

an official message was addressed to the foreign consuls, announcing to them the nomination of the new Bacha and Bey, with an invitation to raise the flags of their respective nations in sign of peace and friendship. But the revolutionaries soon received the answer of the Barde by which he apprised them that Sidi Mustapha and Semaïn Bey declared, "that they would not separate themselves from the party of the Bacha and of Sidi Affen Bey; that they were ready to die in their defence, and that in their quality of nearest relatives of the Sovereign, they would take no part in the revolt against him."

At this moment the plans of the rebels were disconcerted, and it was clearly seen, that their object was to replace the existing government, by an elective Turkish government. In reality, one of their principal officers, Dely Ali, had nominated himself Bacha. The first act of his power had been to grant his accomplices the pillage of the town for eight days, an augmentation of pay, and the abolition of several imposts. Happily for us, some of the less violent were of opinion, that before all, it would be necessary to seize on the Goletta, an essential point of communication to secure a retreat, in case of accident, and to provide themselves with powder and ball.

This opinion prevailed, and we were saved. They resolved also to send to Constantinople, a petition signed by the principal personages of the town, whom they would have arrested, declaring to the Grand Seignior, that the people of this regency could no longer endure the bad government of Mahamud and his son, and praying him to confirm the new Turkish Bacha, whom they had put in his place.

This petition being signed, one of the officers offered to undertake, with 400 of the most determined Turks, the expedition against the Goletta, and proceeded on it at night fall.

Hardly had they departed from the town, when those who had remained with the intrusive Dely Ali, instead of obeying his sanguinary orders, threw themselves on him, disarmed and cast him into a dungeon, as the principal author of the revolt, and supplanted the Bey to grant a general amnesty to the other Turks, who they said, had been seduced, and led away from their duty. Tranquility was thus established almost without exertion.

In the mean time, those who had marched against the Goletta, apprised of this last event, lost all courage. They continued their march, and about one o'clock in the morning they carried the fort, which submitted after a weak resistance. Had they desired to maintain themselves there, they might easily have resisted all the efforts of their enemies, and preserved the key of Tunis, but it seems their sole design was to proceed to the Levant. They seized on five corsairs of the town, ready for sea, that they might be enabled to perform their voyage.

On the morning of the 2d. they commenced plundering the houses of the Kaya, of the Christians and of the Jews, established at the Goletta, throwing into the canal what they could not carry off, and spiking the cannon; they were preparing to set fire to the arsenal and all the shipping, but the sudden and miraculous appearance of the English frigate Euphrates, which cast anchor in the port, all at once interrupted their project and saved from the flames the Spanish, English and French ships which were in the harbor.

Apprehensive then of being feverily handled, the rebels hastened their departure, & about 11 o'clock in the morning, they embarked to about the number of 700, on board the five corsairs, setting sail with a favorable north west wind, in the direction of Constantinople.

At that moment arrived by land, Sidi Affen, the Bey with a large body of cavalry. He found nothing but the smoking traces of plunder and conflagration. In this confusion, and in spite of the failure of their enterprise, the authors of the revolution have still had the good fortune to save and carry off the best corsairs of the Regency.

This morning (May 3.) the intrusive Dely Ali and one of his accomplices were strangled, and search is still making to discover the authors and ramifications of the conspiracy.—*Gazette of Madrid.*

Extract from a letter, received at Rome.

"The accounts of the disturbances at Tunis, which reach us by the way of Naples, are very contradictory. Some letters state that the Bey was assassinated; others inform us that he voluntarily resigned the government to his son; and a third class assure us that he retired to a fortress, where he defended himself with his brother, who had previously refused to assume the reigns of administration. But all letters agree in

stating that the insurrection was caused by the treaty concluded between the Bey and Lord Exmouth. They add that 1000 rebels embarked in five large vessels, which they armed with 30 cannon, and sailed towards Italy. As they had but little provisions, they must soon disembark. We wait with impatience the part which the English will take. This is a new proof of the stability of treaties concluded with the barbarians."

ON EMIGRATION.

The spirit of emigration is chiefly excited by the calamities which the wars in Europe have introduced, and from the disappointments upon the return of peace. Upon the continent in Germany & Switzerland they have been chiefly of this kind. In France they are connected with the degradation and rigorous pursuit of the friends of the late government. In England almost altogether from the public burdens. In Scotland they are more connected with their love of independence, and in Ireland from the dread of oppression. The English too well remember the first settlement of their colonies, to adopt rigorously the spirit of resistance to the purpose of emigration.—Mr. Hume deserves to be remembered.—He says "The puritans, restrained in England, shipped themselves off for America, and laid there a foundation of a government which possessed all the liberty, both civil & religious, of which they found themselves bereaved in their native country. But their enemies unwilling that they should any where enjoy any contentment, and dreading, perhaps the dangerous consequences of so disaffected a colony, prevailed on the king to issue a proclamation, debarring these devotees access even into these inhospitable deserts. Eight ships lying in the Thames and ready to sail, were detained by order of council, and in these were embarked Sir Arthur Hazelrigg, John Hampden, John Pym, and Oliver Cromwell, who had resolved forever to abandon their native country, and fly to the other extremities of the globe, where they might enjoy lectures & discourses of any length or form which pleased them. The king had afterwards full leisure to repent this exercise of his authority."—*Salem Register.*

DISTURBANCES IN ENGLAND.

"Things have come strangely round."—Yes, they have. England who supported a war of envious aggression on the liberty & prosperity of every nation, is likely to have the poisoned chalice returned to her own lips. If it should allow the rest of the world a respite from British intrigues, it is devoutly wished that, she may be obliged to quaff a dose of that poison she has so often presented to others. If penalty does not follow crime, the moral relations of the world might suffer revolution; and success alone (no matter by what villainy obtained) be the proof of excellence. Let us hope, that the heavens have in store, that time his in embryo, that long desired blessing, the overthrow of the British oligarchy,—the destruction of that perfidious junta, who secure in their "seagirt isle," have found pastime in the misery of other nations, sending war, intrigue and famine, and all the monsters of their wrath abroad, under an impious confidence, that such evils could never be retaliated on them at home! But says the Dublin Evening Post, "things have come strangely round."—One of the most prominent articles in the London prints, is the disturbed state of England. If we did not know that Honiton, and Littleport, & Yeovil, and Hailhead, were places to be found in the map of the most favored part of Great Britain, we should, from the phraseology of the news writers, conclude that they were talking of the disturbed districts in Limerick, Tipperary and Waterford. It is not so, however. When we read of "the deep rooted sentiments of vindictive discontent" which we are told animates too large a portion of the peasantry, we must not infer, that the writer is speaking of that indomitable ferociousness which is ascribed to the Irish poor. No; the writer is speaking of the educated, the most moral and the most thinking people in the world. When we hear that houses are set on fire and machinery destroyed, it does not follow that Irishmen committed the outrage. Even the paragraphists cannot pretend that these are the deeds of wandering Irishmen. No such thing. Whole districts are disturbed—maintain regular contests with the armed yeomanry and the military retreat regularly—fortify churchyards and old castles—keep up a galling fire, and at length retire in excellent order. It is not of Tipperary or Limerick, that we read, but of Wiltshire, Devonshire, Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon."—*Columbian.*

CONDITION OF ENGLAND.

Cobbett's Register of the 29th of June consists of a spirited letter "to the men of

Kent, on their late rejection of addresses of congratulation to the royal family, on the subject of the marriage of the prince of Wales." Mr. Cobbett sets out by assuring them that their conduct reflects more honor on the nation than the defeat of the Income tax.

The writer censures parliament for voting extravagant sums of money to the prince of Cobourg, &c. when they were day after day and week after week, sitting in deliberation on what they themselves called "the distresses of the country." "And, my worthy fellow-countrymen, he adds, do we not well know, do we not all feel that our country then was, and that it still is in a state of undiscribable distress? Have not members of parliament given an account of whole parishes deserted by those who formerly employed the poor and who paid the poor rates? Have not others given an account of the distressed and miserable people, not being able to obtain relief from the parish, wandering about like banditti, seeking the means of satisfying their hunger; have not other members described the country as being deserted by the rich, who were seeking by flight to foreign countries, to get rid of their share of the burthen of the national debt, and that of supporting the army, the Royal Family, and that of maintaining the poor? And have not other members described the honest, the laborious, the virtuous part of the community to be in such a state as for some of them to have requested of a member of parliament to get them sent to Botany Bay, as the means of bettering their lot? Nay, do not the "Special commission," and the dreadful preparations frequent thereon, now going on in the town of Ely; do not these proclaim, with awful voice, the deplorable and desperate state to which this nation, this industrious, laborious persevering and provident people, have been reduced?"

More British Insolence.

BUFFALO, AUGUST 6.

From the protest made by Capt. Beard of the brig Union, of which the following is a copy, the public will see with astonishment that the British are making the lakes a theatre for renewing their old system of impressment. It will be recollected that this is not the only instance which has occurred in this quarter. The British have stopped several vessels on Lake Erie, this season, under the frivolous pretence of searching for deserters. Their real design we believe, is to insult our flag & those who sail under it, by the exercise of principles the most unjust and tyrannical. We understand that a copy of this protest has been forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy, and we trust that the government will take the most prompt and effectual measures to remedy this growing evil.—*Journal.*

State of New York.
Niagara county. } ss.

Be it remembered that on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1816, personally appeared before me, James Beard, master of the brig Union of Buffalo, who being duly sworn on the holy evangelists, doth depose, testify and declare that on the 23d of July, last past, near meridian, said brig sailed from Detroit, bound to the port of Buffalo Creek, with a head wind, and beat down the river. At 6 o'clock P. M. the vessel grounded in beating near the head of Grose Isle, about eight miles distant from Detroit. Finding the vessel's boat not sufficiently large to get her afloat, deponent sent to the United States garrison on Grose Isle and borrowed a boat, and on the morning of the 24th the vessel was got off. The wind being still ahead we continued beating down the river, until we came near abreast of the said garrison on Grose Isle, when we sent two men to return the boat we had borrowed, being then in sight of Amherstburg, [Malden.] We soon after discovered a boat leave the last mentioned place, with a number of men, rowing in the same direction with the boat we had sent to Grose Isle. They continued in the same direction, until our boat had approached near the U. States garrison, when they put about and came on board the Union. We found it to be a six oared barge, with a British naval officer in a midshipman's uniform, and six men, who immediately came on deck, and enquired for the master of the vessel. This deponent being pointed out to them, the officer stated to this deponent that he came to

search his vessel for deserters. This deponent replied that all his men were on deck, except those who had gone ashore with the boat. The officer then ordered the men under his command into the hold and fore-castle to make search. Deponent protested against this unwarrantable proceeding and forbid it. The officer replied that he was ordered to search, and that if he could not do it peaceably, he would do it by force—at the same time saying your government allow it, why should not you? There were at this time two pieces of artillery drawn up on the Canadian shore, apparently well armed, not more than one hundred yard distant from the Union. Deponent told the officer that if he would search he must take charge of the vessel, upon which the officer took the helm, ordered his men to take in sail and bring the vessel to anchor, which they accordingly did. They then searched the vessel, and after their purpose was accomplished, the officer told this deponent, he might again take charge of his vessel. They then took their boat and departed, & at the same time the two pieces of artillery were removed from the shore. Before they left the Union, this deponent demanded their authority, when the officer declared, that he acted under the verbal order of his commanding officer, and that his name was Henry Brooks.

Sworn this day of August, 1816,
before me. J. P.

Mr. Wilkinson's Reed-making Machine.

This piece of American mechanism, which deserves to be placed on a par with that for cutting wire and making cards, is capable of completing two weaver's reeds at a single operation. As this involves the preparation of the wood, the use of the twine to bind the steel, wire, &c. the reader may judge of the ingenuity of the contrivance. It is a combination of various mechanical powers in play at the same time. Governor Tompkins, much to his credit, has used every exertion to bring it into use; but where manufactures languish, there was no demand for reeds. The society of Useful Arts also gave their unanimous testimony in its favor; and one of its members, who was not present at the meeting but who examined it since, pronounces it, "a rare piece of mechanism; admirably fitted to the purpose intended, with an uncommon excellency of finish in all its parts." The reeds produced are certainly superior in regularity and firmness to any I have ever seen, and equal to any I can suppose to be made any where or in any manner." Mr. W. however, after offering the machine to his country, and seeking patronage in vain, has this day shipped it for Europe! There it will add to the perfection of English and Irish manufactures, and we trust, make the inventor's fortune. We cannot but wish that it had been made known in New England; nevertheless, we are confident of Mr. W's patriotism; he is a man, we believe, who has served his country faithfully; and having done his duty as a citizen and soldier, she has, in peace, no claims that ought to debar him from employing his talents to the best advantage.—*Columbian.*

* Mr. Jephth A. Wilkinson, the inventor, though a New Englander by birth, resides in Otsego county, New York.

OTHER INVENTIONS,

And of great importance, are,

1. A very improved machine for spinning wool and cotton, so superior to the common spinning-jenny, as to supercede it (we have no doubt) in a little time; (we would state many particulars of the peculiar excellence of this