

dangerous, had the institution of the Janissaries, or the establishment of permanent troops, not occurred to one of their most celebrated Princes. When Amurah I. had made a successful irruption into the Danube, he was advised to incorporate a body of his youthful captives into his army, instead of looking for new recruits to the original seat of his tribe. "The advice was followed," says Mr. Gibbon, "the edict was proclaimed, many thousands of the European captives were educated in religion and arms, and the new militia was consecrated and named by a celebrated Dervish. Standing in the front of their ranks, he stretched the sleeve of his gown over the foremost soldier, and his blessing was delivered in these words:—'Let them be called Janissaries (*Yenisekeri*), or new soldiers; may their countenance be ever bright; their hand victorious; their sword keen. May their spear always hang over the heads of their enemies, and wheresoever they go may they return with a *white face*.' Such," he adds, "was the origin of those haughty troops—the terror of the nations and sometimes of the sultans themselves." For two hundred years—namely, from the end of the 14th to that of the 16th century, the force thus obtained by incorporating in the Musselman army the fifth of Christian captive youths of the conquered villages, with the slaves of the Sultan, composed the flower of the Turkish armies; and so long as the first Sultans ruled their nations from the heart of their camps, and declared their decrees from the "imperial stirrup," their obedience was secured, and there never was a fitter instrument in war and conquest. When the sovereigns of Europe had as yet no standing armies incurred in discipline and possessed of experience—when there was no concert among the powers—and consequently when they would carry on no greater combined operations—the force of a body of troops like the Janissaries, who added the discipline and experience of veterans to the obedience of favored slaves, was irresistible. In this period, accordingly, all the great successes of the Turkish army were gained.—But when the Sultan began to prefer the pleasure of indolence to the visions of ambition, and exchanged the toils of the camp for the debaucheries of the harem, the discipline of the corps relaxed, and its arms became more dangerous to the ministers than to the enemies of government. A great variety of attempts have since been made to suppress it; and in these attempts both Sultans, Grand Viziers and inferior Ministers have been deposed or massacred. The number of Janissaries was calculated, in the year 1799, at about 113,000. They composed the only regular effective infantry in the empire.

#### DISTRESS IN BARBARY.

In April last, the British authorities at Gibraltar sent a medical officer to examine and report the nature of the disease raging at that time in Morocco. He was absent on his duty nearly a month. On his return to Gibraltar, he wrote as follows to his friends in England:

"To give you some idea of the calamities under which they are now suffering, it will be enough to tell you, that within the last five months, there have died, in the Emperor of Morocco's dominions, no less than two hundred thousand souls, from famine and disease. In Fez alone, there have been thirty thousand deaths. Their crops have failed for these last three years, from drought; all the rivers and springs being dried up, cattle died of course from want of herbage, and the miserable Arabs flocked down in thousands to the ports on the Barbary coast, in hopes of obtaining sustenance, bringing with them disease and starvation. It has been my lot to see almost every horrible sight in nature, but all I have seen together is nothing to what I have witnessed within this last month. Famine is of all other calamities that can afflict a people the most deplorable and shocking. The *Ayatome Vivante* would be, amongst these unfortunate wretches, passed by as no curiosity: for I saw thousands every day. Such is their extreme misery that I constantly witnessed men, women, and children, dying in the streets, and in the open fields the skeletons of men are to be seen. You see persons emaciated, tottering and worn down and expiring. They are seen devouring dead animals, as horses, dogs, cats, &c. and even to pick up corn from the excrement of animals. Children are seen in a stooping position gathering up single grains of corn—others turning over a dung hill in search of stalks of vegetables and bones, which last they break between two stones for the sake of the marrow contained therein. Added to this, the towns on the coast are affected with dangerous fevers."

At Marseilles, in the second week of July, the greatest part of the journeyman bakers "struck," or ceased to work in consequence of the refusal of the authorities to release from prison some of their comrades who had been committed for riot. The Mayor, says the *Marseilles Journal*, ordered bread only of the round form to be made, that form being more

easy and quickly despatched.—"By this expedient the city continued to be well supplied, and the refractory journeymen were left in the lurch."

#### BOMBAY, (India,) April 12.

**PERSIA.**—Intelligence has arrived of an order having been issued by the King of Persia, to his sons, who are in different provinces, requiring their attendance at the capital, accompanied by 25,000 men each, which will concentrate an army of 100,000. Abbas Mirza was also summoned to the same rendezvous. The object of this military preparation, has not yet transpired.

At Bussora, the ruling power has had many difficulties to contend with; and the measures adopted for the preservation of tranquillity, tend rather to multiply, than reduce the number of disaffected persons; many of whom possess local power, and considerable influence among the neighboring Arab tribes.—A disturbance, of rather a serious nature, occurred not long since in consequence of some exorbitant duties demanded from the Chaub Sheik; who according to ancient usage, claimed exemption. Among other outrages, the rudders of his boats were taken off to enforce payment; and the Sheik was not long in endeavoring to revenge the insult, by sending an armed vessel into the creek, with orders to seize the Turkish officers of customs, and convey them to a place, where summary justice awaited them; and the order would have been immediately executed, but for the interference of a mutual friend, which prevented any further vengeance falling on the offending parties than dismissal from office, as some reparation for the injury: but this was far from appeasing the Sheik, who refused the usual supplies of wood and grain, for which Bussora is indebted to the Chaub territory; and war boats were commissioned to plunder every vessel, proceeding to or from the creek.

In this posture of affairs with the Chaub tribes, an occurrence took place, which considerably inflamed their feelings of resentment, and rendered all prospect of accommodations still more remote. An officer of customs informed the musselim, that a Cossid had entered the town, with letters from the rebel ex-Kebayah, to several persons under his influence; when a few suspected characters, though innocent, were immediately arrested, and without further investigation severely fined, and then discharged.—Three letters were discovered about the Cossid's person, only one of which was proclaimed, perhaps from being decreed to a powerful Arab Chief: the other two were concealed, and a messenger instantly dispatched to Bagdad. This proceeding gave rise to consternation, and various speculative opinions; for the most part, probably without foundation; but the barbarous sacrifice of the Cossid, left no doubt as to the fears entertained by Government. The unfortunate man was bastinadoed, to extort a confession that might implicate certain innocent persons, whose integrity, perhaps, had caused them to be expelled from sunshine of court favour, but without effect; he was then conveyed to a

public cross road, where on his requesting some water to drink, it was poured into his mouth, mixed with clay; after which his two feet were fastened separately to stakes at the sides of a pit, in such a manner, that his head and body were hung reversed within it; the earth was then thrown in, and the wretched sufferer buried alive. Amongst the spectators of this inhuman murder, was a son of the Chaub Sheik's agent; an probably from design, he was twice wounded by the soldiers, in their endeavors to disperse the crowd; for which injury, instant satisfaction was demanded by his father, and, at the head of an armed party, he preferred a complaint at the Seari; but the answer being far from satisfactory, a message was forthwith despatched to the Chaub Chieftain, who with his partisans, imputed the transaction to the Turkish government, which had on many occasions evinced a hostile spirit towards their tribe; and it was fully expected that this latter aggression, would rouse them to feelings of resentment that might produce an attack on the town; particularly as the unfortunate Cossid, was formerly under Persian protection, from which it is strongly believed, the Prince of Shastar will join in the revenge.

#### NEW-YORK, Sept. 3

The packet ship *Pacific*, Capt. Crocker, arrived last evening from Liverpool, having sailed thence on the 2d of August, and brought regular advices to that date inclusive.

The packet ships *Florida*, and *Leeds*, both arrived out on the 31st July. Mr. Gallatin, was a passenger in the former. He was engaged to dine with the Mayor of Liverpool, and would then proceed for London.

The *Leeds* carried the news of the death of the late Presidents Adams and Jefferson.

The papers speak of a general improvement in the aspect of Commercial affairs. Mr. Huskisson, at a public dinner, said he felt confident that commerce would soon again flourish.

Our correspondent at Liverpool writes

under date of Aug. 2d.—"There was a moderate steady business doing here yesterday, and 1500 bags of Cotton Sold—500 of them Egyptian at 6 3-4. We have not got our Manchester letters this morning, but a gentleman from thence informed me there was a greater disposition to purchase goods and yarns at old prices, but the holders were not so anxious to sell, and consequently the business done was not extensive."

It is stated that Joseph Bonaparte is in treaty for an extensive mansion at Brussels, where he is expected soon to arrive and display much magnificence.

The heir-at-law, or *first claimant* of the estate of the late Mr. Farquhar, is now supposed to be a resident among the wilds of America. It is a female, the eldest niece, who married many years ago, a Frenchman. The Lord Chancellor says, "until that lady appears nothing can be done."

The Lord Lieutenant of Lanarkshire in answer to the numerous applications which have been made to him from the Upper Ward, regarding emigration to Canada, has notified that government have had the subject under consideration; but it is not possible at present to afford any public aid, as no money has been voted by parliament for that purpose.

#### LONDON, July 31.

We are happy to perceive, from the concurring testimony of a number of provincial Journals in the manufacturing districts, that a decisive turn has taken place in the state of trade in that part of the country.

**Greece.**—A naval officer has arrived from Hydra, over land, bringing despatches to the Greek Committee. Tripolitzia has been retaken from the Turks by storm, in which the Egyptians lost a number of men. Admiral Miaulis has destroyed two Turkish frigates in the mouth of the Dardanelles. Since the establishment of the new government affairs have taken a favorable turn, and Miaulis is waiting with his fleet to join that of Lord Cochrane, whose approaching arrival has caused great joy, and the Greeks are determined to conquer or die. The Greek naval officer is named Allen, an American, he has been in the Greek service for these two years.—*Loud. paper.*

#### NEAL CAMERON.

In a late paper we published the circular of the Jackson committee of Philadelphia, and very able letter of Jonathan Roberts in reply. In that letter it is stated that "it was in General Jackson's division that Neal Cameron was put to death without any form of trial, his body left uncovered, a prey to vultures." The Nashville Gazette of the 16th ult. states this to be an error, and affixes the stigma of the transaction upon Col. King. The support of the general government does not require that any injustice should be done to the fair fame of General Jackson.—Truth, at all events, is of more importance than the support of an administration or of any man. Desirous upon this, as upon all other occasions, to lay the whole truth before our readers, we readily copy the following extract from the Nashville paper mentioned above. It is true this extract is but the assertion of one man against that of another, yet we freely admit, that the writer, being nearer the scene of action, and personally acquainted with the whole affair, is less likely to be mistaken than Mr. Roberts. If this statement shall, upon examination, be fully substantiated, we can most sincerely say, that no one of the most noisy supporters of Gen. Jackson will feel more gratification than the editors of this paper.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

From the *Nashville Gazette*.

When General Jackson, in prosecuting the Creek war, took Pensacola from the Spaniards, in consequence of the aid and countenance afforded by the Spanish authorities, he left in the temporary government of the province, Col. King, of the army, with the regular force under his command, and returned with the militia—his head quarters being at his residence in this neighborhood, distant upwards of 400 miles from Col. King's command. Rumors got afloat that military punishments were inflicted at the post commanded by Col. King, contrary to law, and the New York Evening Post first noticed them, and laid them before the public, with the addition, that his proceedings were approved by Gen. Gaines, who was at the time in command of the district. It so happened that on the very day the New York papers reached us that Gen. Gaines arrived here in advance of the President Monroe, then on his South Western tour. We, exercising the privilege of an old acquaintance, took the paper to him, and asked of him information on the subject. He answered that so far as related to him, the statement in the Post was utterly destitute of truth—and he believed the whole article to be unfounded, from the fact, that had such proceedings taken place within his command, some knowledge of them would have reached him either by report or complaint; neither of which had been made to him. It was however, afterwards understood, that Neal Cameron, a deserter, had, by the orders of Col.

King, been shot by the party sent in pursuit of him, on his resisting their attempt to take him. Of this a report was made to the War Department—from which issued an order for Col. King's arrest and trial, and for this and other charges, he was found guilty by the Court and suspended for five years.

It so happened in this case, that in relation to Gen. Jackson, the usual military etiquette of making him, the commandant of the division, the detailer of the court, was dispensed with by the secretary, who did that duty himself, and to him was sent the proceedings for approval, so that General Jackson knew no more than what reached him by rumor, of the origin, rise, and completion of this affair.

**A Hard Case.**—In the Georgia Packet, amidst thundering of rocks, the crashing arrived in Philadelphia, from Lima, Mr. Lewis R. M. Morse, of Boston, came past these nine souls fled out of the house for safety, and gives the following account of the seizure of money from him by the lot; for when they had come to the door officers of the port of Callao, which are the two wings of the ship were ready to receive them—a horrid sight—an awful scene—who can think of it and not shudder whose eyes could look upon the spot and not overflow with tears!

The mangled remains of Mr. and Mrs. Willy and that of Allen, were interred on the day following the melancholy catastrophe.

**Steam Boats.**—Our Eastern friends at Albany and New-York, seems highly delighted with the performance of the Steam Boat Philadelphia, in lately making a trip between those two places, in bars, to the amount, in all, of about a thousand dollars. He reached the Heroine at the moment the captain of the port was making his final visit, and went up the side, openly holding the money in his hand, in presence of all the officers. It was immediately seized, he himself with all his baggage, taken on shore for examination, and by this arbitrary conduct he lost his passage in the Heroine. The whole of the conduct of Mr. Morse, in this affair, shewed so fully that he had no intention of defrauding the revenue, and being an entire stranger in the place ignorant of the regulation that no money could be transhipped without paying that small duty, of one per cent., that Mr. Tudor, our Consul, accompanied by the Vice Consul, made personal application to Mr. Lauren, the Minister of the Treasury, to Mr. Unanne, the President and General Sabzir, the Minister of War, to obtain restitution of the money. They all expressed their good will to restore it, and Captain Young, Captain of the port, agreed to relinquish his claim to the money; but the subaltern revenue officers, who were interested in the seizure, refusing, the government decided that they would not interfere. The only resort left to Mr. M. was to appeal to the Judge of the First Court; but the persons most experienced in the delays and vexations of lawsuits, and the knowledge that the holders of the money would hold on to it to the last, advised Mr. M. against the proceeding, and to abandon all further hope of obtaining justice, which he did, and submitted to the robbery of his hard earnings.

*Boston Contin.*

**White Mountains.**—The Saco (Me) Palladium of Wednesday, gives the following account of the shocking catastrophe, which lately happened at the White Mountains of New-Hampshire:

On Monday night, the 27th of August, a most melancholy and heart-rending catastrophe occurred in Coos county, N. H. near the Notch, so called, of the White Mountains. The particulars of the shocking occurrence are, as near as we can ascertain them, as follows:—A sudden and powerful fall of rain on the day previous, occasioned an overwhelming and appalling avalanche, or slip from the mountain, into Saco river, which carried devastation and death in its course. On the night above mentioned, at about 12 o'clock, the family of Capt. Willy, consisting of himself, his wife, five small children, and two hired men, named Allen and Nickerson, were alarmed by the boisterous elements, and rushed out of their house to save themselves from its ruins, in case it should be swept away; but alas! they were all carried down and crushed to death by the mass of sliding earth, rocks, timber, &c. The bodies of the children, and that of Nickerson, had been found on Friday night last, and little hope was entertained of their ever being found, as many inhabitants of the neighborhood had used their utmost exertions for that purpose.

The writer of the letter above alluded to, gives the following additional particulars of this truly melancholy event:—"The place is most awful—past description by any one. If I should say the mountain had fallen on either side, perhaps I should not say too much. The sides of the mountains have come in contact for nearly two miles in length, which has raised the bed in the river many feet. From the best calculation we could make, the slide which swept off Mr. Willy's family was the last that came from that part of the mountain: it started directly back of the house, two hundred rods up the mountain, and came down in a body within 4 or 6 feet of the house; it then divided and one part went a few feet south and the other north of the house, and took with it about thirty feet of the stable; the two wings immediately closed in front of the house. In all probability the most of the family if not all of them were in bed, for most of their clothes were found lying as is usual on retiring at night.—At this awful moment,

the ordinary Steam Boats of Cincinnati frequently arrive at Louisville from this place in ten and eleven hours—a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. But had the New-York editors been in the habit of looking at our Steam Boat memoranda they would have found that the "trip" from New-Orleans to Louisville, a distance of upwards of thirteen hundred miles, one thousand of which is against the powerful current of the Mississippi, has been performed in little more than nine days!

The following anecdote, however, gives us reason to believe, that even this may be yet called a tedious voyage. Capt.—of the C. lately went into the port of Orleans without his rudder. Some merchants, on coming on board, exclaimed, "why, Captain, where is your rudder?" "Gentlemen," replied the Captain, "the naked truth is, that my boat ran so fast between this place and Baton Rouge, that the rudder could not keep up with her."

*Cm. Com. Adv.*

**The Bear without a Bridle.**—Among the early settlers of Worcester County, in this State, was a German by the name of Fourpecks, or Forepeck. The wild tenants of the forest had not as yet given place to man.—And Forepeck being employed on a certain time with some others in the manufacturing of maple sugar, saw a large bear coming among them, and without waiting to count the cost, threw himself upon his back. Bravu unaccustomed to this mode of salutation, began to make off as well as his load would permit—but perhaps thinking like the man in the play, if that was the way his new acquaintance backed his friends, "the devil like such backing!" he could not help turning round every now and then to bite the legs of his daring rider. Nevertheless the hardy German kept his seat in spite of the smart and the streams of blood which were trickling merrily down his legs till one of the company coming up knocked the weary bear on the head with an axe and dispatched him. The Dutchman was justly proud of his exploit—but when the excitement which had supported him through his perilous ride, was over, he exclaimed—"Der tyf! I'll never let a bear again mount out of a bridle!"

(*Berkshire American.*)

**Cold Plague.**—It is stated in the Louisiana Advertiser of 26th August, that a malignant and mortal disease, commonly called the cold plague, had recently appeared in New Orleans, though not for the first time. "The cold plague is a modification of that most extensive and destructive class of diseases called fevers."

*Lou. Adv.*

**To Shavers.**—If you go to sea, learn to shave without a glass. How absurd for a stout sailor to be sitting over a chest, balancing his body, with a razor in one hand, a glass in the other, and both feet braced, when it would be so easy to do without a glass! I knew a dry old Quaker who used to sit before the fire in the evening, and shave without a glass. A good creature who saw him at work, one night, insisted on holding the candle; he made no objection; shaved as before; kept his countenance; and thanked her after he was done. I have always admired that man's good nature.

**As a man was driving cattle and wishing to alter their course, he called out to a boy at a short distance to turn them—Says the boy, they are right aside out now. Well, head them, then. They have heads on. Whose boy are you? I don't know; I'll go in and ask a mother.**