

FOREIGN.

RUSSIA.

By an arrival at Boston, London papers to the 11th May have been received.

A statement in the Russian papers has been read with some surprise, that the Emperor Alexander, to reward the bravery which several officers have shown in the actions which have taken place with the Nomade tribe beyond the Cuban and Esagstan, on the eastern side of Turkey, has granted them various honorable distinctions. This is the first time that this war has been heard of in Europe, which seems to have been kept a profound secret. However this be, the Cabinet of St. Petersburg must have considered the event as of some importance, since, besides the insignia of different orders which have been given away, swords and sabres mounted with gold have been given, bearing the inscription, "to valor." The sword which Gen. Wiljaminow received was enriched with diamonds.

These marks of honor, which are bestowed only on extraordinary occasions, are not conferred by the Chapters of the Russian Orders, but immediately by the Emperor.

TURKEY.

A letter from Constantinople, dated in April, states that the Pacha of Egypt had given up the idea of proceeding for the Morea, but that his son was to go thither with a large force. Other accounts from Alexandria by the way of Marseilles, and dated 5th April, mention the blowing up of the whole of the magazines of gunpowder, and every description of military stores at Grand Cairo, which had been collecting there for several months for the purpose of being employed against the Greeks, and that 3000 Egyptian soldiers perished by the explosion. The value of the property destroyed was estimated at 10 millions of dollars. This, it was expected, would not only cause an abandonment of the Egyptian expedition, but retard the sailing of part of the Turkish fleet at Constantinople, which depended for warlike stores on supplies from the Pacha of Egypt.

It is said that a great fermentation existed among the Janisaries at Constantinople. The troops encamped at Bihudhen to proceed against Greece had been ordered to suspend their march, and hold themselves in readiness to aid in restoring tranquillity in the capital of Turkey.

GREECE.

The latest accounts from Corfu mention the complete recovery of Lord Byron, and that the fall of Negropont was daily expected. The Greek Senate had ratified the terms of the loan, and given the Deputies additional powers. The Greek Chronicle had been productive of much good; and a paper in Italian, to be called the Greek Telegraph, was about to be published. A Turkish brig had been burned in the harbor of Patras. From the sentiments expressed by the Russian Cabinet unfavorable to the acknowledgment of the South American states, it was inferred that the Greeks would find obstacles raised to the independence of

of their country in that quarter.

Vienna papers repeat that the Russian government has proposed to recognize the independence of Greece, and that Austria, France and England will probably agree on some terms to make the Grecian provinces an independent state.

SPAIN.

A division of the French troops which had left Spain and remained on the frontiers, had marched on their return. The garrison of Bayonne was to set out on the 4th of May, and it was said upwards of 20,000 French troops would re-enter Spain in the course of that month.

The last accounts from Spain represent that the disquietude and insubordination was increasing. At Saragossa and other places great tumults had occurred, in which several lives had been lost. The civil authority had no control over the "royal volunteers," who committed depredations in every quarter. Several persons who were distinguished under the constitutional government had recently been committed to prison.

A telegraphic despatch was received at Paris on the 8th ult. supposed by persons in the confidence of the government, to announce some concessions which were deemed important on the part of Ferdinand, to some demands of France. Letters received in London from Paris, said to be of undoubted authority, state that an expedition fitting out at Cadiz was to sail for the Havana, where it was to be reinforced, and then to proceed to attack Mexico. A new levy in Spain of 56,000 men was talked of to assist in this project; but as the government was in want of money, the Phillipine Company were to be applied to for a loan, as they had plenty in their coffers.

PORTUGAL.

It is asserted that the King of Portugal has declared war against Brazil, and that an expedition was preparing at Lisbon to proceed against that country. The declaration is founded on the principle that Don Pedro is forced by the Brazilians to act in his present situation, and sanction a democratical constitution.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Pugilism.—A writer in a London paper thus justifies the English custom of pugilism.—"If two men, (says he,) without passion, hatred, or revenge, choose to try their muscular power and skill, against each other, we conceive they have as much personal right so to do, as a corporation of Aldermen to challenge danger and death, by indulging and exciting the gormandizing powers of the stomach. Plethora, fat, and apoplexy kill more of the king's liege subjects than the "Ring;" yet the law does not denominate a *City Feast* as a breach of the peace.

Ireland.—The New-York Evening Post has received Dublin papers to the 7th May.—Their contents relate chiefly to numberless outrages committed in different parts of Ireland, during which the insurgents, who wore masks and were armed, not only robbed several houses, but maltreated the peaceable in-

habitants. In one night sixteen houses were attacked and robbed by an armed banditti, in the county of Kilkenny. Where resistance was offered, the robbers used their bayonets, and several had fallen victims to these attacks. They even carried their diabolical system so far as to stab cows and pigs, and cut the throats of horses belonging to those marked out for revenge. The perpetrators of these crimes assumed to themselves the right of retaliating for murders said to have been committed by officers of police, which had not been sufficiently punished by the established authorities.

Egyptian Cotton.—A late London paper says, this season Egypt will send thirty thousand bags of Cotton to Great Britain, of which the quality is not inferior to Sea Island. The cultivation of sugar, indigo, corn, and every product for which Egypt, by soil and climate, is so well adapted, occupies the undivided attention of its present ruler, and all institutions which oppose the views of the Pacha are dispensed with.



HALIFAX:

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1824.

To Correspondents.—"Halifax" in our next. We would suggest to our literary friends, that an early deposit of their favors would be more convenient to us, and generally insure them an immediate insertion.

Some exceptions having been taken to our conduct in omitting several passages in one, and totally rejecting another, communication, we will explain ourselves more fully on this point. In the first number of the Free Press it was mentioned, as one of its leading features, "to promote that free spirit of inquiry, respecting public men and measures, which is deemed the safeguard and conservative principle of Republican institutions." In our address "to the public," having this object in view, we determined to "give publicity to such articles only as display some share of ability, and are couched in decorous language." In our opinion, no individual is to be debarred from expressing his sentiments, or making inquiries respecting public characters, because he may not, perhaps, be so highly gifted by nature, education, or reflection, as another: having the same interest in the welfare of his country, he certainly has an equal right to investigate the merits of those who claim his suffrages; and for so doing should not be ridiculed or abused: expose the weakness of his positions, the fallacy of his arguments, his misconceptions, misrepresentations, or misstatements, but leave his person, motive, or capacity unassailed. When these are called in question, instead of a calm and dispassionate investigation of the merits of public men, we are immediately presented with the worse than useless spectacle of private animosities: nay, further, it directly destroys that "free spirit of inquiry," which is vitally essential to the perpetuity of our institutions.

There can be no misconception as to the phrase "decorous language;" what a person would consider "decorous," if applied to himself, will not be excluded. When

there are objectionable passages in a communication, having no direct reference to the subject in question, or are not absolutely necessary to establish the writer's positions, we think we adopt the most acceptable course in omitting such passages, instead of wholly rejecting the article. When these are closely interwoven, we must reject it in toto.

We are thus explicit in stating our views, that our conduct may not be misunderstood. Such articles as we consider amusing, instructive, or having the public good in view, we gladly and freely insert: on the contrary, such as have a tendency to interrupt that social harmony, which is the foundation of public prosperity and private happiness, we must and will reject.

HYDE PARK ACADEMY.

Examination.—The semi-annual Examination of the Students at Hyde Park Academy, closed on Tuesday evening, the 15th inst. In conformity with general usage, and for the information of those immediately interested as well as the public at large, we deem it not improper to submit the following Report:

CLASS 1.—On Virgil's *Bucolics* and *Aeneis*, Sallust's *Bellum Catilinarium*, Horace, Cicero's *Orations*, and Wettenhall's *Greek Grammar*.

Richard H. Lewis—the examination of this young gentleman is approved throughout; and, to say the least of him, he is considered as a scholar of no ordinary grade. In a few days he will become a candidate for admission at the University of the State; and if a diligent and uniform attention to his studies, a decent and orderly deportment, and a disposition to comply with the regulations essential to the harmony of societies of this kind, can entitle any young man to credit and applause, we entertain no doubt of his reflecting honor, not only on himself, but on those who have hitherto conducted his education.

CLASS 2.—On Murray's *English Grammar*, the text and context, and exercises throughout.

Howell Edmunds—The examination of this student was appropriate and correct; and there being no competition, the highest honor we can confer, is, our approbation.

CLASS 3.—On Virgil's *Aeneis*, Sallust's *Bellum Catilinarium*, Mair's *Introduction*, and Wettenhall's *Greek Grammar* as far as the *Middle Voice* of the *Baryton Verbs*.

Lovatt Burges, Richard Rhymes, Jesse Rhymes, Albert G. Webb—Although there must have been some small disparity in the examination of these young gentlemen, yet, they stand so nearly on an equality, that we think it unnecessary to make any discrimination. We therefore say, that they stand approved, and that they deserve considerable credit for their knowledge of the inflexions of the Greek nouns, verbs, and participles: but, inasmuch as they may in a very short time become candidates for admission at the University of the State, we recommend to them, more vigilance, a greater attention to their studies, and a dereliction of every practice or habit which may tend to undermine the main pillar of their future respectability and success in life,—their Education!

CLASS 4.—Adams' *Geography*.

Charles P. Campbell—this student deserves great credit for the promptitude and accuracy of his answers to the numerous questions presented; and stand-

ing alone, we can only say that he merits our warmest approbation.

CLASS 5.—On Mair's *Introduction*, *Cæsar's Commentaries*, *Latin prosody*, and *Ovid's Metamorphoses*.

Oscar Britton, La Fayette Bishop, George Clanton—the first honor in this class unquestionably belongs to Oscar Britton; and the highest praise which we can award him, is to say, that so far as his general demeanor, diligence and attention to his studies, and tractability of disposition have passed under our inspection, he very nearly approaches that standing which ought to elevate the expectations of his Preceptor and his Parents. Although there may be a shadow of difference in the examination of the others, we think proper to place them on an equal footing; and must conclude that they stand,—approved in part.

CLASS 6.—On *Euclid's Elements* and *French Grammar*, (Dufet's *Nature Displayed*.)

Wade W. West—the examination of this young gentleman was remarkably correct, and deserves no small degree of approbation;—of the powers of his mind we entertain a very high opinion.

CLASS 7.—On Murray's *English Grammar*, the text, and exercises in parsing.

William Edmunds, Atherton Johnston—the first honor in this class is justly due to the little boy W. Edmunds, who for one of his age acquitted himself uncommonly well. We forbear to say any thing more.

CLASS 8.—On Mair's *Introduction* and *Cornelius Nepos*.

Nicholas Arrington, Joseph Exum, Allen Jones, Richard C. Webb—we consider this as a very promising class, and they deserve great credit for their diligence and attention to their exercises. On Mair's *Introduction*, the first honor is due to A. Jones—the second to N. Arrington, and the third to J. Exum. On *Cornelius Nepos*, they have been so uniformly accurate and so nearly on an equality, that we think it unnecessary to make any discrimination; we have perceived, however, a spirit of emulation, which cannot fail to be productive of the happiest results.

CLASS 9.—Latin *Grammar* and *Corderius*.

Thomas Brown, William Brown, William Crump, Thomas Harriss, Alexius Marshall—here, we feel pleased in giving the first honor to T. Harriss, and the second to A. Marshall. The little boy W. Brown, deserves applause for his mildness of disposition, regular conduct, and attention to his studies. Of the others we must say,—that although we approve in part, yet, we cannot praise.

CLASS 10.—On *Eutropius*.

Thomas Brown, William Brown, Thomas Harriss, Alexius Marshall—in this class, the first honor is due to T. Harriss, and the second to A. Marshall. To W. Brown, we apply the same observations as in *Class No. 9*. T. Brown is approved.

CLASS 11.—On *Latin Grammar* and *Corderius*.

Cadwalader Jones, Nicholas Long, Richard Smith, John Tillary—Junius Amis, and Thomas Amis, members of this *Class*, were absent *without permission*. Their examination, however, we highly approve, and assign the first honor, share and share alike, to N. Long and