

THE ARMENIANS.

The relation of descent and language, which allies the Jew to the Arab, the Greek to the Persian, and the Armenian to the Turk, is in nothing more visible than in its being peculiar to the Armenian to acquire and pronounce properly the Turkish language, which the Arab, the Persian, the Greek, or the Jew, cannot accomplish. Industry, perseverance, temperance, are praiseworthy characters of the Armenians; but on the other hand, they betray marks of coarseness, impudence, and tastelessness. The Turk forgives to the Persian his coarseness, and to the Greek his impudence, and requires forgiveness for his own tastelessness; but for the true cynical shamelessness he is surpassed by the Armenian.

THE GREEKS.

In the gallery of natural characters the modern Greek has recently been painted so often, that a new votive tablet needs not to be hung up; let me, however, add a couple of traits, namely, that the Greek, notwithstanding the pressure of his chains, and the progressive deterioration of centuries of slavery, still conceals under the ashes the intellectual quickness and free spirit of his forefathers, and that his character is a mixture of glittering tendencies and dark weakness, as exhibited in the Byzantine history. Taste, and quick delicacy of perception, have been inherited without diminution; and to this, perhaps, is to be ascribed that tendency to cunning, slyness, perfidy, and stratagem, which cannot be wholly denied to them.

NASSAU, Oct. 22.

Yesterday the piratical felucca La Firme Union, mounting 5 carriage guns, and prize to the sloop Eliza of this place, manned by H. M. ship Tyne, and commanded by Mr. Nourse, with Mr. White and 24 men, was brought in.

On the night of the 1st inst. at half past 8, the Eliza was lying at anchor in La Guahava, where a schooner brought up at a short distance, and without hailing, fired two shots at her. The sloop without loss of time, opened a heavy fire from her only gun, a 12pd. carronade, loaded with round and grape shot, supported by musketry; and after six rounds, the slaughter on the sch'r's deck must have been very great, as the cries of the wounded were hideous. The felucca now bore down between the sch'r and the Eliza, with the evident intention of running alongside and boarding, but the sloop averted their intention, and running under her bow, boarded in an instant; the defence of the pirates was desperate: the captain and 9 men were killed, and the remaining part of her crew, (with the exception of four men, two of whom were severely wounded) jumped overboard. She appeared to have been fully prepared for action. Shot were beating, and the men armed with cutlasses, and a long knife in the left hand; part of our boarders were equipped with a cutlass, while others, with fixed bayonets, poured in their fire the moment they had boarded. So gallant an attack could not be performed without a severe loss on our side, and it is deeply to be lamented that two seamen were killed, and Mr. Nourse and six seamen severely wounded; Mr. N. through the arm by an iron ball from a musket-ball. The felucca had taken a French brig, bound to Havanna, and had disposed of her cargo; some cases of ribbands, muslins, &c. were found on board, and her water and provisions were nearly out. This has a small sloop, with only 1 gun and 25 men, in a few minutes beat off, with great slaughter, a sch'r of 6 guns and about 40 men; and boarded and carried a felucca of 5 guns and 36 men. Perhaps in few actions of the kind has a greater degree of cool and determined gallantry been displayed. Another sloop fired out at this place, called the Whim, commanded by Lieut. Hopson, with Messrs. Holloway, Philips, and 13 men, were not so fortunate. At 1 o'clock p. m. on the 29th September, while lying in Guanaha, a small piratical schooner bore down on her, and she instantly prepared to board; but the appearance of the commodore's schooner, a large vessel with 100 men, rendered all idea of resistance vain, and Lieut. Hopson was compelled to surrender. He and his men would inevitably have been put to death, had not the crew of the pirate sternly refused to obey their captain's cruel commands. They were kept prisoners for several days; were tripped of every thing they possessed; the

officers frequently threatened with execution, and the men severely beaten—they detained one black seaman.

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 11.

Peace with Turkey and Greece.

By the arrival here this forenoon of the brig Ann, Capt. Ashford, in 45 days from Leghorn, we have received the important intelligence by the Captain, that peace had been concluded between the Turks and the Greeks through the mediation of the Emperor of Russia.

The news was brought to Leghorn on the 22d October, by a vessel from Constantinople, and Capt. Ashford states, that the fact was generally believed at Leghorn, whence he sailed on the 25th. He also says, that the treaty leaves the Greeks in the same state of slavery they were in before the War. We very much doubt this part of the information.

CONGRIEVE ROCKETS.—A letter from Captain Kay, of the ship *Margaret*, of London, dated September 7, addressed to Lieut. Colquhoun, R. A. says,—

"I have taken the liberty of inclosing you an account of a few trials I have made of Congreve's Rockets. Fearing the barpooners would not fire it correctly, I had determined to try its effect myself, and it was not until the 8th of June that an opportunity presented. Early on that morning a whale, of the largest size, was discovered near the ship; I immediately pursued it, and when sufficiently near fired a rocket into its side; the effect it had on the fish was tremendous—every joint in its body shook, and, after lying for a few seconds in its agitated way, it turned on its back and died. It appeared on flinching, that the rocket had penetrated through the blubber and exploded in the crann near the ribs; the back and lower part of the rocket was taken out entire, the upper part was blown to pieces. My next attempt was on the 9th of July, on a whale of the same size as the former, but owing to the rapid motion of the fish, and a heavy swell of the sea, which rendered the boat unsteady, the rocket entered below the middle part of the body, in consequence of which its effect was considerably lessened, its frame, however, was much shook by the explosion, and it immediately sunk, but rose again, blowing an immense quantity of blood; it was then struck with a harpoon, and killed with lances. On flinching, part of the stick of the rocket only could be found; it therefore appears probable that the rocket had burst in the inside of the fish.

"I much regret the want of an opportunity of trying them on the sun fish, which, although frequently pursued, could never approach sufficiently near for a rocket to have the slightest effect. The unusual scarcity of whales also precluded a more extensive trial of them.

"P. S. We have killed nine fish this season, and have about 130 tons of oil."

VIENNA, SEPT. 30.

I had last night an opportunity of seeing, for the first time in my life, the son of that man whose turbulent ambition lost him the greatest empire in the world, and whose career will be forgotten only when the extraordinary events, associated with it, cease to become matter of astonishment to succeeding generations. Young Napoleon was at the theatre, and sat at the same box with his Royal Grand sire and the Empress, but in a separate compartment, where he was attended by a middle-aged individual, who appeared to be his preceptor. It is not too much to say, that perhaps no youth ever boasted a finer or more interesting countenance than his. The likenesses of him I have seen at Ackermann's, and other shops in London, are vile caricatures, compared with the original. They represent him as a stout, chubby boy, with a profusion of flaxen hair flowing over his shoulder. But he has nothing whatever of that appearance. His complexion is fine, but not florid; and his hair, cut quite short, is fair but not flaxen. It is impossible to behold his face for an instant, and not to be struck with the convincing likeness it bears to the more acute delineations that are given of his father's countenance, particularly that prefixed to Mr. O'Meara's book. The nose is precisely similar as is also the conformation of the mouth, which, when he smiles, gives an expression of peculiar sweetness. It is said that he is intended for the Church, but as

yet he has not appeared in any initiative habiliments. He was dressed last night just like the son of an English country gentleman, wearing a short blue coat with gilt buttons, striped waistcoat, and white neckhandkerchief tied round his neck. The Imperial party sat in the stage box, which was plainly ornamented with crimson velvet drapery, and young Napoleon was stationed immediately in front in the same line, but a little detached from the Emperor and Empress. He appeared to enjoy the performance exceedingly, and laughed at some particular scenes loud enough to be distinctly heard by the audience. At the close of each act, when the drop scene fell, he uniformly rose from his seat, and stood behind the Emperor who, looking over his shoulder, conversed with him at occasional intervals, apparently with an air of paternal affection."

LONDON, OCTOBER 7--11.

The Bishop of Clogher.

We are to day enabled to announce some very important particulars in connexion with the case of this unhappy person. The witnesses who arrived from London a couple of weeks since, having undergone a preliminary examination in Dublin by Sir Henry Meridith, were subsequently dispatched to the seat of judicial investigation at Armagh. The proceedings in the Metropolitan Court have already commenced. The Lord Primate and assisting Bishops have been sitting during the last few days, and before these Right Reverend Personages, the regular examination of the accusing witnesses has taken place. This part of the process will, it is understood, terminate this day (4th inst.) The course which follows next will occupy, perhaps, about 10 days more. The Ecclesiastical Law has peculiar forms—and directs intervals between the publication of the charge against any accused party, the examination of witnesses, and other distinct parts of the proceedings. Judgment will be pronounced, it is communicated to us, either on the 13th or 14th inst. Of course, no doubt can exist of its being that of deprivation—in other words, a removal from all spiritual rank and distinction, the dispossession of all Church revenues and emoluments, and an exclusion for ever from any connexion with the clerical character. The Court having thus finally closed its sittings, 15 days will be allowed to the accused party to appeal against its judgment; when, as no appeal is likely to be entered, the sentence of deprivation will be officially promulgated. The course of proceeding adopted by the Authorities, in this painful case, has given the greatest satisfaction to the Clergy, and other members of the pure Church which one of its Dignitaries has so unnaturally scandalised. The Bishop of Clogher is at Paris.—*Dublin Patriot*.

It is said that a Mr. Northmore and Sir Charles Welsley, have entered into recognizances of £500 each, for the future good behaviour of Hunt, previously to his liberation from gaol.

A porter in the establishment of Mr. C. P. Archer, bookseller of Dublin, came into possession, a few days ago, of a property, exceeding £20,000, by the death of a brother, a clothier, in the West of England.

Advises, dated the 9th August, were received yesterday from Bahia, by way of Pernambuco. The expedition from Lisbon arrived on the preceding day, and had scarcely entered the harbour when the squadron from Rio de Janeiro was descried making for the same destination. This is a most critical event for the Portuguese party at Bahia, which would probably enable them to retain the ascendancy, and keep down for a period at least, the attempts making to establish independence. On the approach of the fleet from Rio de Janeiro, the Portuguese squadron stood out to sea, as if offering battle, but both remained in sight of each other when the accounts left, without having come to an engagement.

Intrude, the new Emperor of Mexico, has instituted an order of Knighthood, called the Imperial Order of Gadaloupe, of which he is Grand Master. In the order there are four grand crosses of the Imperial family, thirty-four grand crosses of Prelates, among which appears the name of O'Donoghue, who is considered as living, in order to perpetuate his memory by such an enrolment—a sort of canonization; one hundred Knights, and one hundred and five Com-

manders—among which are a great number of the Clergy.

The Brussels papers of the 28th ult. contain a detailed account of the spirited conduct of Capt. Hamilton of the British frigate *Cambrian*, in resenting an insult offered to the English flag, by an Algerine frigate, which boarded an English vessel, and took out of her by force, 29 Greeks belonging to the first families in the Morea, who were on their way from Santa Maura to Zante. In consequence of the warm remonstrance of Captain Hamilton, the Captain-Bey issued an order that they should be delivered up; which was reluctantly obeyed by the Algerine commander.

EXTRAORDINARY NEGOTIATION.

A negotiation has been for some time on foot between the thieves who robbed the Ipswich mail coach of the notes of Alexander & Co. to the amount of £31,199 and some persons upon the part of the Bank. The thieves had signified, soon after the robbery took place, that the risk they ran, and the ingenuity they exercised in this hazardous undertaking, intitled them to a very great part of the sum they had made themselves masters of, and they made an exorbitant proposal to the concern, undertaking to restore the whole of the notes, on the payment of no less a sum than £6000, and an indemnity for the charges and demands. A refusal was given to the monstrous offer of composition, and the thieves, who were not afraid of detection, seemed careless as to the rejection of their terms, being men who have already made fortunes by enterprises of the kind and perfectly able to try the patience of those who are so unfortunate as to come within their reach. The efforts of the firm for the recovery of their notes were not remitted in consequence of their knowledge of the determined spirit of the gang to make the best of the robbery. The sum of £3000 was offered to them, upon condition that they would forthwith return all the notes, and the principals of the concern gave it to be understood, that no larger offer should be made, and that the Police should commence their operations without delay, if those terms were not acceded to. The gang replied that they had already sent £3000 into circulation, and that as that money was quite out of the question, they must look to some profit from the notes still in their possession, and they accordingly demanded £3000 more as a recompence for their loss if they were to give up all they had risked their lives to obtain. For some days the negotiation was kept up, but the Bankers were playing a deeper game than the thieves. In all those places where their notes were in great circulation, there was a "calling in," and it was pretty well ascertained at the moment, that none of the stolen property had been circulated; the report to that effect having been made by those so deeply interested, for the purpose of showing that they were not to be trifled with. On Thursday bills were posted on the walls, offering a reward of £5000 to the se who will give information either at Alexander & Co. or at Fry's & Co's. Saint Mairdred's Court, Poultry, so that the parties may be apprehended and convicted, and the property recovered; £2000 have been offered upon conviction of the parties without the recovery of the property, and the public have been requested to take no more of the Black Ink Notes of the Ipswich Bank without well knowing the persons from whom they receive them, as Alexander's & Co. instructed their bankers in London, to refer those who presented such notes to themselves at Ipswich. The colour of the copperplate has been changed from black to red; and at Fry's banking house on Thursday some notes of the Ipswich bank, which were presented by strangers, were stamped with the words "stolen—referred to Alexander's & Co. Ipswich." These notes were returned to the persons who presented them, and it is calculated that the gang cannot pass more than a couple of hundred pounds worth of the paper, as a general terror of the black Ipswich bank note, predominates every where.

OCTOBER 11.

Restoration of the Ipswich Notes.

Wednesday, between 4 and 5 o'clock, the negotiation which has been for some time going on between Messrs. Alexander's of the Ipswich Bank, and the borrowers of their notes, terminated. It was stated on a former occasion that a restoration of the pro-