

## FOREIGN SUMMARY.

**GREECE.**—The friends of Grecian emancipation, have lately been pained by the accounts of divisions, and even a civil war among the Greeks. But it affords us peculiar satisfaction to state that these dissensions have been completely suppressed, and the blockade of Patras resumed.—That there have been difficulties there is no doubt; but as our information upon this subject was principally derived through Turkish sources at Smyrna, it is fair to presume the statements were generally exaggerated. Upon this subject the following letter from Zante, dated January 5, contains some interesting, and, as the London papers assure us, authentic particulars.

"*ZANTE, January 5.*

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that at last the Government has triumphed over its internal enemies, as gloriously as over its external enemies. We may say that this new attempt of those who are contrary to the Government, has had a providential effect, both in freeing our country from the tyrannical yoke of the Primates, as it serves to show to Europe that there is really a Government in Greece, and not a merely nominal one, as has been hitherto believed. After the death of Colocotroni's son, the Government sent orders speedily to all the troops of Romelia to march into the Peloponessus at the same time that the islands sent different other troops to Napoli di Romania, Goura Caratalso Strnari, Caraiscaki, and several other Generals, proceeded speedily also to the Peninsula, and some by the way of Corinth. These drove before them the Insurgents who besieged that fortress, whilst others landed at Vostizza, and proceeding to Calavrita, in that place awaited the seditious Chiefs. These, after a short resistance, seeing themselves abandoned by their own troops, and being hated by their people, betook themselves to flight; and there have already arrived here as fugitives, the famous Geo Sissini, with his family, from whom I have learned that Lodo and several others have sought refuge at Calamos. We should really on this occasion, be grateful to the President George Conduriotis, who undertook the direction of the Government with considerable trouble, and was ready to sacrifice every thing, and even his life, rather than suffer himself to be overcome. They say that Colocotroni, having lost also his second son, by a fall from his horse, has submitted to the Government, by the mediation of Cagliano, and that he has now been destined for Eubea—They say, also that Papa Flessa is destined for Candia, and that Patras will undoubtedly be strictly blockaded. In Gastouni there are 5000 men from Romelia, and it is thought that these will proceed to Patras. The arrival of the fourth instalment of the loan from London, was of considerable use in repressing the Insurgents. Even before its arrival, the President had disbursed 60,000 Spanish dollars, of his own money.

"The Egyptian fleet is no longer heard of. After his last disaster, so glorious to the Admiral Mauulis, Ibrahim Pacha thinks no longer of proceeding to Candia; he is now at Rhodes.

"The Sultan, by sending a new Pacha to Romelia, has caused a Revolution there, which is promoted by Omer Vrione. All these things co-operate to our Independence."

The foregoing gives rather a favorable view of the actual state of affairs in Greece. In addition to this, some further intelligence is furnished by the British Press, derived through the latest German journals. It is here stated, that "Omer Vrione, the Turkish Commander in Albania, apprehensive of the treachery of the Divan, who under the pretext of promoting him, are endeavoring to get him into their power, has opened negotiations with Prince Mavrocordata; an armistice had been agreed to, and it was expected that the Pacha would declare himself independent. The instant he does so, a signal will be given for the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire. Every Pacha remote from Constantinople, will, at once, raise himself from subjection to sovereignty. The wily Viceroy of Egypt will be among the foremost to seize the golden opportunity for which he has so long been watching and dissembling. The Austrian Observer, the consistent and persevering friend of the Mahometans, asserts, that they are resolved upon making their next campaign with more vigor than ever. Their resolution may be very good, but we suspect, their power will begin not a little to fail them. Every effort, it seems, however, will be made to call into the field a great levy of the Turkish forces. The Sultan, with his own hand-writing, has summoned the Pachas of Widden and Belgrade. A

alarm has penetrated the Divan, and not without reason, for never was the empire of Constantinople in a more critical state. It is fighting now not for victory but for life."

A letter from a French officer returning from Greece, and written while performing quarantine at Toulon, to his friend in Marseilles, confirms the foregoing so far as it respects the happy termination of the dissensions in Greece. He left on the tenth January, and his intelligence is the latest we have seen. In regard to these dissensions, he says "it was a necessary evil.—The fire was smothering under the ashes, and burst out at a fortunate moment. It was even very fortunate that the civil war assumed so decided an aspect, as to force the government, notwithstanding its clemency, to put down some turbulent Chiefs. It is most true that Panos Colocotroni has been killed. Theodore Negris died of the typhus." Hydra and Napoli di Romania are innumerable with prisoners and horses. The disciplined troops of Mahomet Ali, who have been captured, are employed in cleaning the streets and gutters. The French officer continues:

"There is as much difference between an Egyptian and a Greek Palikar, as between a Neapolitan and one of the ancient guard of France. At the time the newspapers said so much about the renowned expedition of the Viceroy of Egypt, our men only spoke about the Egyptian sabres and the Arab horses, which were on the point of falling into their hands. Ibrahim Pacha having suffered immense losses, is now at Suda; he spoke of an attack on the Morea: I wish it may take place, though I believe nothing of it; he is, doubtless, waiting for the spring, if the Greeks do not in the meantime drive him from there; they were preparing for that stroke, and did not doubt of success."

**THE NEW REPUBLICS.**—*From a Paris paper, Jan. 10.*—The destinies of Europe and America are fast unfolding themselves. England, which is at the head of civilization, solemnly recognizes the independence of Colombia, Mexico and Buenos Ayres. Leaning on the trident of Neptune, she braves the Holy Alliance, and defies the tempest that may be raised against her, her security and her policy being in harmony with the interests of her subjects. One of the most active interpreters of the thoughts of the ministers has made some very bitter and threatening remarks on the conduct of Great Britain; another and more independent paper, announces that the representatives of the Holy Alliance met yesterday, and that a note was sent to the English government. We learn *reg*, that the British ministry are preparing for all events, and have demanded of Portugal what is to be expected from her; should Great Britain be opposed to the Holy Alliance? All this shows that the resolution of the cabinet of St. James is taken and irrevocable, and that even the chances of a general rupture cannot turn it from the line of policy it has adopted.—What will the French ministry do under these circumstances? Shall we remain idl spectators of the dispute, as at the partition of Poland? We cannot believe this, and yet every thing which is now passing tends to make us fear that it will be so.

**Great Britain and Ireland.**—The English government had determined to send another expedition to explore the source of the Niger. It is to be commanded by Capt. Saing, who served under Sir Charles McCarthy, in the campaign against the Ashantees.

The affairs of Ireland were occupying much of the attention of parliament; but it does not appear that any particular course to relieve the condition of the people, had been resolved on; but an intention was manifested to put down the "Catholic Association," as being illegal. But the object of the association is seemingly no more than to petition for a redress of grievances!

**France.**—The *Etoile* says, that 100 members of the chamber of peers, and 100 of that of the deputies, to be selected by lot, will accompany the king to his coronation at Rheims, there being no means of accomodating the whole of the two chambers at that august ceremony.

The London papers give us to understand that the French minister, M. Villele, has addressed a note to the Spanish minister, advising that they shall yield to necessity, and acknowledge the independence of the trans-Atlantic states—saying that any further delay can only tend to irritate the states interested, &c.

It is said that negotiations are about to be opened between the court of France & that of Rome, for obtaining the dispensations relative to religious marriages.

The *Paris Quotidienne* declares that Spain is about to declare war with England, supported by Russia; the ambassador of that power at Madrid, having proposed to conclude an alliance offensive and defensive with Spain!

**Spain.**—Ferdinand was constantly occupied with devising projects to root out the constitutionalists. Among other decrees, issued with that object, was one to regulate the size and right of wearing mustachios; another, prohibiting the carrying

meat in blankets, especially, by soldiers; and a third, prohibiting the wearing of caps, from which, even the ladies were not excepted. It is admitted, on all hands, that, unless Spain is assisted by the "holy alliance," it is utterly impossible in her to succeed in any attempt to recover her former possessions in South America.

It is stated that the French minister at Madrid has succeeded in his object of defeating the design of re-establishing the inquisition. It is said the king has resolved to establish a regular ministry. Hitherto, all his affairs seem to have been attended to in a *pro tempore* manner.

**PORTUGAL.**—Lisbon is the theatre of a great deal of petty political intrigues between the partisans of the queen and the government of her husband. But they do not appear to amount to much, and will not have any considerable effect on the "balance of power" in Europe.

**Two SICILIES.**—The king of the Two Sicilies, Ferdinand I. died on the 4th January, and bequeathed his throne to his eldest son, Francis, duke of Calabria.

The King of Spain has issued orders to the Governor of Havana positive and peremptory orders, to arrest all Free Masons, who are required to deposit all the insignia of their offices, and badges of their membership, into the hands of the government. After this royal mandate, it is declared to be high treason for Free Masons to assemble as a body on Masonic business. The government are commanded to arrest those who are suspected of Free Masonry and if we understand the nature of the order, the oath of three persons shall be considered as proof of the fact. The people are furthermore required to renounce the dangerous dogma, that they inherit a right to reform their own government, which has created so much confusion in his majesty's revolted colonies of South America. The Havana is said to be all in commotion on the reception of this intelligence.

**COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.**—The *New-York Evening Post* says, "Letters are stated to have been received in that city, from Santa Martha, announcing the arrival there of a vessel with the British agent, empowered by his government to recognise the independence of the Republic. An express was immediately despatched for Bogota with the gratifying intelligence."

**Extract from the message of the executive of the provinces of Rio de la Plata, at the opening of the session of Congress, at Buenos Ayres, on the 15th December last.**

"We have performed a great national duty to the republic of the United States of North America. This republic has solemnly recognized our independence. She has, at the same time, made an appeal to our national honor, supposing us capable of, singly, resisting the Spanish power—and she has constituted herself the guardian of the field of battle, by declaring she would not permit any foreign power to assist our foes. The neighboring empire of Brazil, offers a contrast with this noble republic, and is a deplorable exception to the general policy of the American nations. The province of Montevideo, separated from the rest by mean and low artifices, and retained in subjection by the force of arms, is a scandal, the more odious, as the usurpation is exercised under the appearance of legitimacy. The government of the provinces of Buenos Ayres has used every means with the court of Rio Janeiro, to remove these evils, that moderation could dictate; and, although she has yet been unsuccessful, she does not despair. Perhaps, the advice of powerful friends will induce her to listen to reason and ward off from the coasts of America the terrible necessity of war. The instability of some of the European powers and the malevolence of others, seem to threaten the new republics in this part of the world; but this proceeds from the violent position in which they are placed by a policy inconsistent with the true state of things. Kings can have no strength or power but that given by the perfection of social order. They well know its extent and advantages. But, frightened at the commotion that surrounds their thrones, they wish to place things in their former state, and paralyze the activity of the human reason. They wish that truth and error should unite themselves to strengthen their authority. From these principles have sprung the inexplicable doctrines which now torment the people of Europe, and for the propagation of which the holy alliance was formed. It is, therefore, difficult for them to recognize, as legitimate, governments whose origin is not obscure, and whose authority does not rest on miracles, but on the simple and natural rights of the people. Nevertheless, we have little to fear that the soldiers of the holy alliance will advance to this side of the seas to establish the odious legitimacy of the catholic king."

**HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.**—The fashion of servants aping their masters and mistresses, is becoming very prevalent—it is true, they do not all use Miss St. Angel's liquid rouge, because it is too dear, but they make great personal sacrifices to purchase a hat and feathers, and other becoming ornaments. The colored folks are dipping deep in these bon ton touches, and they, like their betters, have their co-terries and converzations.

A gentleman in Mercer-street being aroused from his slumbers about two in the morning, by a low murmuring sound, and supposing that thieves had broken into his house, sprang from his bed, *en chemise*, and grouping his way towards the kitchen, saw a light streaming through the key-hole, and placing his eye there, perceived a rousing fire, a table with cups, saucers, toast and butter, chipped meat, &c. &c. and several strapping black gentlemen and ladies, together with the cook of the family, who was entertaining her guests. The gentleman, considering it rather a late hour for a party, and without his knowledge or consent, determined to break in upon their revels—accordingly, throwing open the door, he rushed in the centre of them, and with his shirt and white night-cap, was taken instantly for a ghost, and the guests set up a scream so loud and shrill, as to awaken the watch. Several escaped, but two or three failing to make good their retreat, were carried to the Watch House, to finish the evening's entertainments.

*Noah's Advocate.*

**FLORIDA.**—A census of Florida had been ordered by the territorial government. The *St. Augustine paper* says that such has been the recent influx of population, that it will be found that Florida is entitled to claim admission as one of the states.

to the allies, has adopted, towards the American states, a noble conduct, worthy of a people, the most civilized, the most free, and, therefore, the most powerful in Europe. The recognition of the independence of the republics will be the consequence of the principles she has proclaimed. You may be assured, gentlemen, that this important event, as far as relates to the provinces of Rio de la Plata, will principally depend on our shewing ourselves as a nation capable of maintaining the good institutions which we already possess."

From the National Intelligencer.

**THE AFRICAN COLONY.**—Despatches have lately been received, at the office of the American Colonization Society in this city, and also at the Navy Department, from the Colony at Liberia, which are in the highest degree satisfactory. The Colony is under good government, and is rapidly improving, as may be judged from some of the facts hereafter stated. The utmost respect has been paid to the instructions of the Society, and the system prepared for the government of the Colony has been cheerfully acquiesced in—receiving a spontaneous support from the People, which is not a little promoted by the agency which the Magistrates and Council have in the deliberations of the Agent, and in the administration of justice. The laws are very sparingly multiplied, but, when formed, are exactly enforced. A small uniformed military force is established for the preservation of police, &c. and the militia are periodically called out in the number requisite for sentries.—Since the organization of the guard, there has not been a single instance of the public stores being pillaged, as had frequently happened before. Upon the whole, the reports present a picture of an excellent provincial government in successful operation.

Besides the public buildings and improvements, which are extensive, 1 store house, about a dozen frame houses, and nearly 40 log buildings have lately been built, or are building, all covered with shingles obtained in the settlement. Nearly every proprietor of lands, single women not excepted, has a dwelling well advanced, and several are nearly completed. Two houses of worship are building, the one by the Methodists, the other by the Baptists. There is a school for boys, another for girls, a third, an evening school for adults.

The discovery of indigenous Coffee on that coast, samples of which have been forwarded to the United States, is full of auspicious promise to the interests of the Colony. Indigo bears full ten cuttings in the year, and its culture is extending.

The population of the Colony is above 330, of whom about three-fourths are grown persons. Three only have died within the last six months, and those from old age, &c. Two marriages had taken place within the last four weeks.

These are a few of the particulars by the late arrival, which may be interesting to the friends of this undertaking, and to the public generally.