

There are 6000 men to be sent away at the end of next month, but it is all nonsense, for they will never do any good. The plague has broken out in Talavola or St. Demiti, a village near Pera. Trade is dull owing to the holidays, &c.

The Greek government had addressed a communication to European Consuls at Smyrna, complaining of secret assistance having been furnished to the Turks and intimating that all vessels found engaged in this practice, would be seized and condemned as lawful prizes. Advices had been received by the Porte from Egypt, which it was endeavoring to conceal.—Enough, however, had transpired, to show that it was of an unfavourable nature, and that all their projects in that quarter had proved abortive. The Bremen Gazette contains an extract from a Memoir of the Russian Government, relative to the pacification of Greece, in which it is proposed to allow the Greeks to enjoy liberty, to have their own flag, and free commerce, under certain modifications.

The Cadiz papers also contain an article from Odessa of the 11th April, which states that in one day all the *foreigners* found in the coffee-houses and taverns at Constantinople, were compelled to enter on board the Turkish fleet, to serve as common sailors against the Greeks.—The affairs of the Sultan must have reached a very low ebb when he resorted to a measure so impolitic as this. It cannot fail to embroil him with all nations.

#### 65 LATER.

FRANCE.—It was expected that the rejection by the Chamber of Peers of the financial project of ministers, would have led to the dismissal of its author, M. de Villele. Instead of this we have the retirement of Chateaubriand, who appears to have been called on in a very uncemonious manner to resign the charge of Foreign affairs, the port folio belonging to which was committed to Villele, until a successor to the ex-minister was named.—The Courier Francais, gives the following curious particulars of this unlooked for occurrence:

M. de Chateaubriand, on repairing yesterday to the Tuilleries, found, it is said, the doors, which used to open at his approach, shut against him: silence and solitude prevailed during his passage, which used to be through an eager crowd. Before he could comprehend the meaning of this melancholy change, a Huissier approached and informed him that a packet to his address had been carried to his hotel. M. de Chateaubriand hastened home, and found the letter announcing his destiny. A grand dinner, which was to take place the same day, was immediately countermanded. M. de Chateaubriand quitted at the same time the hotel of the Ministry, to the great disappointment of all those whom curiosity or malice brought in the evening to see how the Ex-Minister supported his disgrace.

The intelligence of Chateaubriand's disgrace appears to have caused considerable excitement in London, and to have puzzled the "knowing ones" in politics. The Courier expresses "surprise;" the Sun and other papers speak of the occurrence as "a most important and auspicious circumstance for France, and perhaps for the peace of the civilized world;" while the Morning Chronicle confidently predicts "that whatever party prevail in France, it will be hostile to the cause of good government in every part of the world, and that the same objects will be sought after, tho' by different means—the one giving a preference to violence, the other to fraud."

SOUTH AMERICA.—The London Courier announces the important fact, which we trust will be confirmed, that government had received intelligence of the royalist commander in Peru, La Serra and Cartierac, having made common cause with Bolivar, and proclaimed the Constitutional independence of their country. Our accounts from this part of South America are not so recent as to enable us to say whether this agreeable intelligence be correct or not. An uncommon interest has of late been taken by the London editors in the affairs of the patriots, and if we are to judge from the frequent recurrence of the Courier to the subject, and the high tone it assumes, we should say that, in so far as Great Britain is concerned, the cause of liberty in South America has nothing to apprehend from all the machinations of its enemies in Europe. The change in the French ministry, though it may insure a general peace, and place the southern part of this continent in security as regards open hostility, will not, it is thought by the Morning Chronicle, prevent M. de Villele from exerting himself to bring about a change by resorting to "intrigues for fomenting disturbances."

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—Some disturbances as was formerly reported, had taken place in Madrid, owing, it is said in one account, to a scarcity of provisions, but a supply having arrived the place had become

quiet. Other accounts state that ion prevailed in the Royal Council, to an extent, that the council of Castile presented an address to the King on the subject. It was also said that Ferdinand's brother Don Carlos had been produced before the King under the title of Charles V., that this had been effected by a junta of priests, who had stirred up a hostile party in Galicia, Extremadura, Castile, &c. Whatever may be in these reports, it is certain that the intrigues of the ruling party in Spain have reduced the country to a condition so deplorable, that there is no prospect of the French armies ever being drawn without this event being followed by another revolution.

Since the triumph obtained by the party of Portugal, he appears to have devoted all his attention in real earnest to measures calculated to benefit the country. Regarding his former colonies as hopeless, he has given orders for dismantling the fortresses intended for the expedition to Brazil, consequence of negotiations going on between the two countries. Prince Miguel, accompanied by his Chamberlain, landed at Rio de Janeiro on the 2d of June.

Letters from Smyrna of the 12th April say, that the plague, which had broken out at Cairo since the late terrible fire, had taken off above 100 hundred persons daily.

The accounts from Greece were favorable. The elections were about to take place, and were founded on the principle of universal suffrage, every person in Greece above twenty-one years of age being admitted to vote.

SPAIN.—There is much apprehension of the scarcity of grain in this kingdom, indeed, something like a famine is spoken of, and the inquisition is sitting day and night to make out a list of prohibited books—so that is a miserable prospect both as to the body and the mind of the Spanish people.

ALGIERS.—It is stated that the Dey accepted the terms proposed by the British. We feel something like pride in believing that it was the little "fir built" navy, with its bits of striped bunting at the mast heads, that opened the way for the present favorite mode of negotiating with the Barbary states.

NATURALIZATION.—The following information, important to aliens, wishing the benefits of naturalization, is contained in the Franklin Gazette:

1. Any alien, being a free white person, who has resided within the limits of the United States five years and filed with some competent court of Justice, his report of declaration of intention, two years, on application be admitted a citizen.

2. Any alien, being a free white person, who has resided within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States before the 29th of January, 1795, or at any time between the 18th day of June, 1795, and the 14th day of April, 1802, may, on application, be immediately naturalized without the preliminary formalities of report and declaration, required in other cases.

3. Any alien, being a free white person, who arrived and has resided in the United States three years before his arriving at the age of 21 years, and including the time of his minority, five years after his majority, on petition to some competent court, be immediately admitted to become a citizen.

Evidence of either of the above facts, as the case may be, must be given at the time of admission, as also of the man's character and republican principles of applicants: the competency of which will be determined by the court.

PUBLIC DISASTER.—It becomes our agreeable duty to announce that the lock on the Hudson, at the head of the Albany Basin, caved in yesterday morning, to such an extent, that a long time is necessary to repair it so that boats may again pass through as heretofore. There is a deep fissure in the earth, of from 15 to 30 feet in length, on each side of the lock; and between these fissures and the sides of the lock, the earth has sunk considerably, and by the pressure on the stone work has materially disjoined each side of the lock.—At the upper gate, on the west end of the lock, the whole body of the stone work has sunk some inches, separating the wall on each side by a wide fissure or crack.

The basin, and the canal above, yesterday morning exhibited a melancholy spectacle. The water had almost entirely run out—leaving the bottom nearly bare; and I counted twenty-five boats many of them laded, grounded on the basin, and in the canal, between the two first bridges.

All was bustle and business, to repair the damage. The first thing is, to make a temporary dam across the foot of the basin, the work of which commenced about nine o'clock yesterday morning; and was probably finished last evening.—Democrat