

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

LATER FROM EUROPE

By the packet ship Siles Richard, Capt. Halving, which arrived at New York on the 27th Oct. English papers were received at the office of the Commercial Advertiser of as late a date as the 28th Sept.

The only political intelligence of importance is a confirmation, through various channels, and particularly by accounts received at Constantinople from Smyrna, of the reports of the defeat and retreat of Ibrahim Pacha. These accounts state that Ibrahim being reinforced by a corps under Hussein Bey, undertook a second expedition against Napoli di Romania. On his approach, the Greeks, by a solemn act, implored the protection of England. Ibrahim, disconcerted at this unexpected measure, demanded an explanation of Com. Hamilton, the commander of the English squadron. Before he could, however, obtain an answer, the Greeks, who were in a most critical situation, driven on by despair, made a sudden attack upon the dispirited Arabs, and after a sanguinary contest, Ibrahim Pacha was compelled to fall back on Tripolizza. It is also stated that great consternation had been produced at Constantinople by a report that the squadron of the United States had arrived off Hydra and taken possession of the Island of Porros, situated opposite to Hydra. It would be an idle waste of time to say that this report was entirely destitute of foundation.

The intelligence from Spain represents that ill-fated country to be in a state of anarchy and confusion. Every exertion to crush the insurrection, proved abortive. The insurrection of Bessieres has been followed by that of Gen. Clombain Valencia, and of Gen. Locho in La Mancha. Origuella in the province of Buagos, and a chief in the province of Granada, are also in open rebellion, and have proclaimed Charles V. Alarm, and terror, and violence, prevail throughout the whole kingdom.

GREECE

The following is an extract from a long letter, written by Dr. Howe, a young American in the service of Greece, dated at Hydra, July 13, 1825. We have before published extracts from letters written by the same gentleman, and have taken occasion to recommend the information contained in them, to our readers, as entitled to greater credit than news from that country through any other channel. This letter does not contain so late intelligence from Greece as we have otherwise received; but what we have, we may depend upon as authentic.

"In my letters of the 8th and 23d June, I had given you an account of the public proceedings of Greece, which I had intended for the good of our country, as you are so entirely ignorant in America of every thing relating to affairs here; and I wished you to make the most important facts public, in any manner you choose—but as I think those letters are lost I shall give you a rapid summary of what I there detailed at length. I told you of the capture of Navarino by the Turks, and their strict observance of all the terms of capitulation; of their advance upon, and successive destruction of the towns of Nice and Calamata; of the entire dispersion of the Greek army; and the universal discontent of the country, which made the people demand that Colocotroni should be set at liberty, and made generalissimo, which was done.—Immediately after, followed that fine affair at Modon, where Micalas burnt 2 frigates, 5 corvettes, and a number of small vessels, in all 20. Immediately after the fall of Navarino, Fletcher, the minister of interior, advanced with about 1000 men to Small Hill, to endeavour to cover the provinces of Arcadia; in a day or two the Turks advanced against his position, and entirely cut off his army, leaving the brave fellow dead on the spot. Fletcher was a priest, but among the first to rise against the Turks, and during the whole revolution had distinguished himself by his bold and active exertions; he enriched himself much; and his talents procured him the place of minister of interior, in despite of the silliness of his moral character.

On the 2d of June the fleet from Constantinople consisting of 100 sail, followed by a division of the Greek fleet, appeared off Hydra, on which an attack was expected, and all preparations made for an obstinate defence. But on the 5th the Greeks attacked the enemy with their fire-ships, burnt two frigates, drove two others ashore, and destroyed several corvettes and transports. This bold stroke and decided advantage, so weakened and scattered the enemy's fleet, that they bore away for Suda, where lay also the Alexandrian fleet. Here the Greeks blocked them for a month, when they made an attempt to come out, but were driven back with the loss of one large corvette, but they took advantage of a gale of wind which had dispersed the Greeks, and ran out to sea. After the destruction of Nice and Calamata, Ibrahim Pacha scoured all Arcadia, and then came on boldly, and as the Greeks thought blindly to Leonardari, where he was met by

Colocotroni, who immediately succeeded in cutting off a division of his army, and enclosing them for two days in a battle on the 13th day, another division making a dash, came to the assistance of the first—an engagement ensued, in which the Greeks were worsted, inasmuch as the enemy extricated themselves.

Leonardari was then taken; the route lay open to Tripolizza; the distance was but five hours, and nothing could stop the progress of the enemy; it then remained for the Greeks to show themselves worthy of their name. Near Tripolizza was by far the largest and richest town in the Morea, and was always the Turkish capital; situated in the centre of the country, surrounded by mountains, it seemed a rallying point, and one that could not be taken; but when the inhabitants found that the enemy were advancing upon it in such power, that their walls could not resist the cannon, and that they would be unable to retake it if the enemy got possession, they gave the order for its destruction—the torch was applied, the walls were levelled, and in three hours, the rich and populous Tripolizza, was left a smoking ruin, and a heap of ashes.

On the 15th of June died Gen. Ulysses, or Odysseus; he had been taken prisoner by the troops of government, and confined in a high tower, he attempted to make his escape, by letting himself down with a rope which broke, and precipitated him from an immense height upon the rocks below. In him, Greece has lost one of her bravest, but most dangerous sons; the fact of his guilt cannot be questioned, and by his death the turgidity of Attica are hushed.

July 14—News from the Morea better and better. It is now certain that Ibrahim Pacha is in great trouble; he has made several ineffectual attempts to escape from the plains of Tripolizza, but has been prevented by the Greeks, who to the number of 15,000, fill the passes. Four days since, they cut off 100 horses, with provisions destined for his camp.

S. A. HOWE.

FROM CARTHAGENA AND PERU.

Bogota papers to the 18th September, and Carthagena to the 1st instant, have been received at the office of the Federal Gazette, Baltimore.

General Bolivar was still in Upper Peru, but was expected to return to Lima. General Rodil still holds out in the Castle of Callao, and it was believed would do so for some months to come.—It appears that on the 29th of July, the British frigates Briton and Tartar visited Callao, and their commanders, Sir M. Maxwell and Captain Brown, were permitted by General Rodil to land and enter the castle, where they were splendidly entertained at a breakfast of three courses.—The table was said to have been crowded with every description of fresh stock, and the choicest wines. The water used by the garrison was found to be of excellent quality, and all seemed to enjoy good health. The troops to the number of 1,000, (as Captain Brown supposed) were well dressed, and appeared in fine health and spirits. General Rodil was in daily expectation of despatches from Spain, and had positively refused all offers to treat with the Patriots. He kept up the hopes of his troops by propagating stories of the success of the Spanish arms in Upper Peru, &c.

INDEPENDENCE OF BRAZIL ACKNOWLEDGED.

NEW YORK, OCT. 29.

By the arrival of the schooner Fox, in 24 days from Pernambuco, we have received a copy of the treaty, dated on the 29th of August, agreed to between the King of Portugal and the Emperor of the Portuguese dominions in the Brazils; it had been concluded under the auspices of Sir Charles Stuart, who had been sent from Lisbon by the King of Portugal to make arrangements between the two countries. The copy of the treaty is in the Portuguese language, and contains the preliminaries of the recognition of Brazilian independence. The most important part of the document is the article, which continues the establishment of the same commercial relations which have heretofore been observed between the two countries, mentioning specifically that the duties shall be reciprocal, and at 15 per cent.

There appears, however, in this document, a very singular reservation, which is contained in the first and second articles of the treaty. While the King of Portugal establishes the independence of Brazil, and allows his son Don Pedro to adopt the title of Emperor, he stipulates that he himself is also to enjoy the same title. Another article stipulates, that the King of Portugal is to take every means of re-uniting the Portuguese colonies in South America with the Brazilian empire.

The treaty is signed by the following parties: Charles Stuart, Louis Jose Carvalho Mello, Barras de Stanto Amaro, Francisco Vilello Barbosa. *Nat. Adv.*

N. M. Rothschild, of London, the great Loan Contractor with the European and Brazilian Governments, and his four brothers, are said to be worth more than 10,000,000 sterling, equal to nearly fifty millions of Dollars.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Advices from Fort Atkinson, of September 21st ult, state the arrival of the Commissioners, General AYKINSON and Major O'FALLON, at that place, on the 19th of September, after having fully accomplished the object of their mission. It will be recollected that these gentlemen were appointed under an act of Congress, of the 26th of May, 1824, to negotiate treaties of trade and friendship with the Indians beyond the Mississippi; and for which, exclusive of the cost of the military escort, \$10,000 were appropriated. It appears that treaties have been made with the Poncas, Teton, Yanatons, Angallias, Sannes, and Muckapags—all tribes of the Sioux; with the Chayennes, the Ricaras, the Mandans, Minitarons, and the Crow nation. The commissioners ascended as high as the Two Thousand Mile Creek, which is about 20 miles above where the Yellow Stone enters the Missouri. At Fort Atkinson, they treated with the Mahans, Otas, Missouri, and Panis. This last division of their labours was performed, it is believed, by the 5th instant, after which the Commissioners were to come down to St. Louis, and report to the Executive.

The Philadelphia Gazette states that the work on the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, which had been suspended on account of the disagreement between the stockholders and the contractor, Mr. John Randall, has been let to new contractors on more profitable terms, and resumed.

CAMDEN, OCT. 29.

Pursuant to notice, the citizens of Camden met at the Court-house on the 15th inst, and selected John Doby, esq. Major John Cantey, Dr. Wm. Whitaker, Joseph Patterson, esq. and Capt. John Fletcher, to attend Col. A. Blanding in his route to discover the most eligible situation for a road to pass through this and other districts, to the North Carolina line.—Gaz.

IRON, IN SOUTH-CAROLINA.

We are gratified to learn that a company has been formed in the city of New York, headed by an enterprising gentleman of capital, to establish Iron Works on a large scale in South Carolina, with a view of manufacturing iron for the northern market. Extensive purchases have been made at Broad river, including the works of Jacob Stroup, Esq. of York district, where the principal works will be located. The iron can be transported to Charleston by boats descending Broad River, passing through four canals, on which there are 76 locks. The falls caused by these locks amount to 202 feet. We hail this enterprise as promising great benefit to our state, and as evidencing the utility of our internal improvements. We most heartily wish all engaged in it full and complete success. *Columbia Telescope.*

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

We hear, with much satisfaction, that a gentleman who has long been distinguished in a neighbouring State, as an accomplished and successful teacher, has in contemplation to establish, in Pennsylvania, a seminary of learning similar to that of Capt. Partridge. His object is to devote himself to the instruction of a limited number of pupils in those classical and general studies with which he is so familiar, and, by associating with him an able professor of the military attainments in such manner as to preserve the former, their natural and just preponderance in an education not exclusively military.

SOUTH CAROLINA COTTON.

The Committee appointed to ascertain the damage sustained by the cotton crop on Port Royal and Paris islands, have reported, that 4973 acres were planted, and that the average product will be only 30 lbs. to an acre. Assuming 125 lbs. as an average crop, they compute the deficiency the present season at 1417 bags.

MADAME JOHNSON.

In addition to the particulars which the morning and evening papers have contained of this lady's ascension, we have learnt the following from an authentic source: When she descended in the salt water marsh, there was no one present but a young man, Mr. Rapelye, who had not left his mowing. The pond in which the basket fell was deep, and Madame Johnson was up to her neck in water. She was much exhausted. Mr. R. assisted her out, and after some minutes she was able to talk. The first words she uttered were, "where is my hat?—is my hat safe?" She then expressed her desire that no injury should be done to the balloon. Two black men who had come to her assistance, had however torn a hole, and squeezed out the dam'd stuff," as they termed it, or words to that effect. Madame Johnson was completely wet, but after she had changed her dress at Mr. Wyckoff's, she talked with great vivacity, she wed the note for \$200, which she carried with her and told them she had three children, the eldest of which was blind. *N. Y. Courier.*

IMPROVEMENTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

A proposition is made in Philadelphia, by Messrs. John Haviland and P. A. Brown, to build an Arcade, on the ground occupied by Judge Tighman, fronting on Chesnut street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, 109 feet wide and 150 deep. The expense is estimated at 150,000 dollars, to be divided into shares of 100 dollars each. The investment, it is calculated, will yield an annual income of \$26,000, being upwards of 17 per cent.

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Gen. JACKSON IN TENNESSEE

Mr. Warr: In your paper of the 1st. Inst. you state that a preamble and resolution, setting forth the claims of Gen. Jackson to the office of President of the U. S. at the next election, has passed both branches of the Tennessee Legislature, with but one dissenting vote; will you now oblige me, and many of your other subscribers, by publishing the speech of Mr. Fletcher, (the reported author of the "Political Bear Run,") previous to the adoption of the preamble and resolution. Q7

The following is Mr. Fletcher's speech, alluded to in the above note of our correspondent "Q7"

"Mr. Speaker: It is my intention to vote not only in favor of the resolutions now under consideration, but also to contribute my humble mite towards the accomplishment of the great leading object therein sought to be obtained. Whilst I make this declaration of my present intent, and of my future course, I will not refrain from an avowal, equally candid, that during the recent Presidential contest Mr. Crawford was the man of my choice. It is true that we sometimes impute partialities we know not why, and embrace prejudices we know not how; yet sure I am, that I did not espouse his cause, without first satisfying, at least myself, that he possessed in an exalted degree, all those qualities both of the head and heart, calculated to render him adequately qualified in a faithful and enlightened discharge of the duties of the office sought for him by his friends—Impressed with these sentiments, and not yielding them even now, as a freeman, in a land of freedom, I gave him my feeble support without stint and without disguise. It is needless now to trace the various stages of that contest. In an evil hour the choice was made to devolve on the House of Representatives—The voice of the nation had proclaimed that Jackson was the choice of the People. That fact rested not on vague conjecture, or ideal speculation. It was demonstrated by numerical numbers. By what sort of magic the sorcerers in Congress produced a different result, we of the uninitiated know not. But this we do know—that the Will of the people was unheeded—and that Adams became our President! In the cup of bitterness, this, to me, was the bitterest drop of all.

"Mighty as have been the efforts of Gen. Jackson in the cause of his country—glorious both to himself and to the nation as have been their results, it is not for that alone that I now support him—It was the Will of the People that he should preside over the concerns of this Union—that Will, audibly expressed, has been disregarded, and it now becomes the incumbent and paramount duty of every one who, as I do, bows to the sovereign majority of the people, to use his utmost efforts to enforce the manifested wish of the people—to give back to the people that which has been siphoned from them—the President of their choice.

"The enemies of freedom, wheresoever they may be, will rejoice at the issue of the recent election—They can now say, and in the language of truth too they may utter it, that even in America, the boasted supremacy of the people is a baseless pretence. Let us then hasten to avail ourselves of the first opportunity known to the laws and the constitution to wipe away this reproach on the purity of our institutions. Restore to the People the boon which has been wrenched from them, and we and our country will stand redeemed and regenerated in the eyes of the world. A political contest, like the recent election, long and warmly waged by adverse partisans, naturally beget feelings of an angry character. But amongst the friends of Jackson and Crawford, harmony should now prevail. They should unite and make common cause with the people—in support of the maintenance of the people's rights—It is a good cause and must prosper—I come to the Altar with my offering; and whilst I now tender it may I not ask too of others—the friends of Gen. Jackson, a final resignation of their prejudices."

A dinner was given to the Baron Mackau, while in Havre, on the occasion of its recognition by France, at which the Secretary General, Inginac, gave the following toast: *Nat. Journal.*

The King of France; a King of France declared the independence of the United States; a King of France recognised that of Hayti; and a King of France will doubtless give liberty to all the New World. By Mr. Frederic.—the distinguished naval officer, Baron Mackau:—Caesar venit, vidi, vici; of the Baron Mackau, it will be more happily said, venit, vidi, pacificavit.

A set of ruffians in prison in Bavaria, having removed the bars of their cell window, were for some time in the nightly practice of committing robberies in the town, secreting their plunder and returning to their prison before day. At length, one in breaking away from the watch left part of his vest with him; the buttons upon which betrayed the character of the plunderer, and their business was stopped.

Number of Grains of Corn in a Bushel.

An English farmer has given the following as the result of an experiment to ascertain the weight and number of a Winchester bushel of each of the under-mentioned sorts of grain—

Wheat in lbs.	No. in grains.
Wheat, 52	550,000.
Barley, 52½	520,000.
Oats, 32	1,260,000.
Poplar peas, 64	1,100,000.
Horse beans, 64	370,000.