

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Selected from Eastern Papers.

GREECE.—The Greeks have struck another blow against the naval power of their oppressors, which cannot fail to remove all doubt, had any remained, that their independence as a nation is now effectually secured. After the engagement of the 14th November, off Candia, in which they were prevented from utterly destroying the fleet of the Pacha of Egypt, by a violent storm, it appears that the latter left the station he occupied in the bay of Mocri, on the 24th of the same month, with the intention of proceeding to Candia, with provisions for that place. The Greek admiral Miaulis, received intelligence of this movement by one of his squadron, and immediately pursued the enemy with the whole of his fleet, and came up with him about noon on the 25th. The Greeks broke the Egyptian line at the first attack, entirely defeated the enemy, and were actively following up the victory by pursuing the fleet of Ibrahim Pacha, which was steering towards Alexandria in the utmost disorder. So completely crippled were the Egyptian naval succors, that it was thought the Pacha of Egypt would retire from the contest; and being convinced of the weakness of the Sultan, that he would soon declare his long meditated intention of shaking off the Ottoman yoke, and re-establishing the independence of his country. The Pacha lost 12 vessels of war, among which a fine frigate that was burnt, and 15 transports, 7 of which were destroyed, and 8 taken by the patriots. The victorious fleet had entered the port of Hydria. In the battles of the 14th and 25th, 3000 Egyptian troops were taken prisoners by the Greeks. No alarm was felt in Greece on account of the revolt of Colocotroni, and there was every reason to believe that the civil broils would be put an end to by the convocation of a new general congress, if before its assembling the factions had not submitted to the executive government. Other accounts say that the rebels had all submitted.

The Turkish divan is stated to have resolved on listening to no proposition from the Greeks, short of a return to their former state of degradation under the yoke of the barbarians.

A Paris paper of the 30th Jan. contains a letter from Germany, in which it is said that the court of Spain had succeeded in preventing the Pope from acknowledging an agent who had been sent to Rome by the Colombian government, and it was

respect to the United States:—"Nearly half a century has elapsed since the memorable declaration of independence by thirteen United States of America. In that interval, Europe has been convulsed to a degree threatening the dissolution of society—yet has North America continued to flourish, and increase, with a progressive march of improvement and prosperity, until she may justly claim to rank as a power of the first class. To the establishment of her independence the celebrated marquis de Lafayette, is known to have contributed essentially. Actuated by an enthusiastic ardour for liberty, he devoted his person and his fortune to the cause of the United States, and participation in their triumph. After an absence of more than 40 years, Lafayette revisits the United States—in every part of which he has been received with honor, respect, and gratitude. But the gratitude of America has not been restrained within the cold limits of barren thanks, a sum equal to £45,000 sterling, with one complete and entire township of land, has been voted by the American congress to "General Lafayette, in compensation for his important services and expenditure during the American revolution!"

TITHES IN IRELAND.—At a meeting on Wednesday se'nnight, of the Catholic Association in Dublin,—Mr. O'Connell read the following document in MS. which had been posted up in the town of Ballymore, on the 12th of last May, which he stated should be brought before Parliament.—"To be sold by public sale, [auction,] in the town of Ballymore, on Saturday, the 15th instant—one cow, the property of James Scully—one new bed sheet, and one gown, the property of John Quinn—7 hanks yarn, the property of the Widow Scott—and one petticoat, and one apron, the property of the Widow Gallagher; seized under, and by virtue of a levying warrant, for tithe, due to the Rev. John Usher.—Dated this 12th day of May, 1824." [Late paper.]

The funeral of the late king of France is said to have cost the nation about \$400,000. This sum would pay the salary of our President for sixteen years.

A French writer of eminence calculates the destruction of men in the wars of the French Revolution, and those waged by Bonaparte after his accession to supreme power, at upwards of five millions!

The Chinese, it appears from recent experiments, have a mode of adulterating black tea, by means of sandy particles, or minute crystals of magnetic iron, and

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

The brig Hunter sailed early in the last month from Norfolk for Liberia. This vessel had on board sixty-seven emigrants under the patronage of the Colonization Society.

The Pensacola paper mentions that several articles of furniture were exhibited at that place, manufactured out of the red bay-wood of Florida, one of the most abundant productions of the soil, which may challenge comparison with articles made of the real mahogany.

The influenza is very prevalent in Boston, and in other towns in New England. In Boston alone it is said several thousand persons are afflicted with it.

In consequence of the late sudden changes of the weather, from the mildness of spring to snow and storms, catarrhs and colds are prevalent to an uncommon degree. Philadelphia, New-York and Boston are peculiarly afflicted. Too much caution cannot be shown to these trivial complaints, which neglected, settle into fatal pulmonary diseases. As many as 118 deaths have occurred at New-York in one week; an unusual proportion arose from common colds.—*Phila. Post.*

Previously to the termination of the late session of the legislature of Maryland, an act was passed, abolishing imprisonment for debt, so far as regards females.

Gov. Wolcott, of Connecticut, has appointed the 1st of April next, to be a day of public fasting, humiliation and prayer throughout that state.

The lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, has appointed the 7th of April next, as a day of public fasting and prayer in that state.

In the city of Pittsburgh, on the 19th of February, several persons were tried for a riot committed in burning the effigy of Henry Clay, for his vote in favor of Mr. Adams as President of the Union. The jury could not agree, and the defendants were bound over to appear at the next court.

On the first of January, 1823, there were 608 prisoners confined in the State Prison, in New-York. In 1824, there were received 188, making a total of 796. Of this number, there were discharged in 1824, by pardon 73, expiration of sentence 51, and by death 30, leaving 642 prisoners on the 1st of January, 1825—of which number there were 470 white men and 16 white women; 133 black men and 23 black women—Americans 505, foreigners 137. Of the above number 116 were sentenced

employments, thirty-four years. During this period, he has made eight voyages to the Pacific Ocean, five to the Brazils and Africa, four to the Coast of Guinea, one to London, one to the grand Banks, and one to the North West Coast and Canton, in all which he has sailed by computation 979,960 miles, making three an hour, night and day, or two thirds the rate of the mail from Washington to Nantucket, for the average of the whole thirty-four years. He has passed Cape Horn sixteen times, the Cape of Good Hope twice, circumnavigated the Globe twice, visited nearly all the ports on the western coast of North and South America, New Holland, New Zealand, more than forty islands in the Southern and Pacific Oceans; has obtained 15,000 barrels of Spermaceti oil, and 4000 barrels whale oil, and never had a man killed on board his vessel, nor a bone of one of his men broken by a whale.

From the Portland, Me. Argus, March 3.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—*Mary Pease, vs. Lewis Stetson.*—This action was decided yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas, in this town. Judge Whitman on the bench; Messrs. Greenleaf and Pope, counsel for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Fessenden and Emery for the defendant. The cause occupied the court nearly two days, during which time the Court House was crowded to overflowing. Public feeling was strongly enlisted in the case, and the result of the trial was apparently received with universal approbation. The cause was managed with much ability and ingenuity by the counsel on both sides, and particularly the closing argument for the plaintiff, by Mr. Greenleaf, was as happy an exhibition of eloquence and forensic talents as we recollect ever having witnessed in the state. The Jury, after receiving an able and interesting charge from Judge Whitman, retired about an hour, and returned with a verdict for the plaintiff, of \$3,500 damages.

At the present (or recent) session of the legislature of Missouri, a bill passed both Houses to "prevent duelling," annexing to that offence the punishment of whipping. This bill the governor returned, with objections, which appear to us to be conclusive, at the same time expressing, in the following terms, his opinion regarding the practice itself:

"I am happy, on this occasion, to record my utter detestation and abhorrence of duelling. My duty to my God, to my neighbors, and to myself, would compel me in