

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Selected from Eastern Papers.

GREECE.—We find in a late Paris paper a letter from Mr. Eynard, an active member of the Greek Committee of Paris, dated at Florence, June 1, in which he gives an account of the measures, adopted under his agency, for relieving the distresses of the Greeks, since the fall of Missolonghi. The provisions which had been collected at Zante, Corfu, and other points in the neighborhood of that unfortunate city, had been disposed of for the relief of those who had escaped that disaster, or were to be sent to Napoli. Besides, nine vessels, entirely laden with articles of subsistence had just sailed from different ports of the Adriatic, destined for the succor of those who were dying of famine along the whole Greek coast. None had yet fallen into the hands of Egyptians. Mr. Eynard had despatched, on account of the Paris and Swiss Committees, 2,076,231 lbs. of flour, biscuit, corn, and cheese, and 40,000 lbs. of lead. He was preparing to send 1,300,000 lbs. more of articles of subsistence and 80,000 lbs. of lead.

He gives an extract of a letter written at Corfu, which states that they had not been able to get very satisfactory details of the affair of Missolonghi, but they had little doubt that the greater part of the garrison had reached the mountains, after having caused severe losses to the Egyptians. A great part of the women and children who had not been put to death, were carried to Atta and Preessa, where they were sold like animals. A letter from the Archbishop of Arta says, "These women and children are sold at a low price, like small cattle; once transported to Egypt, they cannot be re-purchased. The islands will do all in their power, but I call for your co-operation. In the name of humanity and religion, take pity on these unfortunate beings—spare them from degradation and apostasy." Mr. Eynard, on the receipt of this letter, immediately sent 50,000 francs for the redemption of as many of these Christian slaves as possible: 30,000 on account of the Greek committee at Paris, 15,000 on account of the Swiss Committee, and 5,000 on his own private account. From the Morea he had learned that the National Assembly had separated on the 15th April. Zaimi had been appointed President of the Executive body, and the power of the government had been concentrated in the hands of a small number of energetic members.

Considerable sums of money have been raised, and are raising, in various parts of Europe for the relief of the Greeks—and if lord Cochrane is pretty liberally assisted with men and money, there is every reason to believe that the Grand Turk may yet be compelled to give them peace and independence.

M. Emmanuel d'Harcourt, who is going to Greece as commissioner of the Paris committee, embarked at Toulon on the 2d July, on board the frigate La Truite; lieutenant colonel Raybau, who superintends the *matériel* of the expedition, will sail for Marseilles on the 9th or 10th. A great number of officers of all ranks will embark with him, and he would be under the necessity of freighting two or three vessels if he were to receive all that present themselves. Thirty went out last month in a Greek schooner. But at Marseilles there is even greater activity in favour of the Turks and the Egyptians. Twenty days ago a corvette, newly built for the pacha, sailed under the escort of a French corvette; and two others will shortly set sail, without reckoning a frigate of 60 guns which is upon the stocks.

It is stated that Ibrahim has made himself master of Calavite, where he slaughtered six thousand Greeks, men women and children. It is again reported, however, that he had been defeated near Tripolitzia, and that Redscid has been severely handled at the foot of Mount Libanus. Athens, it is said, has been taken by Omar Pacha—and that Gouras has thrown himself into the Acropolis. The mangled remains of Greeks are exhibited in every quarter of Constantinople. Pirates increase in the Archipelago.

Private letters state that lord Cochrane cruised for some time off Cape S. Vincent until he had collected all his vessels, eight in number, some of which carry Perkin's tremendous steam 68 pounds. His lordship's own ship, the *Perseverance*, is a steam vessel of 400 tons.

It is said one of lord Cochrane's steam vessels had arrived at Napoli di Romania, and his lordship, with the rest of his squadron, was hourly expected there. At Napoli it was rumored that the Greek government will appoint him admiral of all the naval forces, and that he will immediately proceed to Constantinople, by forcing a passage through the Dardanelles, and set fire to that city.

HAYTI. The Baltimore Gazette says—

The payment of the sum due to France for the acknowledgement of Hayti 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.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The English papers are almost entirely filled with the election movements of candidates and their constituents. The whole country, from one extremity to the other, presents a scene of ill-restrained anarchy—the passions of the people now bursting forth into acts of lawless outrage, and now suppressed by the application of the civil or military authority. Nothing can more completely satisfy us than the present state of things in that country of the present unfitness of the English nation for institutions similar to our own. They have not acquired that most difficult of all arts, the art of self government. Remove from them, at this moment all restraint—take away from the ministers all the influence which they derive from an extensive patronage—disband the tens of thousands of troops which circumscribe the throne—and the first result would be a scene of disorder, of violence, of cruelty, and of bloodshed, not perhaps, equal to those scenes which were exhibited in the first days—in the incipient stages of the French revolution, but sufficient to alarm and disgust every well organized mind. It is instructive to draw the contrast between the elections in England and those of our own country. Here, there is, indeed, a momentary bustle—something of a shuddering and elbowing, to get to the polls—a little treating at the taverns, perhaps—and, for ought we know, in some States, a taint of individual corruption; but are we ever compelled to call in the aid of military—or even of the civil police, to suppress riots, and prevent murder? Our citizens require no official interference to induce submission to the laws, and to prevent acts of violence: they have too much self respect; they are too habituated to self government, to render necessary any such interpositions of power.

The great question on which the elections seem to turn, is not the fitness or unfitness of the administration. The country seems content with the present ministers. The Catholic Question seems to be the great pivot on which every thing turns. The "No Popery!" cry which led to the alarming riots about four or five and thirty years since, has been revived, in order to excite the prejudices of the people: how successfully it has been revived, we are not, at this moment, able to decide; the general result of the election must determine that point.

Our late accounts from England shew a continuation of distress, from the want of business for the capitalists and of employment for the laboring poor, perhaps beyond precedent. Tens of thousands of the latter, able and willing to work, even for a mere livelihood, would perish in the streets and road except for the relief afforded by the wealthy that may exist; and indeed, existence is nearly all that this class of persons seem to have reason to hope for at this time. Overtrading is now in its desolating reaction, and *artificials* of all sorts, are tumbling down into realities, and misery abounds in all the useful or productive classes of persons. The vast export of money and goods to South America, is among the principal causes of this state of things.

The probability of a famine in England, in consequence of the long drought, is spoken of—as to be added to the present miseries of the people.

Later accounts from England give fresh details of increased distress. In Manchester and many other places, factories had wholly stopped working—by the stoppage of two of them, five thousand persons were deprived of the means of earning their bread. The dismissed workmen were collecting in armed bands—to do they know not what; any thing rather than lie down and starve. In Ireland, the people are worse off, if possible, than in England—famine sweeps away, or disperses, whole villages. The military are on the alert in both countries. The British papers are exceedingly gloomy, not shewing a hope of change for the better. The revolt of Paez in Colombia, had much shaken the little credit that was left to the Mexican and South American stocks, and added con-

siderably to the pecuniary difficulties of the capitalists and jobbers.

Two hundred thousand "operatives" were out of employment at Manchester and within the small space of 40 miles! In addition, 12,500 persons are supplied at Manchester, alone by the poor rates.

Seats in the house of commons never were so openly bartered as at present. That the practice always existed is well known, but there was generally heretofore, something like caution on the part both of buyers and sellers.

It appears from paragraphs in the London papers, that the mercantile tonnage of the United States is rapidly approaching an equality with the British. Mr. Baring states it at between sixteen and seventeen hundred thousand; that of the British at little more than 2,500,000. But then it must be taken into calculation that in 1789, we passed a tonnage of only 279,583, scarcely 1-6th of the present amount; while, since the same period the British tonnage has grown only one-half. The English Journalists are not very well pleased at this rapid approximation; but they try to reconcile themselves to a result which they say is inevitable.

SWITZERLAND.—The Helvetian government has just issued a decree, forbidding young men to smoke tobacco till after their first communion, which is generally at 17 years of age.

TURKEY.—The Janissaries at Constantinople revolted on the 15th June. The band of ruffians have several times deposed their sultans, but, in this case, failed—and we must rather regret it, because that their success might have favored the suffering Greeks.

One of the corvettes, built for the Pacha of Egypt, at Marseilles, left that port on the 17th June, under French colors, and conveyed by a French corvette.

PERSIA.—At the end of October, an earthquake was experienced at Shiraz, in Persia, which destroyed many buildings: and among other national monuments, overthrew the celebrated tombs of Hafiz and Saadi. Thus, two years in succession, has this part of the world been visited by the same appalling phenomenon.

INDIA.—It is stated that 4000 people, in the southern part of Hindostan, have renounced heathenism, demolished some of their temples, and converted others into Christian churches.

MEXICO.—By order of the Executive Government, all the men capable of bearing arms are registered. Those who have no arms are to be furnished at the public expense. The object is to create an effective militia force, from which the men for the regular army will be drafted. Even the foreign merchants have been obliged to present themselves to be registered.

From the National Journal.

We perceive by a letter from a gentleman of high political standing in Maryland, that the party in opposition to the administration, have commenced their operations in that state. All the information which reaches us, tends to convince us that no effort human vigilance can suggest, and industry accomplish, will be spared to effect the designs which have been framed, perhaps with more zeal than ingenuity, by a few ambitious leaders. There is little to fear, however, from the schemes of men who are met at every step they take by the stern and powerful opposition of truth and integrity. Public opinion will never sustain a course which, originating in devised motives, relies on violence and falsehood for its justification. Truth and virtue must ultimately triumph; and intrigue and chicanery must give way before the united force of purity and reason. We presume, that in Maryland there is to be found sufficient attachment to order and a sound policy, to resist with effect any attempts to disturb the even course of prosperity which the Union enjoys, for the purpose of gratifying individual spleen, or promoting personal aggrandizement.

The Newark Sentinel gives a brief view of the political situation of the state of N. Jersey, at this moment, from which it appears that the friends of Gen. Jackson are determined to make a bold and combined effort on the pending election for Representatives in Congress. The friends of the administration, we understand, have no fear as to the result: they have the intelligent part of the state on their side, and that comprises a great majority.

The National Gazette contains a correspondence between Captain Elliott, of U. S. ship Cyane and Admiral Lobos, commander of the Brazilian fleet, concerning his pretended blockade of the river La Plata, and an extent of coast stretching through 30 degrees of latitude. Captain Elliott maintains with becoming force and spirit the doctrine held by this country, that to constitute a legal blockade, there must be actually present a sufficient investing force, and that where such a force is

not, there is no blockade. The log-book of the Cyane, and that her commander determined to do practically, that ships of war, not liable to the laws of blockade. It is well urged, in Elliott's letters, that it is important for the nations of this continent to avoid giving such latitude of action to the rules of blockade, as may at a future time be quoted against them. We are more than belligerents, and the assertion of the integrity of neutral rights is of great importance.

We have before had occasion to speak of the subject of conflicting claims, the U. States are likely to have questions with the other American nations as with those of Europe, and hence we urged the importance of future peace and harmony, of coming to settle at the Congress of the main principles by which nations should be regulated and governed.

This is still one of the good anticipations from the attendance of ministers at that congress, and one of the most important of which alone would have the policy that dictated the most recent occurrences with the Brazilian fleet, and the pretensions set up by Adelphos, serve to confirm this impression.

N. York, Aug. 16.

Arctic Land Expedition.—Details have been received from Captain Franklin, of the land expedition to the Arctic circle, dated Winter quarter, 1825. During the three expeditions, under Captain Franklin, Lieutenant Back, and Dr. Richardson, were made, preparatory to the great expedition to be undertaken this year. The expedition under Captain Franklin, in the mouth of Mackenzie's river, was found to discharge itself into an open sea. There is one island near its mouth, by Captain Franklin's name. From the summit of this island the sea to the northward all ice or islands; to the westward the sea coast to a great distance, his view extending at very lofty mountains which calculates were in longitude 138 deg. The expedition would proceed in the spring on its ulterior objects. Officers and men were all well and in good health at the favorable circumstances which hitherto attended their proceedings.

[* Bear Lake is about 150 miles long, and Franklin, which is at its south-western end, is in north latitude 65. 10. and west long.

Governor Troup, as it appears from the last Georgia papers, has issued his calling out the surveyors, under the authority given to him at the special session of the Georgia Legislature, previous to the ratification of the new treaty with the Creek nation. The Georgia Patriot says, "We have seen the copy of a circular issued by the Surveyor General's Office, issued on executive order, to the ten sectional surveyors, requiring them to be in Milledgeville by the 14th of August, to qualify for the immediate commencement of their duty. We feel more regret than astonishment at the course pursued by Governor Troup, but we must still be allowed to express the hope that he will pause before he issues the final orders, for making the survey in an earlier period than is contemplated. The treaty of last winter—a treaty which has become the law of the land, and has received almost the unanimous approbation of both houses of Congress. The consequences growing out of an attempt, on the part of the authorities of the State of Georgia to set aside the treaty, are of a character too appalling to permit a belief in the probability of such a measure to be entertained for a moment by any friend to his country. By the 12th article of the existing treaty the Creek Indians are required to yield possession of the country ceded, on or before the 1st of January next: so that the question is, whether the Governor of Georgia will decide upon whether he will attempt by violence to take the land in September, or be put in peaceable and legal possession in January following. We yet hope that he will decide correctly.—National Journal.

Washington, Aug. 16. The ceremony attendant upon taking the *Black Veil*, was performed at the Convent in Georgetown yesterday; when the vows which separate her from the world, and to confine her in future within the precincts of the Convent, were taken by Miss Jones, daughter of Commodore Jones, of the United States' Navy. The *White Veil* was taken by Miss Jones about a year since.

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