

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Selected from Eastern Papers.

By the arrival of a ship at New-York on the 10th ult. from Havre, whence she sailed on the 2d of May, the following highly interesting intelligence has been received. We can hardly credit this news, although confirmed by a subsequent arrival from London, as the news from Greece has been very contradictory for several weeks past.

Corfu, April 5.

The obscurity which has hitherto reigned over the horizon of Greece has been dissipated. Ibrahim, having lost a large portion of his army in his reiterated attacks upon Missolonghi, lately recalled to his assistance the troops which he had left at Glanentza and Pyrgos, to the number of 4000 men, and on the 24th of March made a general assault, in which he was mortally wounded. The enemy attacked the city upon the sea side, where the fortifications were known to be weakest. It is not known how many men have fallen on each side, but it is pretended that several thousand Turks have been killed, because 8000 Greeks arrived during the heat of the action, who fell upon the Turks, and thus accomplished the victory.

These troops were commanded by col. Fabvier. Ibrahim received a wound from the musket of a soldier, who saw him employed in giving orders to his troops and recalling them to discipline. After this defeat, Ibrahim took refuge in Lepanto, and passed over to Patras. Thus finished this famous siege, from which the enemies of liberty expected their triumph, and flattered themselves with the hope of seeing the Greeks fall and return to slavery.

Under the date of Augsburg, April 24, we find the following: "While the French journals make Ibrahim Pacha take Missolonghi by assault, the Corfu packet brings us letters of the 5th April, which confirm the news favorable to the Greeks. Ibrahim made another assault upon the 23d of March; but the Egyptians were repulsed with a loss of several thousand men; three Beys and a Pacha remained on the field. Ibrahim himself has been dangerously wounded; and according to a report in the Ionian islands has died of his wounds; but this last news wants confirmation."

Extract of a private letter of the 22d April, from Frankfurt:—"The emperor of Russia having peremptorily demanded of the Porte the execution of the treaties of Kainardji and Bucharest, relative to Wallacia and Moldavia, an armed vessel, detached from the fleet of the Black Sea, has sailed for the mouth of the Bosphorus, to take M. de Minzinsky on board, in the event of his meeting with a refusal. At the same time, the forces cantoned in Bersarbie have just received orders to hold themselves in readiness to cross the Pruth at the shortest notice, for the purpose of driving the Turks out of the principalities, and taking possession of them. This resolution of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg has been communicated to the foreign Courts. The Russian government is determined to act for itself in the cases of the principalities, but will concert with the other powers relative to the Greek question."

Berlin, (Prussia,) April 26.

Since the return of the Duke of Wellington, it is no longer kept secret that decisive steps have been taken for the deliverance of Greece, and a manifesto of the Emperor Nicholas to that effect is shortly expected.

A notice appears in our State Gazette of this day, of Dr. Hufelank, councillor of state and physician to the king, offering to receive and take charge of contributions for the Greeks, and calling on the clergy and others to join in the humane work of collecting subscriptions.

ITALY.—The Roman journals speak of considerable detachments of the Austrian army having passed through that city on their way to the north from the kingdom of Naples, which they are beginning to evacuate.

NAPLES.—The king has issued an ordinance declaring *Majorats* (entailed estates) liable to be seized for debts, and has authorized the nobles of his kingdom to pay their creditors by alienating a part of such majorats.

POLAND.—Letters from Berlin announce the discovery of a new conspiracy at Warsaw. Three of the conspirators had drawn lots to decide which of them should assassinate an august personage. One of them, racked by remorse, threw himself at the feet of the Grand Duke Constantine, and revealed to him the whole plot.

The French papers received in London on the 4th of May, state that new disorders had broken out in some of the Spanish Provinces, and that Charles V. had been proclaimed at no great distance from the capital. Accounts from Galicia mentioned that the smugglers were at open war with the military, and that in a rencontre with

a party sent out to assail them, they had made thirty prisoners, six of whom they shot.

It is stated in the Constitutionnel, that since the first of January, 2000 officers of the French army, disgusted at the conduct of ministers, had solicited leave to retire.

Accounts from Lisbon, of April 15, state that the command of the Portuguese troops would be confided to an English general.

London, May 6.

The news of the subscription for the relief of the distressed manufacturers has been received by them with gratitude, and produced among them generally a visible improvement of feeling. The accounts we published to-day from Lancashire, tho' they announce a solitary instance of riotous proceedings, are upon the whole of a more tranquilizing character than any that have lately reached us from the same quarter. The poor misguided people seem to be aware, at last, of the folly, as well as criminality, of venting their rage on the property of their employers; and if there are still some exceptions to this rule, they do not apply to the whole body, but to a part, consisting, too, of persons of notorious bad characters. Whilst the disturbances are rapidly subsiding in those districts where they first broke out, we are sorry to learn that a riotous disposition has manifested itself in an adjoining county, amongst the people engaged in the woollen trade at Bradford. On Wednesday there was a serious riot at that place, but the injury fell chiefly on the rioters themselves; several of them having been wounded by musket shot.

The expenses of the Duke of Devonshire's mission to Russia are estimated at £30,000.

The contributions in London for the relief of the unemployed poor amount to £12,000.

From the National Journal, June 13.

STATE EPITOME.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Two instances have recently taken place, in which individuals at Boston have been prosecuted, convicted, and fined, for stealing newspapers from doors where they had been left. If individuals have not penetration enough to discover an offence in this kind of petty theft, it is time the law should instruct them, in its salutary but severe school.

NEW YORK.—An extensive paper mill, with all the necessary appendages, is now erecting on Goat Island, at Niagara Falls, by Messrs. Porter and Clark, in a style and manner calculated for public utility as much as individual profit. There can be no lack of water power.

Mr. Reynolds is giving lectures on the Symmesian Theory, in Albany, where he is listened to with attention.

At the city of New York 34 steam boats are employed. They consume, it is supposed, 70,000 cords of pine wood annually, which, at 5 dollars per cord, is worth 350,000 dollars.

NEW JERSEY.—During a thunder storm last week, the hammer of the clock in the First Presbyterian Church in Newark was affected by a stroke of the lightning, which caused it to strike the bell forcibly.

An extensive fire is raging in this State. It commenced in the woods about 30 miles S. E. of Philadelphia, and has spread to within a few miles of the sea, and covered more than 45,000 acres. More than 8000 cords of cut wood, besides timber of every description, and many cattle, were destroyed.

MARYLAND.—A number of silk-worms are to be seen at Brown's Hotel, Baltimore, in active operation; some feeding on the mulberry leaves, and others spinning their silken fibre; some weaving the wool for their silken habitations, the cocoons, & others entering and taking up their abode therein, preparatory to the commencement of spinning for the use of man. You see the extremely fine fibre drawn from the mouth of the insect, and carried from point to point, back and forth, by the worm, until it has spun and wove a sufficient wool for a covering, when it envelopes itself in it, and begins to spin the silk which is brought to market. This covering is a coarse kind of silk, called tow, which the insect forms for a kind of workshop, within which it spins the finer quality.

GEORGIA.—A specimen of the night blooming cereus is being exhibited at Savannah. The flowers of this beautiful plant are lateral, about six inches, and sometimes near a foot in diameter, and sweet scented. They begin to open between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, usually in the month of July, are fully blown by 11, and by 3 or 4 in the morning they begin to fade, and soon afterwards hang down in a state of irrecoverable decay. When the plants are large, several flowers will open on the same night.

LOUISIANA.—There are several date trees, which were planted in New Orleans about 7 years ago, which have blossomed this season. This tree is of very slow

growth, and is said to produce in 12 years after planting; but it will live and bear for 300 years. Besides the value of its fruits, mats and baskets are made of the leaves, ropes of the fibres, and the trunk, when stripped of all its ornaments, is good for building or for firewood. Its appearance is beautiful, elevating its trunk 30 or 40 feet without branches, the leaves which spring out at the top forming a kind of capital to the pillar.

OHIO.—According to the returns of the county assessor, made during the last month, of the number of sheep in the different townships in Athens county, it appears that the whole number was 12,646. The raising of sheep is understood to be a most profitable branch of farming, and is accordingly increasing.

FLORIDA.—A writer in the Pensacola Gazette asserts that the population of this Territory does not, at the present time, exceed 10,000; that the Territory contains 32 millions of acres, but not quite one million susceptible of cultivation. This is situated on the Alachua, Tallahassee, and Chipola ridges, and its greatest extent is 28 miles in length, and 9 in breadth. The residue is described as a pine barren and swamp, "incapable of supporting or even becoming the residence of man." It is urged by this writer that these unfavorable circumstances render it impossible that Florida will become a State of the Union during the natural term of the life of any of her present citizens, and recommends that the expediency of uniting with the State of Alabama be considered.

RANDOLPH'S SPEECHES.—Mr. Randolph's famous speeches are about to be published in *extenso* in the National Intelligencer. It were to be wished that this arduous and profitless labor might be dispensed with. The speeches, it is true, such is the human, or rather inhuman, appetite for scandal, will be read with avidity. The amateurs of the bad passions will feast upon the dishes served up by this general slaughterer of reputation. Those who, secure themselves from the lash of this privileged slanderer, can admire the adroitness with which he lacerates others, will peruse his speeches with eagerness. Their pungeney will commend them to the satirical, and their rancour to the malicious. By all these they will be read, and by many better, infinitely better than these, whose curiosity will invite them to inevitable mortification.

For what American, who loves the honor and dignity of our republican institutions, and above all, of the legislative assemblies of the nation, will not blush to spread to the gaze of sneering foreigners, the licentious, unprecedented and [surabile dictu] uncontrolled, nay, officially permitted scandals, denunciations and rhapsodies of this Senator of Virginia? What will the statesmen of Europe say of proceedings like these? Where is the boasted dignity of the American Senate? Gone with the winds of heaven—and leaving in its place the licentiousness of a revolutionary mob. It is bad enough that these speeches were spoken. The ear is not so retentive as the eye, to which they are now to be submitted in lasting forms and colors. I know but one benefit which may result from the printing of this volume of gratuitous scandal; it may enlighten the legislature of Virginia at the election of the next year, and induce them to dispense with the further services of the Thersites of Roanoke.

Charleston Courier.

Capture of fishermen contradicted.—Capt. Tutherly, of the schooner Hammond, who arrived here from the Bay of Fundy, requests a contradiction to be made of the report which was published in the Eastport Sentinel relative to the capture of his vessel by H. M. ship Dotterel. Captain T. states that "while on the fishing ground he was boarded by the crew of a barge from the ship, who treated him with politeness; that the officer merely enquired of him whether he was not fishing too near shore, and on being informed that he was more than three miles from the land, he begged some refreshment for his crew, who had been laboring at the oar, and that he was left unmolested, with an offer to accompany him to another fishing ground if required.—Portsmouth Journal.

Wool.—Wool is at this moment the most important, and we believe the most profitable object of the landholders' and the husbandman's care. When imposts for the protection of the manufacturer are indirectly forced upon the products of the industry of nine-tenths of the population, it is astonishing that the landholders and cultivators of the eastern, middle, and western states, have not been brought to strenuously improve their resources, by the production of a commodity which the manufacturers require, which their own necessities need, and which of all others can be obtained most readily, most cheaply, and

can be transported, or can be retained in a market, with little chance of deterioration, and comparatively at very little expense.

In a new country sheep have few diseases. During a greater portion of the year they require very little attention, and at slight expense for food. Of all flesh they are the most nutritious; of all animals reared by the term live-stock, except swine, they are the most prolific; and them all, they are the most easily transported; yet we find our markets not supplied with the finest kinds of mutton, and our warehouses stored with foreign wool.—Philadelphia paper.

"There is a great deal of politeness, kindness and good feeling in the inhabitants of the North of England. It is still imputed to them from childhood, and seems to have become habitual. They are engaged in agricultural pursuits, have schools established among them, and, as in some parts of our country, one of the first lessons inculcated upon the youthful mind is, to treat others with decency of manners, and external marks of respect. Nothing so prepossesses a stranger in favor of a people than such decorum, and surely there is nothing more disgusting than the opposite extreme of rudeness and vulgarity."—Carleton's Letters.

* QUERE:—Will this description apply, with propriety, to Richmond and vicinity?

Quacks, of whatever profession, are a disgrace to society, and should be discountenanced by the community. There are none who so much deserve to be hoisted from society, as quack doctors, who with their nostrums, tamper with the lives of their fellow creatures. We have lately heard of one administering a dose of lobelia in a case of dysentery, which consigned the patient to the gloomy mansions of the grave in less than thirty hours! One of these monstrous patent root sweating doctors, lately administered his compounds and experiments to capt. Van-Cleve of this neighborhood, and finding him fast approaching a lifeless corpse, forsok him to his late regular physician was sent for, and arrived in time to check the progress of the poison infused by the quack, and there are hopes of his recovery.—Dayton Watchman.

No person except a resident on the Wabash, could have a correct idea of the immense quantity of produce which is shipped from this river every spring. I have taken the pains to obtain as correctly as possible, the number of flat boats which have passed this place, and which have gone from this county, during the spring freshets, and with all the care, no doubt many passed unnoticed.

The number of flat boats reported, 132—of these, the loading is known of only 22—22 of which were from this county, and two from Vigo. In these 24 the loading consisted of—

57,250 bushels corn,	730 chickens,
20,350 lbs. bulk pork	160 bushels oats,
2,273 bacon hams,	5,013 lbs. bees wax,
1,501 barrels pork,	3 barrels beans,
230 do. corn meal,	47 live hogs,
41 live cattle,	410 venison hams,

Besides those which went from this county, and which have been reported, there is no doubt that a number have gone from other parts of the county below this place, and out of White river, which bounds the county on the east and south.

The loading of those boats whose cargoes are not known, will probably be in the ratio of those which we have given a list above, making in round numbers, and at a low calculation, about—

250,000 bushels corn,	2,000 chickens,
100,000 lbs. blk. pork	1,000 bush. oats,
10,000 bacon hams,	10,000 lbs. wax,
4,000 bbls. pork,	20 bbls. beans,
800 " corn meal,	3,600 venison hams,
2,000 live cattle,	250 live hogs,

which have been shipped from the counties on the Wabash above, and including this—besides the immense amount shipped from below this place to the mouth of the river, and out of White river, all destined for the southern market.—Vincennes paper.

An old fashioned marriage portion.—Capt. John Hull, who was one of the first founders of the Old South Church, capt. of Anc. and Hon. Artillery, a representative of the town, and in 1620 an Assistant, was a man of wealth. A daughter of his was married to Major Samuel Sewall. As usual in those days, the father was expected to give his daughter a marriage portion. Capt. father Hull, after his daughter was completely, and richly too, dressed and prepared for the ceremony, caused her to be put into one side of a large pair of scales, in the presence of her friends and then piled on dollars and crowns, silver money, until they weighed her down. Report says she was a plump, hearty girl. This must have been a fat marriage portion in those days.

Boston News Letter.