. A corps of Turkish troops, under the command of Mehmet Redchid Pacha, was immediately directed against them; but it was surrounded and destroyed, and Mehmet Redchid, the commander, made prisoner.

LIVERPOOL, 20th May.
GREECE.

Full of Missolonghi.—We lament to state that dispatches were on Monday received at the Colonial Office, from the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles, announcing that the fate of the long-defended fortress of Missolonghi was finally decided on the night of the 22d and 23d ult. It appears that the garrison, having become desperate from the total want of provisions, and the failure of the Greek fleet, under Admiral Maiulus, to throw supplies into the town, determined to leave the place. A sortie was accordingly made by 800 men, under two chieftains, with the hope to gain possession of one of the batteries upon the sea shore, which was defended by a large body of the Arabs; and the town was partially set on fire at the same time, with the view of diverting the attention of the besiegers. It was hoped, that, by this attack, a way would be opened for the remainder of the garrison; but this plan had been foreseen by the Turks, and their posts were so strongly reinforced, from which they kept up a tremendous fire, that the Greeks attempted in vain to force a passage, by carrying the battery; the body led by two chieftains dispersed, and endeavored to save themselves by gaining the mountains. They then poured into the town, and put to the sword, or made prisoners, all who opposed them. The loss sustained by the Turks on this occasion is not reported; but the obstinacy of the conflict may be estimated by the fact, that although between 2000 and 3000 Greeks perished in town, and at the foot of the mountain, only 150 are reported to have been taken alive. Of the women and children a considerable number are said to have destroyed themselves, or to have been drowned in the ditches adjoining the town; but above 3000 of this description have been returned as prisoners. The alarm caused by the dispersion was quickly communicated to those who were to follow in the hazardous enterprise, and they sought shelter in the most tenable places near the town.

In the midst of the confusion, the Turkish troops rushed on from the sea and land side, and took possession of the fortifications, to which they set fire. It does not appear that Ibrahim Pacha was wounded, as had before been stated. He had, on the 2d of April, offered terms to the town, engaging that the lives of the inhabitants should be spared, and that they should be at liberty to proceed to any part of the Turkish dominions; but these proposals were rejected.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

The editor of the National Gazette has received a file of the Mexican paper, *El Sol*, down to 14th ultimo. No events of consequence had occurred in the Mexican Union.—*El Sol* contains a translation with notes of President Adam's message to the House of Representatives, concerning the Congress of Panama. In relation to that Congress, we remark the following transaction in the Mexican Chamber of Deputies, on the 18th April.

"*Sir Gonzales Angulo* said—I have the honor to inform the House on the part of Mr. Poinsett, Minister to the U. States of the North, that despatches from his Government reached him last night, containing information that, conform-

ably to a resolution of the Congress of those States, deputies had been appointed to the Congress of Panama. This intelligence appears to be worthy the attention of the Chamber, because it is now seen, by an uncontested fact, that the United States are our friends, and that the American Confederation, being strengthened by the concurrence and interest of so powerful and respectable a People, the attempts which important Spain, or the ambitious league of European despots may make to reduce us to the Spanish yoke, are rendered more impossible."

"The President, or Speaker of the Chamber, directed that the matter should be entered in the Journal of the Chamber, with the addition that it had been heard with satisfaction."

The worthy *Sir Angulo* committed, however, a mistake in communicating the intelligence as from the American Minister, to the chamber. He happened to call on Mr. Poinsett, just as the latter had opened the papers, announcing the decision of our Senate, in favor of the Panama Mission. Mr. P. related the event to him, observing at the same time, that it might be mentioned to the friends of this country, in the Chamber, to whom it would afford pleasure. No public or formal communication was intended; but what occurred was petulantly noticed in the *Sun*, a print unfriendly to the Minister and the United States.

On the 27th of April, a debate took place in the chamber, touching the amount of salary to be voted for the Mexican legation to Panama. The Executive branch of the Government wished ten thousand dollars to be appropriated for each of the envoys; a committee of the Chamber reported that eight thousand would suffice. It was decided by the Chamber that the former sum should be allowed, with 4000 for the Secretary of the Legation, and 1200 to the clerks, or scribes. Some of the considerations urged by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs may be noted. He remarked, that, if the Mexican Minister at Washington received about \$8000 per annum, there was no analogy between Washington and Panama, because the latter was so dear a country, that a man could scarcely maintain himself properly with seven dollars a day, all provisions being very high; and, moreover, it was a country very much subject to epidemic disease, and consequently, a man who, in a state of health, might exactly limit his expenses, becoming sick, could not regulate them at all, because his cure must occasion various charges. Let our commissioners brace their nerves and fill their purse.—*Nat. Gaz.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that I shall expose to sale at public vendue, at the house of John Jackson in the neighborhood of Georgetown, Dearborn County, on Saturday the 29th instant, all the property of the late John H. Jackson, consisting of a yoke of steers, a quantity of hogs, a cow, and sundry articles of household furniture. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on that day.

I also hereby notify all persons indebted to the estate, to make immediate payment—and those holding claims against the deceased to present them to the undersigned properly authenticated for settlement, as the said estate will be insolvent.

ENOCH W. JACKSON, Adm'r.
July 5, 1826. 27 3-w

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- List of New British Publications.