

directions, for the purpose of exploring it under a military point of view, and of sowing the seeds of insurrection. The accession to the empire of the Hlyrian provinces and the connexions formed with the Turkish provinces were not the work of a single day. Previously to the Austrian campaign (1809) there existed a Parisian association of Greeks, sanctioned by the government, and having for its object the abstraction of Greece from the galling yoke of the Turks. The delegates from the society, with Rougas at their head, were taken on their journey from Paris to Bucharest and these unfortunate men had their heads cut off the very day on which they fell into the hands of the Turks; but the impulse had been given, and the death of Rougas did not prevent his songs, more glowing with patriotism than those of Tyrtæus, from resounding in the mountains of Thessaly, in Peloponnesus, and on Mount Hæmus.

In 1810 and the following year, the French government made arrangements for undertaking the conquest of Greece: 80,000 muskets had been already distributed among the inhabitants of ancient Epyrus; extensive communications had been formed in Thessaly, in Peloponnesus, and in Macedonia, and the Servians were ready to revolt at the first signal. A great number of M. homeists descended of Christian parents, had been converted, and entered the Greek church, in order to identify themselves with the people whose cause they espoused. There was in Piedmont and other parts of the Peninsula an army of 50,000 Italians and 80,000 French ready to take the field. Officers of the staff who reside at Constantinople, at Thessalonica, and at the Court of Ali Pacha, obtained information of the difficulties they had to encounter; calculated the forces necessary to surmount them, and had checked out the military routes and prepared magazines. Napoleon flattered Ali Pacha with the hope of recognizing him as an independent sovereign—but, in fact, Ali Pacha would have been the first sacrifice. The French army was to have marched partly through Thessaly, and partly along the route on the north of Macedonia, for the purpose of meeting the Turkish troops, which they would have destroyed without difficulty. Greece was to have been erected into a kingdom, of which Janina was to be the capital, and the throne was destined for a Prince of the Imperial family, who had already given proofs of an honorable character as an officer and a Sovereign.

The execution of his plan was frustrated by the war which broke out against Russia: and the disasters consequent upon the Moscow expedition, rendered it impracticable.

Since 1812, the spirit of liberty has been making rapid progress in Greece.—Ali Pacha, who always flattered himself with the hope that France would second his ambitious views, turned the flames and fancied he saw the day fast approaching when the crown would be placed upon his head. From that time the Greeks have continued to excite alarm in the minds of their oppressors for they have derived confidence from a knowledge of their own strength. The Pachas who displeased them were recalled by the Grand Signor; and considering the weakness discovered by the Porte, they had occasion only for a common rallying point and of some suspicious circumstances to place themselves in a position of open insurrection. The society of the "Friends of the Muses," and the measures which the Porte imprudently adopted against Ali Pacha, both tended to produce these effects.

The society of the "Friends of the Muses" was founded in Vienna in 1814, pending the sitting of the Congress, under the eyes of all Europe, by a statesman who was attached by every tie of affection to Greece; and this diplomatist was seconded by the venerable Archbishop Ignatius, who now lives in seclusion at Pisa, where he limits his intercourse with the world to impart his counsels and bestow his benedictions on the young Greeks whom thirst for knowledge brings to that university.

The object of the Society of the "Friends of the Muses" was to establish, by voluntary contributions, certain sums whereby the academies, recently founded at Athens and at the foot of Mount Pelion might be suitably endowed, and the students enabled to prosecute their studies at the German universities, to qualify them for the Christian ministry, or to fill academic chairs. The subscription lists were soon filled with the names of princes, statesmen and other distinguished persons. The Statutes of the association presently appeared in modern Greek and French; and a report of the application of the funds and the labors of the association, was ordered to be pub-

lished annually. The distinctive sign of the members is a gold ring, on which is engraven an owl and Chiron carrying a boy.—The Greeks themselves moreover knew how to give a political tendency to an association which philanthropic foreigners had founded, with the sole view of assisting young men without friends or fortune, and to diffuse knowledge among a people who was making a strenuous effort to break the bonds of slavery; they knew how to avail themselves of the power they possessed to shake off the yoke of their oppressors.—The place even where the society was formed, the epoch of its foundation, the names that adorned the list of its patrons, all combined to blaze its fame, and to attract contributors not only in Greece itself but in all countries where there are Greeks and individuals who may be disposed to take an interest in the triumph of liberty over despotism, of Christianity over Islamism.

From that period the forces of the Greeks, previously dispersed, found a centre of action; the efforts, even of the uncultivated parts of the nation, to procure a more happy destiny, took a determinate direction. Entire colonies such as the Parganists and the Suiois, and even Ali Pacha, when on the point of succumbing under the arms of his enemies, hastened to swell that nucleus; this appeared to be the signal for the display of bucklers. The same Ali whose name spreads terror—who possesses, it is said, fifty million piastres and immense provisions—became the key to the vault containing the combustibles of the insurrection. The Suiois, whom Ali had subdued notwithstanding their heroic resistance, thought they might now confide in him; they armed for the common cause—the Agraphs, formerly the implacable enemies of the Pacha of Janina, who inhabit the mountains of Thessaly. These descendants of the ancient Dorians have often rendered themselves formidable to their neighbours by their depredations; but they still respected their ancient laws. They put 20,000 men under arms, while on the 6th of April, the day fixed for the general insurrection, the Mavrots, sprung from the ancient Spartans, were descending from the mountains into Peloponnesus, and while the flotilla of the Hydriots was getting under way to attack the Turkish fleet destined to act against Ali Pacha.

LAVERA CRUZ.—Concerning the situation of this city, we learn from an intelligent gentleman, very lately from Havana, that when the insurgent forces began to increase, and the governor of La Vera Cruz found there was a feeling among the inhabitants which rather inclined them to join than resist the besiegers, a despatch vessel was sent to Havana, requesting assistance. The Cabildo had had a sitting, but had not come to a determination what course to pursue, when our informant left Havana. La Vera Cruz is blockaded by the Patriots by sea, and besieged by land. All communications was cut off on either side; and it was with difficulty that advices of the situation of the city could reach Havana. There was a disposable force at Havana, and shipping and sailors enough to effect probably the relief of the city; but there was literally no government—the Civil, Military and Naval authorities being at variance. Were the Cabildo to decide to send assistance to the great entrepot of Mexico, there was no doubt but their decree would be quickly observed, by about two thousand militia and at least a thousand adventurers—to whom booty, (if not beauty) was an object of attraction.

La Vera Cruz is supposed at present to contain from thirty to sixty millions of dollars, which without immediate relief, must ultimately become the prize of the Patriots. The rich city, as it was called by its founder Cortez, (who in 1618 destroyed his ships to deprive his followers of all hope but that of conquest) may thus supply the funds for further enfeebling of the power of Spain, and the further extension of new military governments. *Char. City Gaz.*

FROM THE PITTSBURG GAZETTE
Extract and abridged from Viles' Register, of June 23, 1821.

"APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES."
As many of the people do not receive the valuable journal, Niles Register in which a series of communications have appeared headed "application of principles" well deserving the serious perusal of every man who is desirous that his country should become independent of British merchants and manufacturers, I have taken the liberty to condense or abridge the exposition so ably made, relative to the Waltham Cotton Manufactory and the arguments which are so convincingly and unanswerably drawn from the condition, circumstances and effect of

that successful establishment.

The Waltham manufactory is the largest and probably the most prosperous in the United States. Too much credit cannot be given to the managers, for the economy and skill with which it is conducted, or the good order and morality which are so conspicuous among the workmen and children. It is a magnificent and truly national establishment, presenting a splendid matter of fact illustration of the true principles of political economy; imparting to the mind of one who views its structure, machinery and management, conviction and more practical information than can be drawn from all the books, which its walls could contain. There is not an objection to the encouragement of manufacturers among us, that is not put down by an inspection of this establishment, without reasoning or books, except the book which we all neglect too much—the book of observation, practical experience and active life. What Waltham is on a large scale, every manufacturing establishment is on a small one—and those are the books which the people must study, or they will never understand the subject.

Happily for the country the Waltham manufactory is prosperous; it is profitable to the proprietors, and it is profitable to the country: their goods are of the best quality, and they are cheaper than imported. It is said the annual dividends are from 20 to 30 per cent. I wish it were fifty: for their profit is the people's gain, while they make better, and sell cheaper keep the money at home, and employ American materials, fuel, labor, and machinery, and consume American provisions. The most important lesson which Waltham teaches, us is—difference between *manufacturer protected* and *a manufacturer abandoned by government*. Waltham goods are protected by a duty on the foreign of 80 if not 100 per advalorem; other manufacturers are only protected by duty of 15, 20, 25 and 30—Why should the duty on coarse cottons be 100, and on coarse flannels worsted and blankets only 15? It is not easy to conceive why cotton should have this immense preference over all other fabrics. If the principle be right, let it be applied to all manufacturers—and that it is right is attested by unanimous voice of the country; for not a merchant has ever asked for a repeal of the high duties on cottons. The complete success of the Waltham factory has silenced opposition as to cotton goods; every family feels the beneficial effects of the liberal protection to that manufacture.—The advocates of the national industry say, that the complete success of one branch of manufactures is the best evidence in favor of protection to other branches—the merchants say, it is evidence that no others need it! I would ask the merchants, what benefit accrues to the users of *hemp, fax wool—the manufactures of lead, iron, glass, paper, woollens, or linens* from a high duty on cottons? The duties on cotton benefit no other manufacturers; all the Union are not proprietors of the Waltham factory, nor is that the only manufactory in the country; give us the same protection that is given to Waltham, then we will do very well, and can regulate ourselves."

There are Massachusetts' merchants who with one hand are singing memorials against further protection to manufactures, because the Waltham factory is doing so well, and with the other pocketing the bounty on *Cod fish*. I would like to see the kind of fare they would exhibit, if Congress should repeal the bounties on the fisheries, and tell the Cape Cod and Mablehead fishermen—the East-India trade is doing very well; the fisheries want no bounties; this would bring political economy home to their understandings, through their pockets. Is there not as much connexion between the East-India trade, and the cod fisheries, as between the cotton factory at Waltham, and iron works and paper mills, in Pennsylvania and Delaware? Is it not gross partiality and palpable injustice, to protect one manufacture by a duty of 100 per cent and refuse to raise another above 15? In the beginning of my remarks it was with much pleasure that I attempted to do justice to the establishment at Waltham—it now becomes a painful but imperative duty, to notice the conduct, and the application of the principles of those concerned in it.

The principal proprietors of this establishment are the *merchants of Boston*, some of them members of the committee who made the elaborate report against the tariff; the names of the same men who are the greatest manufacturers in the country, are recorded at Washington as the most decided enemies of the manufacturing system; to-day signing a receipt for 30 per cent profit on their capitals invested at Waltham—to-morrow putting their signatures to the Boston report and memorial, in which they tell the

government that high duties will entail endless evils on the country!

They are the men who will sign libels on themselves, by calling manufactures the sinks and kennels of vice, while they are with easy and quiet consciences pocketing the wages of pollution; they can see no danger of a "privileged order," among the wealthiest merchants of the Union, possessing capital sufficient for the pursuit of manufactures, as well as commerce, enjoying the benefit of the longest credits, and the highest duties; 18 months credit for the duties on the goods they import, and 100 per cent duty to protect the goods they make.—They import fine muslins, and manufacture coarse, thus acquiring the complete command of the market. The merchants of Liverpool, are not more inveterate against the new tariff than those of Boston, and for the same reason, self interest. No eastern merchant will ever object to a high duty on any article which is made at a manufactory in which he is concerned; but he will oppose every other in which he is not interested. The Boston committee say if a duty of 25 dollars a ton is laid upon iron, that our whole navigation will be transferred to the British; they would not say so if iron was made at Waltham—I would say to the gentlemen of the committee, who are stockholders at Waltham—if you were owners of an iron, in stead of a cotton manufactory, what would you say of a tariff, which would reduce the duty on iron from 33 per cent, to 9 dollars a ton, and raise the duty on cottons from twenty five to 100 per centum? If you were asking congress to raise the duty on iron from 15 to 26 dollars a ton, what would you say of cotton manufacturers who would come out and protest against, as you have done in your report? or if it had so happened that the duty on iron was now 65 dollars per ton, and on coarse cottons 25 per cent and you claimed that a cotton manufactory was as much deserving of national protection as one of iron, what would you think of iron masters who would tell you we are doing very well; we divide 30 per cent profits; you may regulate yourselves?" How would you be pleased if Congress should repeal the maximum clause of the duty on cotton? Now you have your own served, you want no further protection." You have a noble establishment in your success affords instructive example to the people and the government; we appeal to your establishment with pride and confidence, to refute the various objections to the encouragement of national industry but you are not acting generously with others—you have suffered to become leaders in the opposition, to imparting to others only a small portion of the favors which are so abundantly awarded to you—he satisfied with something less than an entire monopoly. Being content with what you enjoy, the world is large enough for all of us, you cannot manufacture every thing; what objections ought you to have to paper makers and molten manufacturers doing as well as yourselves?

BAR-IRON & CASTINGS.

JAMES & McARTHUR.

Manufacturers of Bar & Cast-Iron

WE have opened a STORE on Market street, Vincennes, where they intend keeping a constant supply of the above articles.—They have just received from their Iron works

20 Tons BAR IRON of superior quality,—including

PLOUGH MOULDS,
WAGON TIRE,
MILL SPINDLES,
AX. & HOE Iron, &c &c.

ALSO,

20 Tons Castings,

AMONG WHICH ARE

700—10 & 12 Gallon Kettles,
100—15 do. do.
50—20 do. do.

And a general assortment of

Hollow-Ware,

Very light and handsome.

All which they offer for sale by the small or large quantity, at reduced prices. MERCHANTS in the country will have an opportunity of purchasing upon good terms, and selecting from the best assortment in the western country.

26-1f Vincennes, July 1821.

PRINTING,

Neatly executed at the SUN Office.