

FOREIGN.

FROM EUROPE.

New-York, June 18.—We have received our regular files of London papers by the late arrival, to the evening of the 14th, and accounts from Liverpool the 16th May. The cotton market had been rather dull, owing to the recent arrival of large quantities of that article.—The public funds were also in a languid state.

The report of a speedy dissolution of parliament is again contradicted in the London papers. The Warehoused Corn bill had passed the House of Commons. A proposition to increase the judges' salaries, had been sanctioned by the king, and was about to be laid before parliament. Two thousand pounds sterling had been voted to Mr. McAdam, for his improvement in road making.

Sir John Newport, accompanied by an unusual number of members, had taken up the Catholic bill to the House of Lords, where it was read a first time, and the 15th of May fixed for a second reading.

The king of Prussia had assigned \$100,000 to Gen. Zastnow, to defray the expenses of his mission in attending the coronation of the King of France.

The claims of the British merchants for spoiliations by privateers of Spain, were expected to be immediately enforced. If Ferdinand could not pay in money, it was supposed that reprisals would be ordered.

Amongst the papers which have been delivered to Parliament, is a list of petitions for private bills presented during this session. They amount to three hundred and sixty-seven; of which twenty-six are for rail-ways; one hundred and seven for new roads; twenty-one for gas companies; eleven for water companies, and eight for mining companies.—The Leeds "Mercury" has made a calculation, by which it appears that the rail-roads now in contemplation would, if carried into effect, consume iron to the value of twenty-eight millions! The road planned between Liverpool and Birmingham alone would require sixty thousand tons of iron for the rails alone, amounting to \$40,000.

Greece and Turkey.—We have published below an official article, confirming, substantially, the previous accounts of the advantages obtained by the Greeks over the Egyptians at Modon. Letters of a subsequent date had been received in London, from Zante and Constantinople, in which a very different story was told, and all the advantages claimed for the Turks. Adverting to these circumstances, the London Courier of the 14th May, (the latest paper received) remarks—

"We feel it proper to recal the attention of our readers to the official information which we yesterday gave relating to the affairs of Greece. This document may be considered as the most important, because it tends to allay the fears expressed upon this subject, by a morning paper.—It appeared by our news of yesterday, that the Greeks had obtained a decisive victory over the troops landed at Modon, and that the Greek fleet had actually sailed. From the same authentic source, we further learn, that the Greek deputies in London have information from Zante, down to the 16th of April, which is several days subsequent to the unfavorable reports alluded to, and it makes no mention of them, or of any thing that in the slightest degree corroborates them."

Spain.—All accounts from this devoted kingdom indicate the approach of a civil war, and the dissatisfaction seemed to increase as the French withdrew from the country. The Bishop of Terragona had issued a decree which left no doubt that the inquisition was to be restored; a circumstance which had caused great alarm throughout the provinces. Money was so scarce that the government was obliged to be indebted to individuals for the sums necessary to pay the troops.

THE GREEKS.

New-York, June 21.—Accounts have been received at Boston direct from Smyrna fully confirming the defeat of the Egyptians in two actions with the Greeks at Modon, and of the sailing of the patriot fleet in pursuit of that of the invaders.—The Greek vessels, 40 in number, were so near the enemy when the last accounts came away, that their advance had captured a brig of war and some other vessels belonging to the latter, and the news of a general engagement having taken place was hourly expected. Patras had not surrendered, but it was closely besieged by sea and land. The operations were under the immediate direction of President Conduriotti, who had ordered that a French ship of war, which attempted the harbor of Patras, should not be allowed to enter. Gen. Colocotroni and his party, suspected of treason, were closely confined at Hydra, to await their trial. The Sanjaks had sent a deputation to Hydra for some ships, as they expected an attack from the Ottoman fleet, which was granted to them. The Turkish fleet had partly come out from Constantinople. A squadron of Algerines were daily expected in the Archipelago, against the Greeks, and great efforts were making by the Turks to enter the Morea at all points. The Greeks were no less

active in making preparations to meet them.

INDIA.

The Burmese War still rages, as we learn by the last arrival, and is prosecuted on both sides with extirpating ferocity. A letter from an assistant surgeon in the British army states, that their enemies gave no quarter, but actually inflict on their devoted victims the horrors and pains of crucifixion. "We, however," continues the same letter, "in our turn, mow them down in thousands, and take their stockades, or mud forts, as fast as we can get up with them. Sometimes forty or fifty of them, when approached by our troops, will stand stone-still, blind their eyes, and be shot.—This has frequently happened. At other times excessive numbers will make a rush out of a jungle, and succeed in cutting off some of our troops—but if they see a tolerable body of Europeans, they make off direct for the jungle. A shell was thrown some weeks ago, and about fifty or sixty men, women and children, got close to it, amused for a few seconds at the fusee when it went off and killed all around."

Letters from Constantinople, of the 15th March, have been received at Leghorn, the following are their contents—

"The latest accounts received here from Sauris, in Persia, by extraordinary couriers, announce that the insurrection against the English, which has broken out in the north of India, has become so serious, that the latter have experienced enormous losses of every kind, and are in danger of losing a great part of their finest possessions in that country. The whole country of Burmans, with a population of sixteen millions, was in a state of insurrection, and the reinforcements of all kinds, which they have received from Cochinchina, insured, in a manner, the success of their revolution. Things have come to such a pitch, that thousands of merchants and rich individuals were returning to Calcutta, and were making preparations to depart for Europe. This accounts for the immense purchases of silk and cotton which have been made, and will yet be made, this year in the Levant, for English account. We may expect that the silk of the Levant, of the new crop, will be bought up at high prices. An English house bought up last week all the silk that it could find in Constantinople and the environs; these large purchases began the day after the arrival of an express, sent here from London."

The Niger—"Termination—the Sea."—The Dunfermlie Courier, of last Tuesday, contains and conveys this satisfactory, pleasing, but to us certainly not unexpected intelligence. Lieutenant Clapperton of the R. N. a native of Annan, one, and we believe the only survivor of the four individuals sent to explore Central Africa, has reached Mourzook, the capital of Fezzan, on his return from the interior. In a hasty letter written to his relatives, and dated in the town mentioned on the 25th December last, he states the important facts, namely, that the Niger is not evaporated in burning sands or in low swamps; that it does not flow into and is lost in an interior lake; but that it pursues its course to, and terminates in the sea.—Glasgow Courier.

INTERESTING FROM PERU.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 17. Extract of a letter from a person of the highest respectability, dated Kingston, Jamaica, 11th May, 1825.

"I endeavoured to give you the earliest intelligence of the grand battle of the 9th December, in Peru. I have now infinite satisfaction in being the first to announce to you, Sucre's total defeat of Olaneta in Upper Peru—Olaneta and one aide-de-camp alone escaping. I have transmitted this information to Mexico and to London. A friend of mine who left Lima on the 14th March, reached Panama the 14th ult.; on the 18th he despatched to me; courier, stating, that a French courier had come in from the squadron off Callao, to forward despatches from the French admiral to the ministry of French policy in the Pacific, a passage had been refused; the account of the battle soon became public. When my friend left Lima, Callao still held out; Rodil flattering himself Olaneta might yet get ahead. It is now thought he will retire on board the French squadron, and leave the garrison to its fate.

"Fourteen ships were blockading Rodil. The greatest harmony prevailed between them and the English and U. States' force. The French were prohibited intercourse with Rodil, and great jealousy occasioned.

From the New-York American.

We learn that Mr. List, formerly a member of the Chamber of Deputies of the king of Wirtemberg, has recently arrived here with his family from Havre. From apprehension of Mr. List's influence in the Chamber, and fearing to find itself in a minority, the ministry first imprisoned, and then exiled this individual. Thus driven from his native land, Mr. List has, as he expressed himself to us, "chosen for his future country, the United States, where the land of tyranny is never felt."

DOMESTIC.

From the Boston Statesman.

The Bunker Hill Ceremonies.—Numerous distinguished strangers arrived in the city during Thursday, together with several military companies from the neighboring towns, and early yesterday morning our streets and public ways were, as indeed they had been, for two or three days previous, crowded with people. Our public houses were literally crammed, and many, very many, were obliged to seek lodgings in the surrounding country towns. As the day advanced the crowd increased, and curiosity became intense in the same ratio. Every street was filled with the passing multitude, moving in various directions; wherever the eye turned, it encountered a dense mass of living bodies; and wherever the ear listened, the sound of martial music was heard. In short, we were wholly inundated with soldiers, musicians, citizens, carriages, horses, &c. &c.

At about half past 10 o'clock the procession moved from the common, escorted by sixteen companies of infantry and one of cavalry, belonging to this city and the adjoining towns. The bells in this city and those in Charlestown were kept tolling during the moving of the procession; salutes were fired in the morning and during the day.

The order of procession was not materially altered, and the route directed in the order was strictly followed. The worthy and patriotic veterans of the battle were conveyed in carriages immediately after the escort, one of whom we observed with a pouch used in the battle, another with a drum, &c. Gen. LAFAYETTE was conveyed in a beautiful barouche with four elegant white horses, accompanied by several distinguished gentlemen.

The military were in fine order—indeed we never saw them make a better appearance. The Masons made a most splendid appearance. They were from all the New England States, and we believe some from the other States. A similar and so large a procession of Masons was never seen in this country before, and we believe there has not been so great a number assembled on any occasion in any part of the world, since the building of Solomon's Temple. The number is not exactly known, but is presumed to be between four and five thousand.

When the whole procession, which, without doubt, exceeded seven thousand persons, was in motion, it made a most splendid appearance, and we hazard nothing in saying, was never equaled in America.

The houses, windows, doors, and roofs, in the streets thro' which the procession passed, were filled with spectators. No elevation of any kind where it could be seen, remained unoccupied.

The procession arrived at Bunker Hill, Charlestown, at about half past twelve. After the necessary arrangements, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts then proceeded to lay the corner stone in ample form. After which, the company assembled at the place designated, to hear the address of the Hon. Daniel Webster, President of the Association.

This address is very highly spoken of. The masterly eloquence of the Speaker, when addressing Gen. Lafayette, drew tears from every eye. The General, the veterans of the Revolution, the speaker, and indeed the whole assembly, were affected most sensibly—while not a dry eye was to be seen; a whisper was not to be heard; all was still as night, and the audience appeared attentive as if the soul was in deep communion with the heart. But we must be brief.

After the address of the President was concluded, which occupied an hour and forty minutes, a large number of citizens, strangers, invited guests and others, partook of an excellent collation, prepared by Mr. Smith, on Bunker Hill.

The odes, &c. written for the occasion, were sung with great effect. The prayer was made by the Rev. Mr. Thaxter, who fifty years before, officiated on the same spot, as Chaplain of the American Spartans.

African Colony.—We have received from Liberia tidings of a consoling nature, so far as they go. Our intelligence is up to the 28th of March last, at which time the inhabitants were in good health and spirits, and a general spirit of harmony prevailing. They express their warmest gratitude to the Colonization Society. The surrounding country, to the distance of one hundred miles, has been explored, and it is found to be abundant in tropical productions, and copiously supplied with streams, on which, at some future day, manufactories will be founded. The inhabitants have begun already to make inquiries on the subject of gold mines, and to flatter themselves with the hope that their researches will not prove unproductive. But this is not the only subject that interests the emigrants. Another African writes that he is busily engaged in the cultivation of coffee, and he felicitates himself this season on the prospect of an abundant crop. The morals of the people have much improved—they are engaged in building, ploughing, and planting, and there is, throughout the colony,

what may be called an esprit du corps—they are rejoicing in the idea that Providence, by the means of such humble instruments, designs hereafter to build up a great and mighty nation—that they are destined for the advance guard of civilization, and that Africa hereafter is to be recorded in the archives of glorious history—that she is to have her orators, poets, legislators, and law givers.

Balt. American.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Lewis Warrington, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated "C. S. Ship John Adams, Thompson's Island, 5th June, 1825."

Since the capture made by the Sea Gull, we have heard nothing of pirates, or their depredations.

The Grampus has arrived from St. Thomas', and her Commander reports, that there are no apprehensions entertained in that quarter.

The Fox was stationed for some time at Havana to give convoy to our trade, but was never called on for the purpose, although notice was regularly given.—This shews the complete security felt at present.

Extract of a letter from an officer attached to the John Adams, to his friend in Washington city, dated at Key West, June 8th, 1825.

I write you in excellent health—all well on board.—It is, however, extremely sickly on shore. I am acquainted with several of the officers on shore, who are sick with the fever, which, I understand, is very malignant. Two or three persons die in a day.

Our commander, (Captain Nicholson,) is very attentive to his junior officers.—He directs that all the Midshipmen, when not on duty on deck, will come into the cabin every morning and study navigation, or do their day's work; and he suspends every Midshipman whom he hears swearing, or using disrespectful language to any officer on board.—was reported for having made use of disrespectful language to Midshipman—, and was immediately put ashore; he has procured a passage to the United States.

Launch of the new Frigate Brandywine.—On Thursday morning, about half past nine o'clock, the Frigate BRANDYWINE, pierced for 44 guns, was launched from the Navy Yard in this city. A number of gentlemen, among whom was the President of the United States, was on board, at the time of the launch. This vessel is represented as one of the best, in every respect, ever built in this country, (which produces the best ships in the world,) and reflects much credit on the constructor and builder. The concourse of spectators to witness the launch was very great, and yet, we are gratified to learn, that not the slightest accident occurred.

National Journal.

COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.

On Saturday last, a Counterfeit Note of ten dollars, purporting to be of the Bank of Virginia, was presented at the Bank. It has since been ascertained, that several of the same sort are in circulation. The Counterfeit Notes are sufficiently well executed to be imposed on the public; but on a close examination, it will be discovered that the engraving is inferior and coarser than on the Genuine Notes. The ornamental work (particularly on the left margin) is very defective. The Counterfeit Notes are shorter than the Genuine ones. Those that have been seen at the Banks, are marked B. payable to W. Bolling, and dated 23d February, 1819. The President's name, is an engraved fac simile. The Cashier's is written with a pen. Some villain is probably in Richmond, engaged in circulating these spurious Notes.

Compiler.

The Livingston Code.—The Code of Civil Law, prepared for the State of Louisiana, by Mr. Edward Livingston, having been placed in the hands of all the magistrates and other officers of the State, was publicly and formally promulgated at New-Orleans on the 20th of May, to go into effect in one month from that date, and accordingly it became the law of the State on Monday last, the 20th inst.—Louisiana thus enjoys the honor of having made the first effective movement in the work of legal reform, and was fortunate in possessing a citizen so well qualified to fulfill the important design which the Legislature of the State had the wisdom to adopt and persevere in.

Nat. Int.

Sovereign Cure for Matrimonial Difficulties.

St. Louis, May 13.—A gentleman and his family a few days since ascending the Mississippi on board the steam-boat R. Putnam, an unfortunate difficulty took place between him and his wife; unwilling to bear the frowns of the fair, or survive his happiness, he determined to put an end to the unnatural strife of love.—Having deliberately stripped off his coat, he leaped into the river, was immediately carried under the wheels of the boat, and never after seen. Here we would have mourned with the widow, but she married next day, and gave the world the strongest proof of her attachment to matrimonial life.

A BLOODY AFFAIR.

Seven citizens of Fayette county, Indiana, on Friday night, undertook to make

an application of "Lynch's Law," in the case of a certain Dr. Bradburn. They broke into his dwelling, and were about dragging him out of bed, when the Doctor seized his dissecting knife, and laid about him with such good effect that one fell lifeless on the spot, being stabbed to the heart—a second since died, and a third is supposed to be mortally wounded.

Hamilton Advertiser.

Execution.—The three brothers named Thayer, who murdered John Love, were executed at Buffalo, N. Y. on the 17th inst. in the presence of from 20 to 30,000 spectators, who had assembled from all parts of the country to witness this appalling spectacle. The eldest brother was 25, the next 23, and the youngest 21 years of age. The two first have left wives and children. The father, who had been confined in prison as an accessory to the murder, was the same day discharged on his own bail.

An elderly man was lately killed in Greene County, Tennessee, by a tree falling upon him as he was passing under it. It is said that a few years ago his shoulder was broke, and otherwise considerably injured by a limb from the same tree.

The Legislature of Massachusetts have passed and act, granting \$3 each, and \$1 for every 20 miles, to the officers and soldiers who were in the battle of Bunker's Hill, and who shall attend the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the Monument.

The Boston Centinel of the 22d inst. says—"A sharp newspaper war is carrying on in Washington, between the Secretary of the Navy and Commodore Porter." The Editor of the Centinel is mistaken. The Secretary of the Navy has had no concern in any newspaper war with Com. Porter. And, extraordinary as it may sound to some of those who have violently and grossly assailed the Secretary of the Navy, and accused him of harshness in his conduct towards Com. Porter, we will venture to assert that the Commodore has few warmer, or more firm friends, than the Secretary of the Navy has proved himself to be, on trying occasions; when friendship was valuable, and firmness necessary.

Nat. Journal.

DINNER TO MR. CLAY.

A dinner was given to Mr. Clay on Wednesday, 1st June, at Lexington, Kentucky, by the citizens of that town and Fayette county. The Reporter says that the respectability and intelligence, as well as the number of the assemblage, have not been surpassed on any similar occasion in that state. The following is extracted from the letter of invitation of the Committee to Mr. Clay:

"You became our Representative at an important and critical juncture of our country; during the whole time, you have been the inflexible advocate of rational liberty, and the steady supporter of public justice. There has occurred no session of Congress, out of the many you have been a member, that your political acts were more completely in accordance with our wishes and views of national prosperity and repose; than the one which terminated the ardent and responsible relationship that subsisted between us."

We select the following from among the toasts given on the occasion, which are full of point and sentiment:

The President of the United States.

Be just and fear not;

Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's, Thy God's, and Truth's; then if thou fall'st Thou fall'st a blessed martyr."

The Constitution.—If not perfect, yet the most perfect political edifice ever erected.—Its parts are cemented by the blood of our fathers—the blood of our sons will mix with its ruins, if it falls.

Our respected Guest, beloved fellow citizen and late representative, Henry Clay.—We rejoice in the occasion of expressing to the world, and emphatically to his country, our undiminished confidence in his incorruptible integrity, and our unqualified approbation of his conduct from his first to his last most important act, as our representative.

The third Congressional district of Kentucky.—It is now speaking its instructions in language not to be misunderstood or misrepresented. Let Demagogues listen.

Kentucky.—A soil as fertile in talents and patriotism as in vegetation. To purchasers in dirt we reply, that the productions of her CLAY give nourishment and growth to intellect, morals and liberal principles, as well as body—let them look for the same at home.

Thos Jefferson.—A patriot and able politician. May his last days be as tranquil as his first were useful.

Isaac Shelby.—A hero of two wars and the Cincinnatus of Kentucky.

Languages.—By a reckoning made from the best Dictionaries, for each of the following languages, there are about 20,000 words in the Spanish; 22,000 in the English; 25,000 in the Latin; 30,000 in the French; 45,000 in the Italian; 50,000 in the Greek; 80,000 in the German. 15,000 words may be generally known to any Englishman who understands the Latin, French, and Italian.