

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

From the *Daily Advertiser*.

By the packet ship *Don Quixote*, capt. Clark, arrived yesterday in 28 days from Havre, we have received Paris papers to the 14th, Havre papers to the 15th, and London papers to the 13th of July inclusive.

About the beginning of June, the plan long proposed by the Grand Seignior for the new organization of the Janissaries and the formation of regular troops, was put in execution in Constantinople. The grand Seignior's decree on the subject, contains in substance the following dispositions:

That the ancient statutes and privileges of the Janissaries shall be preserved; salaries to be paid during life, and then to revert to the treasury. One hundred and fifty men are to be taken from each of the fifty specified regiments of Janissaries, to be formed into corps exercised on the European system; each soldier to be paid 30 paras a day, beside his clothes, a musket and sabre. Officers from the Egyptian army are expected at Constantinople. The old corps of Cannoniers and Bombadiers is to be augmented; and the organization is gradually to extend to the provinces, and from the infantry to the cavalry.

The anniversary of American Independence was celebrated by the Americans at Paris, and a public dinner given on the 4th of July. General Lafayette, his son and the Count Lassalle were present. Count Segur was prevented from attending by ill health. The hall was decorated with the French and American flags. The number at table was 65. Mr. Barnet the American consul, presided. Among the regular toasts was:—"Our illustrious benefactor, Gen. Lafayette. We cannot but add our voice in echo of the voice of our country." The General rose and returned thanks, and briefly related a history of his visit to the United States, and alluded to the extraordinary attentions of our countrymen. He said, "It is thus, gentlemen, that after having visited the United States, after having, on the glorious ground of Bunker Hill, celebrated the 50th Anniversary of the 17th June, I had the pleasure to dine the 4th July at the same place where commenced those welcome, as touching as they were honorable. To day I am happy to assemble with you in this circle, at a period of half a century since the area of a new social order, which has already pervaded the American Hemisphere, and which cannot fail to enlighten, and at length to liberate the world. I am still more happy (permit the observation from one of the veterans of the revolution) on finding here so many of the citizens of America, who, the more they see of Europe, the more will they be attached to those institutions founded on the rights of man—republican virtues—practical liberty—simplicity of policy—true representation—the self-government of the people, and in consequence of these opinions I propose the following toast:—The budget of American liberty. Let other nations effect what it cost, and what it contains."

The Augsburg Gazette states, that a cooless exists between the Court of Rome and France, which has its origin from strong representations made by the former to the latter in favor of the Greeks. Great zeal for the Greeks, is shown by subscriptions made in Poland.

Court Pahlen, attached to the Russian Ministry of foreign affairs, has been appointed Governor of Odessa.

A Lyons paper says, that Lord Cochrane determined to go to Greece only in consequence of a particular request made by a well known individual of Rio Janeiro.

Lord Cochrane had stopped at Almira in Grenada, and was to sail on the 12th June. The deputies of the Greek committee Count Eugene d'Harcourt, Delavigne and others had sailed for Smyrna to treat with the Greek government on an object of the highest importance. Nothing less is contemplated than to proclaim for King of Greece the second son of the Duke of Orleans—the duke of Nemours.

Twenty-seven young French officers, have set out from Paris for the service of Greece under the command of Col. Fabvier. They were to be joined by fifty others from Marseilles. They find great difficulty in obtaining passports from the officer of the marine.

TURKEY.—The two Commissioners of the Porte left Constantinople on the 9th of June with a numerous suite for the little fortress of Akerman, on the borders of the Danube—the place appointed for the conferences, by the Emperor Nicholas.

Letters from Olessa of June 25, contain some new details on the late insurrection in Constantinople. The Sultan has forbidden any one, on pain of death, to pronounce the words *nizam gedi*, which signify the arming of troops in the European fashion, to avoid excitement; but this new measure was the cause of the revolt of the Janissaries, who on the 16th and 17th, were completely defeated, driven back into their barracks, and there burnt to the number of several thousands. The number of killed on

both sides is estimated at 10,000, and the Aga Pacha is said to be among them. Constantinople still resembles a camp. Several quarters of the city have been burnt, and the Sultan, taking advantage of his victory, has ordered executions, under his own eyes, and rewards to the faithful among the Janissaries. His courage has also finally conciliated to him the favor of the people.

The organization was with little noise and every thing appeared tranquil until the night of the 15th, when the leaders of the Janissaries began their manoeuvres; and at six in the morning the revolt was complete. The Janissaries had brought their cooking vessels to the square of the Almeidan, and overset them, to imply that they would have nothing to do with the Grand Seignior, and they refused provisions. They invited the Topschis to imitate their example, but they refused; however, the Janissaries continued to march towards the Seraglio, threatening to depose Mahmud and to proclaim his son.

At noon the Seraglio was invested; and then the Cannoniers or Topschis, who had come by water from the arsenal with some faithful troops, presented themselves at the avenues of the palace with cannon. This surprised the Janissaries, and made them hesitate; but towards evening they showed a disposition to make an attack, when the Sultan arrived from his summer retreat on the other side of the Bosphorus, displayed the standard of Mahomet. At the same time criers mounted all the minarets, and called on all faithful believers to assemble round his highness. The ranks of the Janissaries began to grow thinner, and the Topschis with their cannon charged with case shot, came out of the seraglio, and being backed by the marine troops, made a terrible carnage of the Janissaries, who retired to their barracks to the number of about 12,000. There they hoped they should be left in repose; but at near midnight the Sultan gave orders that they should be attacked, and the barracks set on fire. The chiefs then gave themselves up as prisoners; others were executed, and fifty chiefs of Ortas were strangled.

On the 16th, the Aga Pacha continued his persecutions of the Janissaries who had escaped and maintained their defense in some houses. A certain number however succeeded in escaping to Adrianople. On the 17th the arrest of Janissaries opposed to the new system, who had concealed themselves in the city was continued; and harboring them was forbidden on pain of death. The markets were opened. The same day the Aga Pacha was nominated Khan; 43 chiefs of Janissaries received employment corresponding with their ranks, as a reward for their fidelity; and a hatti sheriff of his highness erased the name of Janissary from the books of the empire.

On the 18th, the Sultan, taking advantage of his success, had drums brought from Pera, to put in practice the European system; and the orders for the suppression of the Janissaries were sent to all parts of the empire. The result is to be anxiously looked for. It may be that faithful Topschis will not every where be found to act with decision.

London dates of July 8th, state that Capt. Parry is to be sent on another voyage to the Polar seas, in the ship *Hecla*.

Talma has been very ill, but is much better.

Fire at Cronstadt.—On the 21st June, a great fire broke out at Cronstadt, which destroyed a great quantity of provisions prepared for the merchant vessels, and some wooden buildings including 25 stores, 17 shops, &c. The ships were removed from the harbor for security, 1,200,000 hards and immense quantities of hemp and potash were destroyed.

THE GREEKS.

Lord Cochrane had sailed for Greece, it was understood to have command of all the Greek naval force. He has in his squadron two or three steam boats, one of considerable force. It will not be astonishing if the plan of this Admiral was in imitation of Carthage when she attacked Rome—viz: to go to her enemies territory. The following is the proscript of his to the Pacha of Egypt, "I request you to address your answer to me at Constantinople, where I am going in a direct line, to arrange with the utmost dispatch some important business."

The latest news from the Greeks is of a better character. There was great energy and union amongst the chiefs.—Letters from Corfu, of the 6th June, from the Archbishop, state that all the attempts of Resid Pacha to bring about an attack on Athens had been in vain.

The brave soldiers of Missolonghi joined to another corps, had attacked him at Cravari, where he wished to pass, and forced him to return to Etolia, where he goes it is said to take his route for Thessaly, and Eastern Greece, which would cost him a march of 25 days.

A ship from Navarre arrived on the 5th June at Genoa.—It is stated positively that Ibrahim, who had directed his course towards Tripolitza, had been beaten by the Greeks, and forced to return to Patras. This news coming from

merchant, is most undoubtedly true. Colocotroni, with his army, covers the ruins of Argos. Nothing is positively known of the taking of Tripolitza.

The Pacha of Egypt.—In a work recently published at Paris by the Count de Noe, 1800, &c we meet with a curious anecdote respecting this famous Egyptian despot.

Mohammed Yousouf, of Carcassonne birth, had been sold in his youth as a slave to a Pacha of Asia Minor. His master, struck with his handsome face and manifest talents, conceived a strong liking for him and adopted him as his son. Soon after this rebellion of Oglou Pacha took place, and both father and son joined the force sent to suppress it. They arrived just in time to witness the defeat of the Turkish Admiral by Oglou. The Admiral, who was to answer according to usage, with his head for such a disaster, could devise no other mode of escaping from the consequence than that of throwing the blame on some of his officers. His choice fell on the Pacha, the adopted father of Mohammed, and to Mohammed himself he applied for aid to draw his father into the snare, promising him the spoils. He succeeded to his utmost wishes. The unfortunate father and his adopted son visited the Admiral's tent where the conversation happened to fall on the perfection to which the English had brought the manufacture of fire arms. The Admiral produced a pair of London made pistols, one of which was loaded and the other was not. The one not loaded was presented to the Pacha, and while he was admiring its beauty, the Admiral discharged the other at his head. He fell to the earth, and his unnatural son completed the work with his dagger.

This execrable act procured for Mohammed the post of Riaya-Bey or Vice-Admiral. The bloody head of his paternal friend was sent to Constantinople, and his memory was charged with the disgrace of a defeat which another person had suffered. Not many years elapsed before, through the protection of Captain Pacha and the intrigues of the Seraglio, Mohammed Yousouf was raised to the station of Vice-Roy of Egypt!

And this is the man who is now the chief enemy of the Grecian freedom, whose son Ibrahim is the only military commander of talents in the ranks of the Turkish troops.

Preston. (Eng.) June 6.—At the close of the election on Saturday the candidates addressed the electors as follows:

Mr. Stanley congratulated Mr. Wood on his probability of success with the same cordiality as he could Captain Barrie, if the latter gentleman should be elected; they were both gentlemen and he should be happy to have either of them as a colleague.

Mr. Wood exulted in his expected triumph over the Tory candidate and Tory principles; disclaimed all connection with the band of rined ruffians, denied that he had given his consent to the introduction of the military, and promised to set in Parliament according to the wishes of the electors should he be returned by them—an honor which he had no doubt of obtaining on Monday.

Captain Barrie.—Gentlemen, my voters have been prevented from coming up this day also—the usual tricks have been played against me. Nothing but foul play has been used against me during the election. I'll bring those guilty of it before a tribunal (the House of Commons) which will upset their injustice. I am not yet driven from the contest. I do not yet despair of success. I'll not give up till the last moment. (Huzzas) I have never struck my colors to a former enemy on the water and I'll not do it now to a Radical on land—n me (Huzzas!)

Cobbett puffed his head out at eight o'clock, and began to "cleave the general ear with horrid speech." I send you "a taste of his quality."

Gentlemen.—Mr. Stanley is a vain, empty creature, more silly than a green girl—I beg the girl's pardon—no girl is more silly—no girl can be so silly. Gentlemen I have done much good to you by my coming; I have blest them. I have made the silly Honorable throw 15,000£ among you and that's no joke; for though these Lords have too much land, they have not too much money. (Huzzas) I have tickled the Captain too; have made him dance to some tune; he must have pledged his half pay to keep open house for you, and now, like the other half pays in London he must live on plates of beef and gos of gin for the next seven years. (Roars of laughter.) As to Mr. Wood, I could not draw any money out of him, for the poor devil had none to spend; but his father Otto Wood, the miserly old sugar-baker of Liverpool I have extracted from his pocket what a hundred-horse power steam engine could not draw from him—I have made him spend 7,000£. (Laughter.) These are what I have done for you, good gentlemen. But I have done more—I have kept out the Tory. Not that I like Wood either; I only dislike him the least of the two; but you shall not be cursed with either of them, gentlemen. The election is not worth a straw. I'll have it set aside next April, when I'll bleed our opponents again and you'll elect for your representative the only man who has the wish and the ability, the heart and the head, to serve you and his country—myself, gentlemen, myself." (Huzzas.)

HAYTI.—
Baltimore, August 17, 1826.

The payment of the sums due to France, for the acknowledgment of Hayti's Independence, causes very considerable difficulty to President Boyer. An attempt was made a short time since to obtain something from the mines, and great expectations formed that the result would relieve the Government from the necessity of resorting to taxation; but after exploring them, no traces of either gold or silver could be discovered, and the project was abandoned. Immediate recourse must now be had to direct taxation, for which the

people are by no means prepared, and in many instances they are ready to dispute the power of the Government to compel its payment. The result of this disagreement between the parties, it is feared, will be rebellion or revolution, either of which is much to be deprecated in the present situation of the Island.

The British Consul General, it is expected, will shortly return to his country, as he is unable to do any thing in furtherance of the views of his Government with the President of Hayti, and the circumstance of his having been gazetted as a colored man, did him much injury in the estimation of the Haytiens, although it was thought to be a master stroke of policy by Englishmen, who seem to have forgotten the fact that the people of the Island are as numerous about color as those of any part of the world. A report was recently circulated in Port au Prince on the 23d of July, that the Consul had handed in his resignation, and fixed on a time for his departure, unless his proposals should be acceded to, and it is the general impression that he would have permission to depart at the most convenient opportunity, the Government having no further claims on his attentions. Speaking upon this subject, one of our intelligent correspondents, residing in the Island, and remarks—

"The sanguine expectations of the Englishmen here, as to what Mr. McKenzie, the British Consul, was to accomplish, and the probable failure of his success in any one point, are striking instances of the gullibility of John Bull. Mr. McK. confesses the gull, and acknowledges himself to have been fairly duped; at the same time he expresses his admiration of the correct information respecting these people, as displayed in the Panama message."

Respecting the unpleasant situation in which the President of the Republic finds himself placed, our correspondent writes to this effect:

"We have a report that the President is either going to resign by request, or from the embarrassed situation of the country rendering his post no longer tenable. Other causes than his mal-administration have conducted to bring about the distresses under which the people labor, and which were out of his power to guard against, had he been wiser than what he is. Still, these people do not look into the hidden mysteries of things, and are apt to condemn where they should approve.—*Balt. Gaz.*

QUEBEC, Aug. 3.

New Wheat.—Some very fine fall wheat was cut at Spencer-wood, the Hon. Mr. Pergaud's farm, on Saturday last, which had been sown in the Sept. before. The experiment of sowing fall wheat so early after several years trial has fully succeeded at Spencer-wood; it never suffered from frost, and it afforded in the fall in which it was sown, excellent pasture for young cattle. Some of the new crop was again put into the ground on Monday last.

Several fields of wheat in the neighborhood are now nearly ready for the sickle. The dry weather has carried the crops to maturity earlier than usual.

The general character of our crops may probably be as follows. Grain below an average and probably one fourth less than last year. Hay below an average and about one-third less than last season. Root crops a good average and fully equal to last year.

The pastures are poor, and cattle lean but they will recover when they get after grasses and stubble fields. Garden stuffs are deficient, and fruit will be more than last year.

Woodbury, N. J. Aug. 9.—During the past week, a party of ladies, with one gentleman, took a boat to go to one of the beaches at Egg Harbour, on the passage one bantered another who should land first, and upon the boat nearing the shore, a Miss Scull, who thought herself acquainted with the depth of the water and believed it to be shallow, sprung off where it was deep enough, says our informant, "to swim a ship." Just as she made the spring, the man in the boat called to her, but it was too late, for the fatal leap was made, and she went down. The fright and confusion among her companions in the boat, was so great that it was impossible for the man to render the unfortunate girl assistance, and where she expected to find pleasure and enjoyment, surrounded by her friends she met a premature and watery grave.

Daniel Leavens, of Luzerne, Warren county, Pa. whilst splitting a stick of wood on the 1st instant, at the moment when his axe was raised, the lightning struck it, and he was killed.

A London paper of the 27th of June, received at Philadelphia, states, that, in order to constitute the new into certain Parliament, it is necessary that it should have sat, deliberated, and passed one bill—that is, that it should have had one session; for, otherwise in case of the King's demise, not the members recently elected or now electing, but the last dissolved Parliament, would have to assemble and the whole of these elections would be nugatory and void.

Greensburg, Pa. August 18, 1826.

AFFLICTING CIRCUMSTANCE.—We learn that, on Monday last an accident of a most afflicting nature, occurred on the Monongahela river, opposite Belle Vernon, in this county. The circumstances, as related to us, are as follows.

A company of artillery, commanded by Captain Rogers, left Brownsville in a boat, for the purpose of joining the parade at Pittsburgh. A piece of ordnance had been mounted on the roof of the boat in the charge of Captain Rogers, with which the company saluted the towns situated on the banks of the river. When they arrived opposite Belle Vernon, Captain Rogers was sitting in the boat under the roof—some delay took place in firing the salute. In order to ascertain the cause, he unfortunately rose up and looked through a window in the covering of the boat, at the moment the gun was discharged, the contents of which struck him on the head and mangled it in a most shocking manner. We understand that one half of his head and neck were carried away and his body thrown some distance into the river.—For the purpose, no doubt, of preventing accidents, the gun was depressed so as to fire into the water near the boat. It was not until inquiry was made for Captain Rogers, which was some minutes after the gun had been discharged, that his fate was known. Dismay and confusion followed—the body was found and taken out of the river, when the company immediately returned to Brownsville.

Capt. Rogers was an amiable and promising young man, and highly respected.—He was by profession an attorney; and when his death was announced at Uniontown, the court, then in session, immediately adjourned to attend his funeral at Brownsville.

Republican.

Philadelphia, August 9.

"ALL FOR LOVE."

Bloody Work.—It is reported, that a couple of young sons of St. Crispin, who had both placed their affections on the same fair one, on Monday afternoon proceeded to Windmill, or as it is sometimes called, Gallows' Island, opposite this city to settle their dispute in an honorable way, after the manner of gentlemen "in high places." Three shots were exchanged with as much coolness as could have been exhibited by Randolph or Clay, although one of them is reported to have turned a little pale, as the contents of his antagonist's pistol whizzed by his ear. After the third round, the parties, at the instance of their seconds, shook hands, and ended their quarrel over a pint of brandy. It has since been ascertained, that the pistols were loaded the first time with paper balls; the second time with sand, and the last time with quids of tobacco.

On Monday evening last about ten o'clock, a gentleman was knocked down by three villains in Sixth-street, between Race and Vine-streets, on the foot way of the Franklin square. While he was prostrate they kicked him and beat him with sticks. They then robbed him of his pocket book, containing about seven dollars.

On Tuesday night last, Mr. Peter Philips, a pedler returning in his dearborn, from a tour in the country, was attacked by three foot pads, in Federal street near Passyunk road. He sprang out of the dearborn, and attempted to escape with the money he had about him but being an elderly man was soon overtaken by two of the villains; one of them knocked him down with a club, and the other cut him several times with a knife, until he promised to give up all he had, if they would spare his life.—They robbed him of about \$730 in cash, and \$300 worth of dry goods.

ANECDOTE.

A rustic being indicted for being too rude to a young woman, said, in defence that the prosecutrix had frequently come into his garden to steal beans, and that he at length told her, if she came again she should not depart without a green gown. This he proved by two witnesses and was acquitted. As he was leaving court, a barrister called out to him—"Indeed young man, you have taken a very good method to save your bacon, but a very bad one to save your beans."

"An Irishman swearing the peace against his three sons, concluded his affidavit thus—"and the deponent further saith that the only one of his children, who shewed him any real filial affection, was his youngest Lary for he never struck him when he was down."

A box of glass labelled in large letters, "this side up with care," was placed on one of the steam boats, an Wednesday, for New York. A portly gentleman, dressed in a roundabout, seated himself upon the box, and as the direction had been fresh put on, when he arose, he had transferred a perfect impression to the seat of his inexpressibles. As he walked about the deck, every one exclaimed "this side up with care." We need not add, that the effect was ludicrous.