

Foreign Articles.

THE TURKS.

From a conversation with a friend of ours who has travelled, and to whom we feel much obliged for the specific answers which he has given to our many questions, we have collected the following prominent points, in which the Turks differ from us. In their exterior they have nothing of the erect appearance of Europeans or Americans; they bend, and to use a common phrase, lope along with a limpy gate, that strikes a stranger's notice at once. 2. Their dress is loose, disguising the form, and concealing what we attempt to show, the general contour of the person. 3. They reverence the beard as we do the short pantaloons, considering it the mark of superiority over the other sex; so they shave the head often and the whiskers never. 4. On entering a house they pull off their shoes. In inviting a person to approach them they use a repulsive motion of the hand. 5. In writing, they trace the lines from right to left. 7. The master of the house does the honours of the table by helping himself first. 8. He drinks without noticing the company and his guests drink first and wish his health afterwards. This is not a bad plan. 9. They sleep in their clothes. 10. They are grave and sedate; speak slowly and briefly. 11. They retire to rest early and get up before the sun. 12. The beauty of the foot is in proportion to its size. They color their nails, and eat with their fingers; set cross legged, chew opium, smoke chiboucs, believe in the Koran and never walk with the ladies.

From the Paris Journal des Debates, March 21. The state of Europe is remarkable. A short time ago, a word from England shook it to its centre; now, it is alarmed by the silence of Russia. The alliance of crowned heads, which the revolution of Spain had cemented, seems to dissolve before those powerful opposing interests which follow subdued revolutions. The independence of Greece, the independence of Brazil, the independence of all the world, is the subject of debate in the councils of Kings, and may soon be contested on the field of battle. Different interests and the different Powers seem, after a truce of ten years, preparing for a new contest. The universe is in labor; what will it bring forth? The future will soon show. We have not, hitherto, endeavored to pry into its mysteries. It is enough to recollect that Lord Liverpool lately said, peace will not be eternal. One thing is plain, that every state is fortifying its frontiers, or strengthening its institutions, to enable it to influence the decisions of fortune.

Sweden.—A commission appointed by the King of Sweden, has just presented a report containing the result of researches respecting the increase of the population of the Kingdom, Finland excluded, since the year 1784. The number of inhabitants at that date was 1,736,482; in 1773, it was 1,938,797; in 1792, it was 2,353,228; and, in 1823, it was 2,687,457. The average annual increase for the whole period of 75 years, was 12,680. In 1823, the number of deaths was 56,057, and of births 93,259, making an excess of 42,192 in a single year. The average increase of the last fifteen years has 23,333. This accelerated increase is attributed to the general comfort produced by the progress of agriculture and industry, and to the propagation of vaccination. In 1779, there were 15,000 deaths by small pox; in 1822, there were but eleven in the whole kingdom of Sweden.

In our Journal of yesterday, we announced the information received, via Key West, of the arrival at Havana, of a French frigate and brig of war, conveying Spanish troops; and of the movement which this circumstance was expected to create among the British men of war on the Jamaica station. There certainly appears to be something not altogether explicable in this co-operation of the French and Spanish authorities; and curiosity is awake to find out the ultimate destination of these troops. The conjecture of a Baltimore editor is, that they may be intended for hostile operations against Colombia or Mexico; and the Governments of the United States and Great-Britain are urged to make a formal remonstrance on the subject. Whatever may be the destination of these troops, we have it on the same authority as that which communicates the fact, that the British squadron in the West-Indian seas is in possession of the fact, and is on the alert. Should any subsequent movements render it proper for the Governments of Great-Britain and the United States to interfere, there is no reason to doubt that both vigilance and energy will be exercised.

To keep off or drive away bed bugs. Make a strong decoction of red pepper, when ripe, and apply it with a common paint brush to the joints of the bedstead, wainscotting, &c. where these odious insects usually resort, and it will speedily kill, or expel them.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the Howard, from Havre, we have our Paris files to the 14th ult. furnishing London dated to the 9th. The chief article of interest is a further general rise in the price of cotton. We give what we can find on the subject, and such extracts as are interesting. It seems, says the Ettoile, that according to fresh orders, the coronation of his Majesty will decidedly take place on the 29th of May, instead of the first of June, as was announced.

A Court of Common Council has been held in London, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for a repeal of the Corn Laws; a number of resolutions to that effect were proposed and agreed to, with but one dissenting voice.

Sir Charles Stuart had arrived in Lisbon, and was soon to proceed to Rio Janeiro, in order, as is surmised, to arrange the terms of recognition by Portugal of the independence of Brazil. It is rumored in a letter from Portugal, published in a Paris paper, that the King of Portugal might possibly accompany Sir Charles.

A committee has been got up in Paris, and is in active operation, to solicit aid for the Greeks. Among the names of the committee we observe those of Chateaubriand, La Rochefoucault, Delessert, Ternaux, Lafitte, De Stael, and others.

A letter of the 7th March from Algiers, published in the London papers, gives a detailed account of the earthquake at Belha. Of 15,000 inhabitants, only 300 (and some of them wounded) are said to have escaped. 280 children were crushed in the ruins of one school. 7,000 bodies, horribly mutilated, had been extricated from the ruins. The troops whom the Dey had sent to superintend and assist in the work of relief, had been attacked and put to flight by the Cobails, descendants of the ancient Numidians.

On the 12th April, the anniversary of the return of the Bourbons, great felicitations were made to Charles X. who passed the troops in review on the occasion.

We hear that sixty of the principal banking and commercial houses of Paris have just presented an address to the King, in which they treat his Majesty, after the example of England, to send consuls to South America, and to make commercial treaties with all the nations where French vessels have liberty to enter. It is also said that the merchants of Bordeaux have signed a similar address, and that all the chambers of commerce in the Kingdom are acting simultaneously for the same object.

The increase of the Excise in the quarter ending 5th April, 1825, is 179,082L above the amount in the corresponding quarter in the last year, when the whole produce was 5,396,365L; this year the amount is 5,575,443L, although from the reduction of duties a great decrease is apparent on many articles, yet the increase upon others has been sufficient to create this surplus. The chief decrease is on wine, owing to the late reduction of duty; the same may be said, though in a less degree, of tobacco, and the decrease on salt is produced by an abolition of the tax. On the other hand, the chief increase is on articles of daily consumption by the lower classes of the people: on beer, 101,277L; on hops, 114,350L; on malt, 40,114L; on British spirits, 36,397L; and on candles, 16,100L. Besides these, may be added soap, an article not only of domestic cleanliness, but of extensive use in manufactures, and on which the increase is 41,028L. Printed goods give an increase of 66,468L. Glass, of 20,770L. Tea, of 15,899L, &c.

Mr. Canning remains confined at Gloucester Lodge, by his attack of the gout. It is reported, that, even in the highest ecclesiastical quarter, some relaxation of anti-Catholic feeling has taken place.

We stated some time ago, that Mr. Stratford Canning having completed the special object of his mission to the Court of St. Petersburg, had attempted to open the question of Greek politics, and the Count Nesselrode had declined to discuss a subject which did not form part of the business entrusted to him to negotiate with the English Envoy. We stated that Mr. S. Canning had immediately submitted to the justice of this objection of the Russian Minister; and, having nothing further to do in the Russian capital, had demanded his passports. While he was making preparations for his departure, a courier from Count Leven arrived at St. Petersburg with despatches; soon afterwards it was intimated to Mr. S. Canning that the Russian Cabinet was not unwilling to enter upon the subject of Greek politics with him, if he had received any instructions to negotiate before the arrival of Lord Stratford. Mr. S. Canning it was therefore supposed, would stay at St. Petersburg some time longer.

M. Gorbea, the Madrid banker, one of the principal agents for negotiating a Spanish loan in London, left town on Tuesday evening on his return, in consequence of orders to that effect from his Government. The despatches last

received, intimated to him, in substance, that "all the propositions respecting a loan sent from England having been rejected, in consequence of a stipulation that the debt of the Cortes should be acknowledged, his residence in England, was no longer necessary. If any English capitalists thought proper to make new propositions unaccompanied by a stipulation of that nature, they might do so, through the medium of M. Los Rios, the Spanish Ambassador."—Courier.

GENERAL JACKSON. We are sorry to see the weak efforts of the enemies of General Jackson to injure him. They only disturb the public mind, without at all impairing its confidence in the general. Unable to find any just grounds of animadversion upon him, they resort to forgery and fabrication. The famous Nashville letter, got up to sully his fair fame, has gone to the tomb of the Capulets. Another story is fabricated, and gravely published that General Jackson's money has been employed to buy up a newspaper at Lexington; and a shocking attempt is made to connect a personal rencontre and homicide, at Lexington, with the cause and the name of the illustrious hero and patriot. Well might a writer in a Washington paper say, that from these indications, proceeding from the imprudent opponents of General Jackson, there will be no necessity for setting up a press in his favor. His enemies will more effectually promote his popularity. Perhaps no man in the world is freer than General Jackson from the imputation of using any artificial means to recommend himself to his countrymen. Really it is the sound policy of all administrations to conciliate the good opinions of all classes of the people; and the sedulous cultivation and observance of this policy is especially all-important to the tranquillity and safety of an administration not brought into power by the votes of the people. We have, therefore, seen with both surprise and regret the exertions of certain prints to excite the sensibilities and call into play the opposition of the friends of General Jackson, who constitute the great body of the American people. It will be a more than hazardous experiment to provoke them into hostility to the existing executive. Their friendship should be sought. Aurora.

A friend of Gen. Jackson has written a letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, reproaching the attacks made upon his character, from which the Editors of that paper make the following extract:

"From present appearances, there will be no necessity for any man's setting up a press in favor of Gen. Jackson. Should the bitter spirit of persecution towards him continue, which is now manifested by the imprudent Presses opposed to him, his opponents will find out perhaps too late, that neither the Presses or the people of this country are made of such stuff as to bear with it. The good name and fame of Gen. Jackson are interwoven with that of his country, and when such a man is to be hunted down, by calumny and abuse, at a time, too, when magnanimity and good feeling were never more necessary, and Presses and People of the country will cry out that the latter should be vindicated by the protection and defence of the former."

We were not, as it is well known, in favour of Gen. Jackson, for president, nor can we say who we shall be in favor of at the next election; but it is a fact, that Gen. Jackson would obtain the entire 36 votes of this state, if his name was put to the people, and no other man in the country can obtain the same vote. This is the impression at present, whether time may alter it I cannot say.—Noah, of N. Y.

NEW BRITISH MINISTER.

The New York Albion mentions the appointment of Mr. CHARLES ROBERT VAUGHAN, as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to this country. It was lately mentioned in the Paris papers that Mr. Vaughan had passed through that city on his return to England from Switzerland, where he has been for the last two or three years in the capacity of minister. He is a young man under 40 years of age, of distinguished talents, a fine scholar and of great moral worth. He went to Spain in 1809, and soon after published a very interesting account of Saragossa. When Sir Henry Wellesley was appointed ambassador to the constitutional government of Spain at Seville, Mr. Vaughan was appointed his secretary, and remained in that station until 1818, when Sir Henry went for six or eight months to England, during which time Mr. Vaughan acted in the capacity of minister. He was afterwards appointed secretary to the embassy in France, and in 1822 or 1824, minister to Switzerland.

A DEMON.

A man named Robert Waddle, just out of the penitentiary, by a pardon from Mr. Shultz, has been sentenced at the last court in Montgomery county, Pa. for 25 years longer; 11 for a rape committed on a woman 91 years of age; and 14 for the same crime on a pretty little girl only 13 years of age.

TRIAL BY JURY.

A gentleman, who has lately returned from the west, informed me that in passing through the town of Indiana, he stopped at a county town, during the session of the court, in that place. He was invited to attend the court, and accordingly found the judge sitting on a large block, in one corner of a log cabin, paring his toe nails, and the members of the bar next to the judge, separated from the people by a pole fastened to the sides of the house and extending across the room. Soon after he entered this seat of justice, the judge inquired of the sheriff, why the jury were not forthcoming—to which he replied, that he had stayed tied up stairs, and his deputies were engaged in running the twelfth down, that the jury would be ready in a few moments. Upon this our traveller, immediately departed, and soon after left the state.

FROM THE NORFOLK BELLE.

Naval.—The following, we learn, are the sentences pronounced on the Officers tried by the Court Martial held on board the United States ship "North Carolina," 74, a short time previous to her departure from Hampton Roads:—Lieutenant Carter, of Marines, to be suspended from the service for six months; Sailing-Master Mull and Midshipman Van Dyke to be dismissed the service.

Midshipman Van Dyke, we understand, has been restored to his station and rank by the President.

It is worthy of remark, that although the British House of Commons contains upwards of 600 members, so little interest is felt in the legislative business generally before the House, that an adjournment frequently takes place because 40 members (the number necessary to constitute a House) are not present. It is by no means a rare occurrence to see motions of much intrinsic interest, and really important as to their operation on certain sections of the nation, disposed of, or perhaps negatived, when only 50 or 60 persons are present, most of whom are entirely ignorant of the nature of the question of which they have thus disposed. It is true, when the Ministers, or the Opposition party, intend to bring on important subjects, the supporters of the Government, or the Opposition, as the case may be, are summoned to attend by circular letters, which seldom fail to fill the seats respectively, at least as to numbers.

In our House of Representatives, on the contrary, containing 213 members, the general attendance was little short of 200; and, on some important questions, we believe there were sometimes not more than two or three individuals absent; and even their absence was to be accounted for by some unavoidable cause. National Journal.

By some recent proceedings in the British House of Commons, we find that there was an appropriation made for charities in Ireland, of no less than 100,000 pounds sterling—nearly half a million of dollars. It was stated by Mr. Hume that the sum applicable to charities in Ireland, for the purpose of education, was 140,000, or nearly one million four hundred thousand dollars. id.

It is stated in the National Intelligencer that Mr. Madison's first nomination of a Secretary of State, was so strongly opposed in the Senate, that "he was advised to, and did actually withdraw the nomination." The individual nominated was "a citizen of elevated character and distinguished talents." Every body naturally inquires, what individual is alluded to? We know not whom to guess, except Mr. Gallatin.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

In the National Intelligencer of the 10th instant, is published a table exhibiting a "Statistical View of the Commerce of the United States," for the year ending on the 30th of September last; embracing every description of Imports from, and Exports to, foreign countries; also, the Tonnage of American and foreign vessels arriving from, and departing to, foreign countries, and the Tonnage of foreign powers employed in the Commerce of the United States. We regret that its length precludes its insertion in our paper. The following contrast of the result of the aggregates of the Statement of the last year with that which preceded, shows their increase and decrease:

Table with 2 columns: 1823 and 1824. Rows include Imports, Exports, and Tonnage.

The cultivation of cotton has been introduced at the Sandwich Islands, in one island 12,000 acres have been enclosed for the purpose.

The legislature of Illinois has passed a law laying a fine of \$25 on every person who shall bring into that state a pack of playing cards, or dice, billiard balls, or buy or use them—and \$100 on every tavern keeper, &c. who shall permit them to be used in his house.

THE CREEK INDIANS.

The storm which has been gathering over the Creeks, since the late treaty with a part of their nation, has at last burst in full fury, and threatens the most terrible consequences to that unfortunate people.

It is well known that a large moiety of the Creek Indians have long been opposed to the principle of ceding their territory. Beginning to appreciate the advantages of civilization, and to prefer the agricultural to the savage life, they were making improvements on the soil, and cultivating the arts of peace. Feeling the same attachment to the spot of their birth and the graves of their fathers, as people of more civilized climes; and relying on the promise of the United States that they should not be removed, but with their own consent, they were determined not to part with their land, and had threatened death to any chief who should propose such a measure.

When it was known, therefore, that McIntosh, head chief of the Cowetas, and a few of his followers had taken it upon themselves to make a treaty, without the approbation of their nation, and had actually ceded away the whole of their land, sold their country, and stipulated for the removal of the whole tribe beyond the Mississippi, which, for a time, they could not believe, their rage and animosity knew no bounds. All who had signed the treaty were declared outlaws, and their lives threatened on their return.

It was at this juncture that Col. Lamar was despatched into the nation by his excellency Gov. Truitt, threatening them with vengeance if they offered to harm his good cousin Gen. McIntosh, and the others who had signed the treaty. Lamar, as was expected, came back with a lie in his ear and a lie in his mouth; stated the Indians were peaceable and satisfied; and that those who had persuaded the contrary were guilty of misrepresentation, and were trying to stir the savages up to mischief.

For some time, McIntosh and his adherents seemed afraid to go back; but the promise of assistance and protection, had so far lulled their apprehensions, that they ventured to their homes. Fatal security! No sooner was it known that they had returned to the nation, than hostilities were commenced against them. McIntosh had a large sum of money in his house, several thousand dollars of which, in bills, were burnt, the rest was plundered by the hostiles. No insult was offered the women and children, and we hear of no person being molested but such as had signed the treaty.

Postscript.—Our last accounts from the Creek nation are to the 6th inst. Up to that time, though considerable excitement prevailed among the Indians, no further hostilities had been exhibited. The accounts state that Sam. Hawkins was hanged, and Ben. Hawkins, badly wounded. The hostile chiefs say they want the whites distinctly to understand that they were only executing their law; that no white man would be hurt by them; and that they wished them to travel through the nation, as formerly.

The Cowetas, or McIntosh party, consist of about 4000 men; but it is stated only 80 can be got together. The other party is said to be 8,000 strong. Georgia Patriot.

GALLIPOLIS, (OHIO) JAN. 25.

A few days since, a man by the name of Sams, having made some advances to a young lady in the county of Meigs, which did not meet with the approbation of her father, the old gentleman forbid him the house. But my gentleman, intent upon his game, was not to be defeated in this way. He with a few of his associates, went to the Magistrate, procured a state's warrant for the old gentleman, had him arrested in the dead of the night, and put under keepers; then, by virtue of a summons, took the daughter, pretending as a witness against her father; instead of taking her to the magistrate's where her father was confined, they took her to a neighboring house, where the same Magistrate who had issued the warrant for the father and the summons for the daughter, soon made his appearance, and, through much persuasion, the girl was joined in wedlock, after which the father was suffered to depart in peace to his own house.

[This may pass for a joke at Gallipolis, but it would be a very dry joke, if justice was done to the parties.]

A lady of respectability in Warren county, N. C. who had been long afflicted with a cough and an abscess on her lungs, by mistake took Salt Petre for Salts; the effect produced was violent and agonizing vomiting, a bursting of the abscess, and a perfect cure. Warrenton Reporter.

MEXICO.

An expedition to the interior provinces of Mexico, is fitting out at Huntsville, Alabama, to consist of from 70 to 80 young and middle aged men. An investment of \$80,000 had been made in dry goods, which were to be transported to Santa Fe, and there exchanged for specie.