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[From "The Annual Gift,"—conducted by the Students of the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute.[

ODE TO THE OCEAN.

Once I saw the lake of glittering glass, When no dark wave did o'er its bosom pass; When no fierce whirlwind tossed the green sea's foam, And seamen sported on their briny home. A happy summer morn! the clear sunshine in bright effulgence robed a world of crime; The deep blue sky seemed like the sea below, An arching vault, tinged with its ruddy glow-No sullen clouds, (winged herald of the gale,) Obscured a spot of that cerulean vale; All nature sang her soft enchanting lay, And light winged zephyrs languished in the play. It was a sight too fair for clay-clogged man, Deep dyed in sin, twice o'er in life to scan; Such happy scenes, are for angelic view-The choir with golden harps, the faithful few. Full many a day, and many a live long night, Beneath the sun's rich glow, the moon's wan light, I've sat me down upon-the rock-bound shore, And heard with mad delight thy angry roar, And seen thy warrior's charge in wild career. The sunless foe, that knows no joy-no fear ; But ne'er again have met that magic scene Which rivals fancy in its wildest dream. Alas! old Ocean, 'neath thy rolling wave, Thy starless caverns seem one boundless grave : Thy ever trembling, deep resounding surge, Has oft times sung the sailor's funeral dirge; Thy coral mounds, and weed-bescattered bed, Have pillowed myriads of the sleeping dead. And yet, thou sweepest on in frantic play, Scattering foam and tossing briny spray As wildly as the prairie's Bison-king Tears up his native soil, and round him flings The crumbling earth. Thou heed'st not the cry, That with the hoarse-toned storm goes wailing by,

How cans't thou gleeful sport, while death's dire form Rales o'er thy heaving bosom, mounts the storm, Rides his untiring steed through the contest dire, Nor quits the field till all his foes expire? I hear thee murm'ring now a soft sweet strain, Falling as gently on the ear as drops of rain, Or dew upon the thirsting flower. Wild notes, Soft as the zephyr, round the trav'ler floats, ing soft repose. So wave-rocked boy

Forget thy youthful cares, thy dreams of joy

Sleep on fair youth ; thy bliss may only be.

As sinks the fragile bark, and deep despair

Entreating Neptune fierce, and heaven and hell,

To soothe thy rage and calm thy angry swell.

Breathes forth her last sad strain in humble prayer.

As bubbles bright dance o'er the seaman's sea-

[From the Annual Gift.] The European War.

ARTICLE L.

At the present time the attention of the civilized world directed towards the War in Europe. This contest pre sents many unusual circumstances, and indicates the re markable changes which a few years have given birth to. Four or five hundred years ago, all Christian Europe was arms against the Turk; now we behold two nation that were then the most zealous against, in company and alliance with, the same Turk, warring upon another Christian government, as would seem to the superficial obserwithout any just reason. But we have neither tin or desire to enter into a long and elaborate detail of th different aspects of this contest; but we will briefly con sider a few of the main causes which have produced it :

1st. Why Russia provoked the War? 2d. Why England and France united with the Sultan against Russia? and 3d. Why there has been such backwardness, on the part of Austria, in forming an alliance with the Western powers? Russia, although possessing an immense territory, yet aratively speaking, has but few maritime advantages This defect has always been before the eyes of her rulers and various expedients to remedy it have been resorted to, both by force of arms and by negotiation. In the reign of Catharine and Alexander, at a fearful expense of blood and treasure, she succeeded in obtaining the supremacy of the Black sea. But with this in her hands, a new obstale presented itself in the Dardanelles and Bosphorus. e outlets of the Black Sea, (which may be considered he Rasin, into which is poured, through the navigable riers, Danube, Dneister and Don, the wealth and products Austria and Russia,) were and still are under the power of the Moslems. In past time, the endeavors of Russia to wrest this key of their commerce from the Turks, have stirred up many long and bloody wars, and this we think has been the main incentive of the one now raging; however such the Czar may conceal it under pretence of freeing, and opening to the world, the Holy Land. Nor is this by my means impossible, for we can imagine an almost sim lar case by supposing that some hostile power held under ts jurisdiction the mouth of the Mississippi, it would in a ent clearly appear to all that we must drive them from that jurisdiction. Necessity would sternly call for immeate action on our part. The straits of the Dardanelles nd the Bosphorus, are to the Russians what the mouth of

2d. Why England and France entered into alliance with Sultan. There is one common cause which has urged ese two powers to this course—the desire and determiation of maintaining the governments of Europe as they ow exist, and to allow no one power to increase at the st of one, or at the danger of another. But besides this amon one, many other distinct and separate reasons inmenced them. Let us glance a moment at Great Britain. ritish ambition has ever longed for the supremacy of the an. And to the accomplishment of this end, all her ity energies and resources have been constantly devo-For many years she has observed with envy the ades of Russia in commerce, and has regarded with wisheves the great exportations of that Empire from the ak Sea. The Czar, well aware of her enterprise and ity, has heretofore, in a manner, shut her out from are in these exports. It was with eagerness that Engsaw an opportunity afforded her, of humbling her be rival, crippling or ruining her navy, and opening her trade, the then to her inaccessible shores of which gathered in its bosom the products of the fruitalley of the Danube, and the luxuriant productive of Southern Russia. And here we may remark. iversally in subduing a country, the British first the soldier with the bayonet; then the priest with e; and lastly, her great subjugator, the veritable merchant, with his bale of calicoes. With these acements she cast herself into the arena.

rand different causes operated in making Napoleon the Sultan. There was the desire of obtaining the land and by this to render himself more grateful to French people. Giere was, by entering into this conan opportunity of turning the observance of the nafrom affairs at home, to the excitement of a foreign Dazzled by splendid victories, (which he no doubt pated), the French would behold in him a second arte. And the desire of revenging upon Russia, the cause, the downfall of Napoleon I., set before him ats so strong that he could not resist.

ig thus discussed the reasons of England and France

a absolute government, Austria has ever greatly

the map. Made of many little states in herself, and bounded on the south-west by Italy, a part of which she has subjugated, on the north and east by Poland and Hungary, and on the south-east by Turkey, she may be said to e hemmed in by nations, hostile to her rule. Though by force of arms she has conquered Italy, unhappy Poland and Hungary, yet the liberty-loving inhabitants of those nationalities unwillingly bear their servitude, and are ready, at any propitious moment to throw it off. By the dewar, Austria was placed in a dangerous and intricate situation. On whatever side she gazed she could only behold a gloomy future, fraught it might be with her total destruction. Yet if an alliance with either side was imperatively necessary, a union with the Western powers seemed most advantageous, for a variety of reasons, a few of which we will here enumerate.

If a rebellion should break out in her dominions, it would receive more assistance, especially in Hungary, from the Western powers, than it would from Russia. For this latter Empire had a great interest in the state of Hungary, a part of it being under her sway, and was therefore less likely to foster and encourage a rebellion, which might recoil on her own head. Again, Italy would be open for the entrance of the English and French, while the Czar could not disturb her by that means-his navy not being sufficiently powerful to transport troops thither. But perhaps a stronger reason for this policy, was the desire of Austria for preserving the different governments of Europe as they then existed. For should Turkey become a province of the Czar, there was great danger that she herself would next fall a victim. In any case, the increased strength of Russia would be a source of trouble to her. Nor could it better her to have the Dardanelles in the hands of a government that would undoubtedly despise her threats or projects, than that the Turk, who trembles before her should still continue to possess them. But if these reasons urged her to an alliance with the Western powers, why was there so much delay in forming that alliance This is a difficult question, but we will endeavor to give it a solution.

Recognizing that her interests lay with the latter na-

tions, yet past favors inclined her to the side of Russia.

To the aid of this power she had, in a measure, not only owed the preservation of her government, but also whatever extension to her empire she had made. In riveting the bonds of tyrranny about her subjects, she had received great aid from her whose people alike groaned under the oondage of a despotic and unlimited sovereignty. An aliance with Russia for the reasons above stated, was, however, not to be thought of. And the only position, by which she might not provoke England and France, or act ungratefully towards Russia, was that of a strict neutrality, at least so long as the armies of the former should be ccessful. But if the tide of fortune turned against them and Russia proved victorious, then was the time to throw all her mighty resources on the side of the Allies. For a double result would be thus obtained; she would then be nore warmly received by England and France, as coming in their hour of need, and the aid which she would bring would so augment their forces that Russia could not with stand them. The subsequent course of events confirms us n this supposition. For it was not while the arms of the Allies were victorious, but when before the massive walls of Sebastopol, their invincibility seemed passing away, that Austria at length joined with them. Intensely selfish and cursed by a series of tyrant rulers, Austria seems to us the most contemptible and despicable of all the govern ments of Europe. Nor has our esteem been in any way ncreased by the course she has pursued in the present war. A deadly foe .to human liberty, she has desolated ill-fated Hungary, and caused her sons to wander in exile far from her plains, and drawn upon herself the curses of every intelligent, liberty-loving being. And from her earest history has been a draw-back and a hindrance to the progress of Europe. And whatever may be the result of the present contest, we should rejoice if her throne should imble, and her name cease to pollute the pages of histo Hungary, then gathering her sons from every clime. would once more be free. Immortal Italy, rising from her present degradation, would then stand forth with that freedom, which once rendered her chief city the Capital of

ARTICLE II.

The great struggle for power, which is now agitating Europe, presents to the world one of the most remarkable alliances ever presented in the pages of history-an alliance condemned alike by the laws of God and man-an aliance in which each of the belligerent powers has a different object in view.

1st. The Emperor of Russia took forcible possession of the Danubian provinces of Turkey, for the ostensible purose of forming a Protectorate over the Greek Church, and preserving it from the persecutions of the priests of the Mohamedan Church of Turkey.

2d. England, alleging that the Emperor Nicholas had objects in view other than the one expressed, joined with Turkey in a league against him, for the purpose of protecting the Turkish population from the persecutions of the Greek Church of Russia, and also of "preserving the a force of one hundred thousand armed men at Boulogne, balance of power in Europe."

3d. France joined the treaty on, nominally, the same grounds as England.

These as near as we can ascertain are the ostensible reasons for the war. The real ones, however, are deeper, more concealed, and of infinitely more importance. Tho of the Czar are, we think, the most honorable, and the ones in which all lovers of liberty should sympathize.

The educated part of his population, is an enterprising race, and under his government is making rapid advancement in commercial and maritime pursusts. The only outlets for his vessels of commerce, are through the Cat-egat, under command of the King of Denmark, and the Bosphorus, commanded by the Sultan of Turkey. The former is ice-bound during a part of the year, and is consequently not of much importance in comparison with the latter, which is only one mile wide, but open at all sea

The Ottoman Empire, the gnardian of this latter point is now on the eve of dissolution, and its component parts are soon to divided amongst the different nationalities of Europe. The Bosphorus would then fall under the control of some power stronger than Turkey, and one which might be unfriendly towards Russia, and would refuse to allow her vessels to navigate the Channel, and so confine her commerce entirely to the Cat-e-gat. This fact, long since apparant to the Czar, determined him in taking precautionary measures for obtaining this command for himself. when this important event should take place.

We think he is justifiable in taking this step; for why has not he as good a right to the city of Constantinople as other powers, after it shall have passed beyond the control of its present legitimate owner?

The United States government has been carrying on neotiations for the purpose of obtaining possession of the island of Cuba, but failing in this, it is now secretly wink- it is the most loyal, and the least likely to be incited to ing at revolutionary movements from this country against revolt and insurrection. Therefore the Czar has nothing Who of us is there, who does not wish success to this enterprise, in order that we may hereafter be freed from the repetition of such insults as the Black Warrior affair, and others of like nature?

Bosphorus is to the Czar. Well then, how in justice can we blame him for using openly, to accomplish a great end, the same means that we are secretly using, to promote a much lesser one?

Now granting that the whole object of the Czar is to btain possession of the city of Constantinople, and that of the Sultan is to keep his territory inviolate, let us pass on to the consideration of the other characters in this grand drama.

England has ever been the ally of despotism and oppres sion, and never has scrapled to extend her possessions, at

contest.

Why then, it may be asked, did she not accept the offers of the Russian government, made to Lord Aberdeen, some four years since, for the entire absorption of the Turkish Empire, by these two powers? We reply, first, that they were not in a shape to suit her. The Czar required on his part Constantinople and all European Tur key, yielding to her the Asiastic dominions. This arrangement would give to the former an extended seaboard in the Mediterranean, and give his population a much greater scope for improvement, so that under such a leader as Nicholas, it may become a commercial and maritime peo-ple, rivalling even England herself.

Secondly, France nor Austria would either of them look complacently on, and see these two powers obtain so much territory, without desiring to have a share themselves and the latter power would undoubtedly declare war, before she would allow either of these two nations to acquire territory, bordering for seven or eight hundred miles on her own. Thus England must take her second choice in territory, and risk a war with France and Austria, which at that time she was unable to carry on, and therefore she was under the necessity of refuding them.

But the Autocrat was not thus to be foiled in scheme by England, and took the precautionary measures for carying them out. And when perfidious England found that if she wished to have a voice in the dismemberment and distribution of the Turkish Empire, and that she must try other means than those proposed by the Czar, she conclu ded to take up arms in support of the Sultan, alleging as her cause, the reasons above stated, viz : 1st. That she wished to preserve the Mussulman from the persecutions of the Greek Church of Russia. Do the Turks deserve the pity and protection of any enlighted and Christian nation? Do they not, rather, merit the execrations and curses of all lovers of liberty, for their oppressions of the Greeks in their struggle for liberty and independence, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-three? They are not of the ame religious faith as England; and the two governments ave but one sympathy in common-despotism and oppression. Why then, should Protestant England form a eligious protectorate over Mahomedan Turkey?

What a grand religious array we find presented in this conflict! First comes Mahomedan Turkey; secondly Protestant England; thirdly Infidel and Catholic France; all combined against the Greek Church of Russia! needs but to mention these facts, to show the fallacy of the chief cause that determined England in entering the

Secondly, she must "preserve the balance of power in Europe." Any hocus pocus way, by which she can prevent any other European nation from rivalling her in power, wealth and supremacy, she calls "preserving the balance of power."

Let us now pass on to the consideration of the other ally, and enquire why France, hitherto the ancient and ineterate enemy of England, joined with her in that unholy alliance? The events of the present century are almost as fresh in the minds of Louis Napoleon and his subjects, as if they had happened but yesterday. Well then, how can they, in the recollection of the murder of Napoleon Bonaparte by the English, join with them against the Czari We think the question admits of a very easy solution : Napoleon III. has declared that "Waterloo and St.Helena shall be avenged." This was no idle boast : what he said he meant, and will perform. He is a man of far greater knowledge and experience, than the world gives him cre dit for. He possesses a vast deal of energy and perseverance. But with these alone he was unable to avenge his Uncle's murder. He must have fleets and armies, for over, his undisciplined troops would need experience, before they would be able to meet the veterans of England in a hand-to-hand conflict. Opportunely for him, Russian troops were marched into the provinces of Turkey. Here was a chance for him to meddle, and make a pretext for

With new and undisciplined troops, he knew that he was unable to cope single-handed with Russia, and therefore called England to his aid. Previous to his declaring war, however, previous events serve to justify us in the nion, that a secret treaty was concluded between him and Nicholas, by which these two monarchs were to harm each other as lattle as possible; but still to keep a show of hostility. In confirmation of this opinion, we would cite the following circumstances: Why, at the battles of Alma and Kellernann, did Russian marksmen aim almost entirely at English officers, and single them out from the French, while the latter were allowed to escape almost of Russian vessels either in the Black Sea or the North Pacific Ocean, by the French?

putting his forces upon a war footing.

Why has the French fleet, after cruising lazily in the Baltic in the summer, now returned to winter quarters in the Channel? Why has Louis Napoleon been and other places on his northern frontier? If these latter were for transportation to the Crimea, why not embark them at some of his southern ports, and avoid a long voyage around Gibraltar ?

To us these facts have but one explanation: France is neditating a descent upon England, and at the opening of the spring campaign she will transport her troops ther, to fight her battles on the "inviolate soil" of Eng land : ave, within the boundaries of her metropolis itself. But, it may be alleged, she is paying dearly for her experience, by the destruction and loss of her troops in the Crimea. Granted: but she must purchase this experience at some cost : why not in those, where reverses would in-

flict as little injury upon her, as any where else? Having thus disposed of the most prominent character let us now turn to those of lesser importance. Austria has long been wavering between neutrality and joining with the allies; but finally, by the treaty of December 2d, has guarantee that they shall preserve her territories free from

We would like to ask what has she to gain by the war, n the event of the allies proving victorious? She may perhaps get a small slice of Turkey (for, by all the information we can gather. Turkey seems to be doomed to dis nemberment, no matter which party is triumphant) and aid in preventing "the extension of Russian sway," which is declared to be "detrimental to the cause of European Sovereignty." But such an event cannot take place s ong as the present Emperor lives, as we shall endeavor t demonstrate. Ignorance goes hand in hand with despotism, and vice versa, for despotism cannot exist among an intelligent and enlightened community. It is conceded on all hands, that the population of the Russian Empire is the most ignorant of all Europe. The consequence is, that to fear from his people; and with an army of seventeer hundred and fifty thousand men, he can prevent any serious invasion of his territories; and also, under experience ed Generals, it might march on to Vienna and compe Yet Cuba is not of half so much importance to us, as the Francis Joseph to sue for peace. An invading army could make but little progress in overturning his authori-ty. Bonaparte demonstrated this in his winter campaign of 1812. The English are doing the same now at Sebasto pol. Experience has fully shown that the unacclimated soldier can not endure the severities of the climate : therefore he cannot accomplish much. For a short time, indeed. Nicholas may be worsted on his frontiers, but in the end he will keep his soil free from the invader.

Thus the chances of Austria for acquiring p are poor indeed. And now let us consider what she would lose by such a course. As soon as the treaty between her and rebellion, and justly, as will appear by a glance at any cest of blood and honor. Her object has ever been to and the Allies is formally ratined. Russian gold will un

cause of her destruction. This is her object in the present contest.

Rollin and other revolutionists, who are ever on the watch to grasp at any chance by which they can gratify their market at Constantinople. Then, when they This being done, Hungary, Lombardy, and Venice will soon be in a state of revolt; and as Austria was unable to conquer Hungary in 1848, it will be barely possible for her to do so when that power shall be aided

> Therefore she will have to lose those dependencies, or seek foreign assistance. France and England, according to the terms of the treaty, will owe her aid; but France will be too much occupied with her intended assault upon England to pay much attention to her promises, with almost any power; but much less with Austria, who was one of the four grand conspirators that aided in overthrowng Napoleon Bonaparte.

> England would next be called upon, but she is too far removed from the scene of conflict to render timely aid; and moreover, she might need her armies to fight on her the means of putting down the rebellion, it will be beyond her control. Thus in any event, in joining with the Allies

> she will play a losing game.
> 2nd. It is evident that she could not remain neutral, ar that she would inevitably be drawn into the struggle by ome means or other. At the commencement of the spring impaign, England, for the purpose of annoying Russia will undoubtedly follow the advice of Kossuth, and throv her armies into Poland, at the same time calling the pear antry to arms, and also indirectly assisting the Hungaians. Louis Napoleon remembering Waterloo, will not object to helping them. Thus the provinces will inevita-bly be in revolt, and she can call upon no Russia as a de-

> Her best policy then, would be, in an alliance with Rus ia, having as much to gain from her as from the Western Powers, and nothing to lose. If England should attempt to invade her provinces, it would only precipitate the vements of Napoleon towards England, and the Queen would be compelled to recall her armies to her own shores.

> But contrary to our anticipations, she has ratified the treaty with the Western Powers, and consequently the seat of war will be removed to the interior of Europe, which is soon destined to be agitated beneath the rush of of "contending armies;" and, as during the life of Bona parte, Germany, Russia, Prussia, Italy and France will all furnish their battle fields. But who can tell where the Waterloo will be? or how many millions shall pour out their life blood to gratify the insatiable ambition of despot-

Since the war must be, we may be permitted to hope, rom the midst of the ruins of crumbling thrones and overturned empires, to see the Frenchman once more glorying n independence,-the Magyar freed from the cruel despotsm of the Austrian,-the fires of Liberty once more gleam ng upon the watch towers of Poland, and the inhabitants of the "Eternal City" rejoicing in the rights of freemen

Demetrius the Diver.

There are no bygones that have greater need to be bygones than those of wickedness, violence and cruelty. The blood and dust that lived in our days he would have been a profesbesmear some pages of history might glue the pages together for ever. Yet from time to time necessities will occur that leaves us no his achievements; and he would have had a but the Frenchman only ascribed the misadvenchoice but to open the old grave, to turn to convenient exhibition room, and a sliding scale ture to the clumsiliness of his shipwright, where without them he could accomplish nothing. But how could the old dark register; to unlock the old, dark, of prices for his entertainment. In eighteen as the Moslem, superstitious like the majority twenty-three he contented himself with an ex-

A brave people, patient highminded, slow to anger, terrible yet magnanimous in their wrath. Yet while we acknowledge and respect all the good qualities possessed by this valiant nation, it is impossible to forget that the Turk has not always been the complacent Pacha in a European frock-coat and a sealing-wax cap and a blue tassel, who writes indolence that had you not known him to be a sensible, straight forward state papers, reviews Sciote, you would have taken him for a genu-Europe a 1 troops, does not object to a quiet glass | ine lazzarone of the Quai Santa Lucia. Deof Champagne, and regales English newspal metri was some thirty years old, tall, magnifiper correspondents with coffee and pipes. Nor cently proportioned, with a bronzed countehe always the sententious, phlegmatic, taciturn, Osmanli who, shawled and turbaned, sits cross-legged upon the divan of meditation, anoking the pipe of reflectiveness, who counts striped trowsers, secured around the waist by his beads and says his prayers five times a-day, and enjoys his kef; and who, as to wars and his head; ornamented with a tarnished gold rumors of wars, fire, famine, pestilence and tassel. Shoes and stockings he despised as efslaughter, says but : "Allah-akbar"-God is feminate luxuries. He was perfectly contented

There are men in London whom we meet and converse with in our daily walks, who can remember the horrible massacre of Scio, in the year of salvation eighteen hundred and twenty We had just begun, through the edifying cob-web spinning of diplomacy, the passionate poetry of Lord Byron and the crude (because padly informed) intelligence of the English press to understand that there was something etween the Greeks and the Turks in the Morea, the Peloponnesus and the Archipelago, and that the former were not, on the whole, quite | Constantinople then, as there is now; but the rightly used. We were just going to see about when the news of the massacre of Sico burst upon us like a thunder-clap. Gloomily and suc- artists were rather chary of enlisting in the cinctly the frightful news was told us how the terrible Kara Ali -or the Black Pacha had wouldn't go to Sultan Mahmoud, Sultan Mah appeared with a fleet and an army in the har or of Scio, then one of the fairest, peaceful lest, most prosperous, most densely populated islands in the Gerrico-Turkish Archipelago, and that all that all peaceful rayahs, gold and purple harvest, university, commerce, wealth -had in three days disappeared.

The story of the massacre of Scio has never as it affects my story am I called upon to advert to it here. Besides, no tongue could tell, no pen describe, in household language, a tithe island by order of the Black Pacha Suffice in blood: that the dwellings of the European consuls were no asylum that the swords of Osmanlis murdered alike the white-headed patriarch, the priest of the family, the nursing other, the bride of yesterday, the bride of that to-morrow which was never to come to her, the tender snekling and the child that was unborn. Upwards of eighteen thousand persons were massacred in cold blood; and the blackened ruins of Scio became a habitation for bats and dragons, howling dogs and wheelng birds of prev.

Some few miserable souls escaped the venceance of Karait Pacha. There is a Greek ecelesiastic now in London, who was hidden by

acquire territory. It has been her bane, and will be the doubtedly be distributed among Kossuth, Mazzini, Ledru selected such boys and young girls as they could ally, or to say what a lazy, skulking fellow he market at Constantinople. Then, when they had left the wretched island itself, half-famished wretches began to crawl out of holes and thickets and ditches, where they had hidden themselves. They saw the charred and smouldering remnants of what had been Scio; but they abode not by them. In an agony of fear, lest the murderers should return, they made the best of their way across the seas to the other islands-to the inaccessible haunts on the main land. Those who had the means took refuge on the French and Italian shores of the Mediterranean.

There is a sultry city which, if you were

minded to go to it over land, you could have reached in those days by dilligence, as you can reach it in these by a commodious railway from Paris; but to attain which by sea you must cross the stormy Bay of Biscay and pass the rocky Straits of Gibraltar, and coast along the mendous; he must shout, he must congratulate tideless sea in sight of the coast of Africa.— himself, his next neighbor, everybody, upon the To this great mart of Southern commerce, with its deep blue sky, its slack-baked houses, its orange trees, black-eyed, brown-skinned children, and crowded port, where floats the strangest medley of ships, and on the quays of which walk the most astonishing variety of costumes that ever you saw-to the city of Marseilles in France, came many of those refugee Greeks, some from Scio, some from the Morea, some from Candia, many from the Fanal of Fanar of Constantinople-which had also had its massacre-some from the interior of Anatolia and Roumelta. There were Greek gentlemen and their families, who could never congratu and leave the Russian Emperor without an opponent. He could then afford to reeder a helping hand to Austria to quell whatever insurrection may be raised.

But contrary to our satisfactors she has ratifed the contrary to our satisfactors. theless, the true Grecian manner, began afresh, trading and making money with admirable assiduity, and perseverance. And above all there were poor rayahs, who had been caik-jees, coffee-house waiters, portefaix, at home—who had levery one expected the rash diver to be crush-lost their little all, and had nothing but their ed or drowned. But, when he was within a manual labor to depend upon, and who were few feet of the frigate, Demetrius the Diver glad to carry burdens, and run messages, and threw up his arms, held them aloft for a mo-help to load and unload the ships in the port ment in a menacing manner, then quietly subof Marseilles. Among those was one Demetri Omogres .-

a Sciote, and had escaped after the massacre : that he was quite alone, and very poor. He was fortunate enough to possess a somewhat the down, and if the truth must be told, the new rare accomplishment, which made his earnings, frigate of his Imperial Highness the Sultan although precarious, considerable more remunerative than those of his fellow-countrymen occupying the station to which he appeared to sor to a certainty; the walls have been coverof England, without attracting her attention? And more glass towards the bad bold days that are gone. hibition of his talents in the open port of Mar- solely owning to the evil eye of the Giaour di-We are at present the allies-and worthily seilles, and was satisfied with the stray francs, ver, Demetrius Omeros. Had the Effendi been alf francs, copper sous and liards when he emerged from the water, all soaked and dripping like a Newfoundland dog. He thus managed to lead a sufficiently easy, lounging, idle life; splashing, swimming and diving sometimes for sheer amusement; at others, basking in the genial sun with such profound nance, wavy black hair and sparkling black eyes. His attire was exceedingly simple, being ordinarily limited to a shirt, red-and white a silken sash, and a small Greek tarbouch on with his modest fare of grapes, melons, brown bread, garlie and sour wine. House rent cost him nothing, as one of the Greek merchants settled at Marseilles allowed him to sleep in his warehouse, like a species of watch-dog. When the weather was fine, he swam and dived and dried himself in the sun; when it was foul, he coiled himself into a ball and went to

In the year 1824 it occurred to the Turkish government considerably to strengthen their navy. There was an arsenal and dockyard at Ottomans did not know much about ship-build forming an opinion on these and other matters | ing, and in the absence of any material guarantee for the safety of their heads. Enropean service of the Padishah. So, as the shipwrights moud condescended to go the shipwrights; that to say, he sent an Effendi attached to the department of Marine to Marseilles, with full powers to have constructed four frigates by the ship-builders of that port. As the French government had not begun to interest itself one way or another in the eastern question, and as the shipbuilders of Marseilles did not care been fully told in England; and only in so far one copper centime whether the Turks beat the Greeks, or the Greeks the Turks, and more than all this, as the Effendi from Stambon had carte-blanche in the money department, of the atrocities perpetrated in the defenceless and paid for each frigate in advance, they set about building the four frigates with a hasty t to say that for three days Scio was drowned good will, and by the spring of 1825 two of him. them were ready for launching.

It was observed by the French workmen that Demetrius the Diver appeared to take very great interest in the process of ship building. Day after day he would come into the slip where the frigates where being constructed. and sitting up on a pile of planks, would remain there for hours. Other Greeks would are for dogs, open the window and threw them come occasionally, and launch forth into fierce invectives against the Turks, and against the in Frangistan is as good as an Effendi, state French too, for lending their hands to the construction of ships which were to be employed against the Christians. In these tirades Demetrius the Diver seldom, if ever, joined. He was a man of few words, and he sat upon the his mother in a cave during the massacre and planks and looked at the workmen, their tools, brought away unhart. When the fury of the and their work. Nobody took much notice of invaders began, through lassitude, to cool, they him, except to throw him a few sous occasion-

At length the day arrived which was fixed for the launch of the first frigate, the Sultani Babri. Half Marseilles was present. The sub-prefect was there-not officially, but offici onsly (whatever that subtle distinction may be.) Crowds of beautiful ladies, as beautifully dress-ed, were in the tribunes round the sides of the slip; the Sultani Bahri was dressed out with flags, and aboard her was the great Effendi himself, with his secretary, his interpreter, his pipe-bearer, and the amateur, or ship builder.

The sight of a ship launch is to the full as exciting as any race. The heart beats time to the clicking of the hammers that are knocking the last impediments away, and when the mighty mass begins to move the spectator is in a tremor of doubt, and hope and fear. When the ship rights herself, and indeed walks the water like a thing of life, the excitement is tresuccessful completion of the work.

Now, everything had been looked to, thought of, prepared for, the triumphant launch of the Sultani Bahri. The only obstacles between her and the waters were certain pieces of wood, technically called in England (I know not what their French name may be) doghorses, and these were being knocked away by the master shipwright. This operation, I may remark, was formerly considered so dangerous, that in the royal dockyards it was undertaken by convicts, who obtained their liberty if they accomplished their task without accident. Just as the first stroke of the hammer became audible, the frigate would probably take on its release from the slip. A cry of horror burst from the crowd as he swam directly towards the ship's stem, for the vessel had begun to move, and sided on to his back, and floated away with the tide. The Sultani Bahri slid down her ways None knew much about his, save that he was to a considerable extent, she was even partially in the water, but she walked it by no means like a thing of life, for her stern began to set-

stuck in the mud. They tried to serew her off, to weigh her off. to float her off, but in vain. When a ship sticks belong. Demotri Omeros was a most expert in launching, there is frequently no resource swimmer and diver. Had Demetri Omeros but to pull her to pieces where she sticks, and this seemed to be the most probable fate in store for the Sultani Bahri. in his own land, a very short, and summ cess would have preserved all further launches from the troublesome presence of De metrius Omeros and his evil eye; but at Mareilles, in the department of the Bouches due Rhone, the decapitation, bowstringing, or drownng, of even a rayah was not to be thought of So, the Effendi was obliged to be satisfied with giving the strictest orders for Demetri's exclusion from the shipbuilder's yard in future; and after a delay of some months the second frigate (the first was rotting in the mud) was ready for launching.

> Anxiety was depicted on the Effendi's face as he broke a bottle of sherbet over the bows of the frigate, and named her the Achuedie Immediately afterwards a cry burst from the crowd of "Demetri! Demetri the Diver!" and rushing along the platform which ran round the vessel, the Effendi could descry the accursed diver holding up his arms as before, and doubtless blighting the onward progress of the Ach medie with his evil eye.

Evil or not, a precisely similar disaster overtook the second frigate, and the launch was a amentable failure. The shipbuilder was in de spair. The Effendi went home to his botel cursing, and was about administering the bastinado to his whole household as a relief to his eelings, when his interpreter, a shrewd Greek, one Yanni, ventured to pour the balm of adice into the ear of indignation.

"Effendi," he said, "that diver is doubtless cunning man, a magician, and by his spells and incantations has arrested the ships of my ord the Padisha whom Allah preserve in their progress? But he is a rayah, and a Greek, and rogue of course. Let my lord the Effendi

oribe him, and he will remove his spells." "You are all dogs and sons of dogs," answered the Effendi, graciously, "but out of your mouth, devoted to the slipper, O Yanni, omes much wisdom. Send for this issue of a nangy pig, this diver with the evil eye."

Demetri was sent for, and in due time made is appearance, not so much as salaaming to the Effendi, or even removing his hat. The envoy of the Sultan was sorely tempted to begin the interview by addressing himself through the intermediation of a hamboo to the soles of the diver's feet; but fear of the subperfect and his gendarms, and indeed, of the magical powers of the diver himself, prevented

that would ent garbage out of the shop of a Jew butcher, wherefore hast then bewitched the ships of our lord and Caliph the Sultan Mahmoud?"

"I am not come here to swallow dirt, answered the diver cooly, "and if your words out. If you want anything with a man who,

your wishes." The ships, slave, the ships !" "The first two stack in the mad," said the Greek: "and the third; with the blessings of Heaven and St. George of Cappadocia, will no

more float than a cannon-ball." "You lie, dog, you lie!" said the Effendi Tis you who lie, Effenni," answered Deme