

FOREIGN ARTICLES

FROM THE EUROPEAN GAZETTE.

The intelligence from various parts of Europe to the 20th and 25th of August, indicates political discontents, which will, not improbably, terminate in more serious and extensive commotions. The death of Mr. Canning has inspired the ultra monarchists of Europe with new hopes, and may lead to more decisive efforts to give permanency to legitimacy, and to put down all moments in favour of political reform. The French Court were evidently dissatisfied with his stepping across the British channel, and disseminating his heretical and liberal sentiments...

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the ship Canada at New York, English dates to the 1st Sept. have been rec'd.

Liverpool, 1st Sept.

The sales of cotton in our market this week, amounted to 9226 bags by private, and 1192 yesterday by auction.

There is no change in the Market today, and the sales are estimated at 1200 bags.

P. S. We are dull enough here, and unless your crop now growing, is destroyed, we shall have cotton still lower, and there are sellers of cotton at 5 1/2 a 5 3/4, which do not appear in the report, and if we do not have a demand, Upland and Alabama will be bro't to the hammer in good style.

Good Feelings.—At the royal naval dinner given in Liverpool, on the 11th Aug. to celebrate the birth day of the Duke of Clarence, Lord High Admiral, "The health of the President of the U. States" was given as one of the regular toasts. On which Admiral Coffin "sincerely thanked the company for the honor they had done to that gentleman. As a native of America and a subject of this country, he hoped the two States would long be united in brotherly union."

The small pox was making dreadful ravages in London.

Letters from St. Petersburg describe the greatest activity as prevailing in the War and Foreign Departments in that capital, and state, that a new declaration respecting the negotiation at Constantinople, was on the eve of being addressed by Russia to the other great powers of Europe. The Emperor is said to have manifested much discontent at the delays and tergiversation of the Porte, and to be firmly resolved on putting an end to the effusion of blood in the Peloponnesus.

We received, last night by express, French papers to the 29th ult. They state, under the date of Corfu, 6th of August, that the Greeks had gained a decisive victory over the Egyptians in the Peloponnesus, in the vicinity of Vasiliza, and had forced Ibrahim to retire after three vain attempts to force his way out of the Peninsula. A letter from Zante of the 2d August, also announces that Lord Cochrane had gained a fresh advantage at sea. After alarming the whole city of Alexandria and the Pacha of Egypt, by his appearance before that place, his lordship had returned to Poros.

He remained however, on the watch, and finding that a Turkish frigate of 36 guns, and a schooner, were passing the Island on their way to Patras, he suddenly rushed upon them, and after a brief engagement, compelled them to surrender, and brought them back in triumph.

Accounts from Lisbon and Spain assert that the British troops were to be withdrawn in less than two months from the Peninsula; but no mention is made of similar movements on the part of the French troops in Spain.

Arrangements are made for the erection of a monument to Mr. Canning in Liverpool.

Interesting relaxation.—The Worcester (Eng.) Journal states, that no less than forty three berristers were in attendance at the late Assizes; and that a large majority entertained their hours of leisure at the classical game of "leaf-frog," an amusement of such high antiquity as to have been quite in vogue among the Greek Academicians. Only think of two score of black robes hopping over each other's head and yet, why not they, as well as others, enjoy the invigorating influence of athletic exercises? Indeed we regard with peculiar favour the gymnastics which have recently become fashionable; and if regularly practised by gentlemen of sedentary pursuits, we would second fewer untimely deaths, hear less of pulmonary ravages, and see a much

smaller number of pallid cheeks and hollow eyes, than we are wont to do among the literary and learned.

TROUBLES IN GREECE.

The following is an extract of a letter from Dr. Howe, now in Greece, to the Editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser, dated at Poros, July 16th:—"The ship Six Brothers arriving at Napoli from New York, I thought it my duty to advise her not to remain, as trouble was brewing; and I came here in her. This moment letters from Napoli inform me that open war has broken out in the place between Grivas, commander of the upper castle, and Fontoumaris, the lower. Grivas is murdering the place; men, women and children are killed and wounded every hour; and the English commander lying there has been obliged to threaten, in order to save the remaining families; the houses and shops are plundered; a horrid scene of confusion is going on—I go there in a day or two, to try to remove the Hospital, and shall write you."

The most singular spit in the world is that of the Count de Castel Maris, one of the most opulent lords of Treviso. This spit turns 130 different toasts at once, and plays 24 tunes; and whenever it plays corresponds to a certain degree of cooking which is understood by the cook. Thus a leg of mutton a la Anglaise will be excellent at the twelfth air; a fowl a la Flamande, will be juicy at the 18th, and so on. It would be difficult perhaps to carry farther the love of music and gourmandizing.—Furet de Londres.

Lord Goderich.—We have been several times enquired of, who is the Lord Goderich charged by the King of England with the formation of the new cabinet. It is the Mr. Robinson who was one of Mr. Canning's late cabinet, who stood high in his confidence, and on whom at his last appointment a peerage was conferred. This practice of bestowing titles in monarchical governments of which the consequence is, that the individual is afterwards called by another name, sometimes embarrasses even those among us who are thought tolerably conversant in contemporary history. Very well informed men are sometimes sorely puzzled, when an individual with a name of which they never heard before, appears to have started into a sudden notoriety, and after all he is perhaps but an old acquaintance, with a new title. Mr. Canning on being elevated to the station of Prime Minister of England, chose not to accept of a peerage, and he was in the sign. The simple name of George Canning was a more illustrious appellation than the proudest titles in the realm. N. Y. Post.

COBBETT.

In the article of the latest number of the Edinburgh Review, concerning the change of administration in England, Cobbett is described thus:

"The fiercest and basest libeller of the age, the apostate politician, the fraudulent debtor, the ungrateful friend, whom England has twice spewed out to America, whom America, though far from acquiescing, has twice vomited back to England."

A new edition of Sir Walter Scott's Life of Napoleon, with numerous improvements, additions, omissions and corrections, is, we understand, printing in Edinburgh, in 6 vols. 8vo.

Five or six Indians, of the Osage tribe, are now in France. They pass themselves off for Princes, and are treated with the greatest deference. They are invited to patronize the theatres, assemblies, &c. and are feasted and courted in a way to surprise all who know any thing about their real character. The French are a gullible people as well as the English, and these "children of the forests," "Nature's Princes," &c. &c. know how to take advantage of civilized credulity.

BIOT IN BOSTON.

A number of seamen paraded the streets of Boston lately with colors flying, and drums beating, declaring their determination not to go to sea for less wages than 15 dollars per month, and threatening to punish all who should ship for less, and to strip the vessel. They traversed the city, and, on arriving at the Common encountered a militia company, which advanced upon them at the charge. The Massachusetts Journal of Saturday, thus continues:

"Some individuals on both sides were prostrated in the melee, but no lives were lost, or blood shed; and the parties separated without claiming the field. In the afternoon the procession was considerably increased in numbers, and a drum and life was at the head. Among those added, were a considerable number of negroes. We do not learn that the object of an increase of wages is likely to be obtained, or commerce much interrupted; on the contrary a shipper assures us that he could without difficulty enlist a crew at the customary rate of wages."

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Twelve hundred and fifty houses are said to have been commenced this season in Philadelphia, which will be finished before Christmas.

There seems to be some secret connexion between a humid atmosphere and the hydrophobia; for in the Arabian desert, where no dew ever falls, notwithstanding the intolerable heat, animals have never been known to go mad.

In consequence of a long continuance of dry weather, the crops of cotton in North Alabama and Tennessee, have been in part destroyed. South Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, are also said to have been literally burnt up by the drought.

Columbia College, on the borders of Washington city, is about to be re-opened, under highly favourable auspices.

Mr. Steele, a hatter in Lexington, Ken. has invented a mode of heating his plating kettles by steam.

A man has been fined by the police of Boston, five dollars, for using false measures in selling vegetables in market.

In the gale of Aug. 19 the U. S. ship Natchez, was thrown upon her beam ends, lost her main and mizen top gallant masts, besides many of her sails some rigging, and several seamen, who were blown from the yards.

Among the melancholy disasters by the hurricane in the latter part of August, was the loss of the schooner John S. Spence, of Norfolk, and all on board perished except one passenger and two seamen. The survivors subsisted upon the dead bodies of the supercargo and steward, for eight days.

The New York Gazette says, that all ready the amount of revenue from the customs of that city exceeds that of the whole of last year. From the numerous vessels due, and those which will arrive previous to the 31st of December, it is fair to conclude that our annual returns will exceed in amount any previous year.

A Mr. Farnum, is exhibiting in Hartford, Conn. a rider mill, which, it is said will grind nearly two bushels of apples a minute. When worked by hand it has ground 30 bushels an hour. The pumice is very fine. Cost of the mill from 10 to 15 dollars.

A schoolmaster in Connecticut has been fined \$25 and costs in the county court at Hartford, for cruelly beating a scholar seven years of age.

A prisoner attempted to escape from jail in Columbus, Ohio, during the absence of the jailer. The jailer's wife seized hold of him and held on while he dragged her over two or three fences; he was then secured.

A quick and sure emetic for the removal of poisons from the stomach, will be found in a desert spoonful of powdered mustard, mixed in a tumbler of warm water. It acts instantaneously, and is always at hand.

Navy Board.—Com John Rodgers has been appointed a Commissioner of the Navy. The Board is now complete, consisting of Commodore Rodgers, President, and Commodores Tingey and Warrington.

Vermont.—The election in Vermont for state officers has taken place. Gov Butler was re-elected without much opposition, and Henry Olin, Lt. Governor. Gov Butler is said still to exercise his duties as a Baptist clergyman.

Com Porter arrived at Mobile on Sunday, 9th inst. from New Orleans, and departed on the 11th, for Pensacola, by land, to join his squadron, which had arrived there from Key West.

The Pensacola Gazette, of the 4th inst. mentions, that the Commodore reached there the preceding evening, and that the Anniversary of the Mexican Independence would be celebrated that day, on board the flag ship the Libertad.

The Pensacola Gazette, of the 14th inst. apologizes for reporting a man as dead, who was only Dead Drunk. The editor congratulates him, however, that a former undertaker is not at this time in office, as he would in that case, have certainly been sewed up in a blanket and buried.

The sickness does not increase, either in Charleston or Pensacola. At the latter place only 14 had died from the beginning of the fever to the 17th September. Amongst the deaths, were Major Sebree, and Major Overton, Navy Agent.

The New Orleans Argus, of the 7th inst. states, that the yellow fever had nearly disappeared from that city, that it had been unusually mild during its prevalence, and that strangers may, with safety return to the city.

Mrs Hemans, the celebrated poetess, has declined the offer of \$1500 per annum to come to this country and edit the Philadelphia Album.

The jail in Hartford, Conn. was set on fire on Wednesday evening last, by one of the prisoners with a view of escaping in the confusion it would produce; but the smoke obliged the inmates to sound the alarm, in season to prevent any serious consequences.

LEAFY.

To give our readers an idea of the productions of Kentucky, we extract the following paragraph from the Lexington Reporter of the 15th ult.

"The Season.—The crops are very abundant in this section of the State. The hemp stalks, 15 1/2 feet long, sent to us by Major Robb, are much admired. We have likewise a specimen of fine corn from General Shelby's farm. The ears are between 13 and 14 inches in length, and contain each between 8 and 9 hundred grains. Fruit—apples, peaches, pears, plums, &c.—is also abundant. We received yesterday morning from our friend J. E. Davis, Esq. a large basket full of large apples, with the following note:—"I send you a basket of apples averaging 13 inches in circumference. You will find them as excellent in quality as size." They are indeed very fine; some of them weigh more than a pound. We have seen peaches from Mr. White's orchard almost as large as these apples."

PENNSYLVANIA ASSISTANT BISHOP.

The Rev. Henry U. Onderdonk, D. D. having at the convention of the Protestant Episcopal church for the diocese of Pennsylvania, held in May last, been duly and canonically chosen Assistant Bishop of the said church in this diocese during the life of the present venerable Bishop, and to succeed him on his demise; and the standing committees of all the dioceses in the U. States, seventeen in number, having unanimously recommended him for consecration, as required by the 6th canon of 1820; and the bishops of the said church in the U. States, ten in number, having, with the exception of one who remains to be heard from—given their unanimous consent to the consecration, as required by the same canon, the R. Reverend Bishop White has appointed Thursday, the 25th of October, in Christ Church, Philadelphia, for the time and place of the consecration.

Perpetual motion.—Mr. Lewis Babcock, a watch maker at Ware Factory Village, has constructed a machine of brass, of about 18 inches high and 10 inches wide, which has the power of winding itself up once in five months, by means of a spring lever, that falls instantly, without diminishing or retarding the power of the machine. When put together, it commences motion immediately, without any starting cause, and moves a pendulum at about the same rate of a clock pendulum. We are informed that it has now been running about five weeks incessantly, and several distinguished mechanics, who have seen it, say that they see no reason to hinder its running perpetually, until it is worn out. The ingenious inventor intends taking it to Washington the approaching winter. Massachusetts paper.

Antarctic Expedition.—Mr. Reynolds has announced that the contemplated expedition to the South Pole, is in a considerable degree of forwardness. Final arrangements have been made for the construction of a vessel suitable for the voyage, either at Baltimore or New York. Funds necessary for her complete equipment have been raised; and the expedition will go out early in the coming season. The vessel will bear the name of the city in which she is built, and the choice between New York and Baltimore will be governed in part by the relative encouragement to the undertaking given in the two places.

The following extract is taken from Blackwood's British Magazine:

"There does not exist, at this time, on the whole face of the earth, any district more flourishing, more improving, more enterprising, than the state of New York. The great canal, which begets in its infancy, all similar undertakings in the old world, and which, in point of extent, is the largest line of continued labour in the world, after the wall of China, is, of itself, a sufficient proof and illustration of the fact."

PTROLOGNEOUS ACID.

We have heard much of using this acid as a substitute for smoke, in curing bacon, neat's tongues, fish, &c. but never till recently had any opportunity of satisfying ourselves of its utility by experiment. A day or two ago, we had some very fine looking herrings, cured with pyrologneous acid, and dried, presented to us. They were excellent, and no one could possibly have discovered from their flavour, that they had not been smoked. They were very highly impregnated with the peculiar, and, to us, delicious flavour derived from smoke, with the advantage of being perfectly clean and free from soot. Bacon and neat's tongues, thus prepared, must be far preferable to those cured in smoke as the fæces will not be rendered sooty and disagreeable.

Baltimore Patriot.

Mr. Thomas B. Robertson, late Governor of Louisiana, has been invited to be again a candidate for that office. He declined the invitation, saying, "my ambition in that respect is satisfied, and experience has sufficiently taught me, that I can render in that situation no service at all commensurate with the important duties it imposes."

Salisbury:

OCTOBER 16, 1827.

SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We have been obligingly furnished, by the Rev. Colin M'iver, Stated Clerk of the Synod of North Carolina, with the following sketch of the proceedings of that Ecclesiastical Judiciary, during its session in this town week before last.

The Synod of North Carolina met in this place, on the evening of Wednesday the 3d inst., and continued their session, by adjournments, until the evening of Saturday, the 6th. The opening sermon, was delivered on Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Wm. McPherson, D. D. from John 9, A. "The night cometh, when no man can work." The discourse was remarkably instructive and interesting. During the Session of Synod, divine service was regularly performed three times every day; the audiences were large, serious and attentive; and there is good reason to hope, that, under the Divine blessing, good and lasting impressions have, during this interesting meeting, been made on the hearts of many. The number of Ministers who attended, was thirty seven. Of these, thirty four were members of the Synod; the other three belonged to other synods; but enjoyed the privilege of sitting with the Synod of North Carolina, as corresponding members. Besides these thirty seven Ministers, there were thirteen Ruling Elders, who held seats as members; so that the whole number of members who attended the meeting, amounted to fifty. The Rev. Robert H. Morrison, was chosen Moderator; and the Rev. Messrs. Colin M'iver and James W. Douglas, were appointed Clerks. The deliberations of Synod were of an interesting character; and the various important topics which were discussed, commanded the most serious attention of all who were present. There was one subject, which excited considerable interest; and which produced a lengthy debate, inasmuch as it presented for consideration, a question, somewhat complicated in its character. The debate, however, was conducted with much of the spirit of meekness; and terminated in the adoption of measures which were carried with much unanimity; and which, there is ground to believe, will ultimately be found to promote the interest of the Redeemer's Kingdom. The discussion here referred to, originated in the consideration of a petition from the Presbytery of Bethel, praying the concurrence of the Synod with them, in an application to the General Assembly, to be detached from the Synod of North Carolina, and attached to the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia. To account for the fact, that this petition presented for consideration a question of complicated character, it may be proper to take a retrospective view of some prominent facts in the History of the Synod. The Synod of North Carolina was originally composed of three Presbyteries, viz: The Presbyteries of Orange, of Concord, and of Fayetteville. The Presbyteries of Orange and Fayetteville, are located on the eastern, and that of Concord on the western side of the Yadkin River. The Presbytery of Concord, in the year 1824, finding themselves increased to the number of about 25 members, and being desirous of procuring, as soon as practicable, the formation of a Synod on the western side of the Yadkin River; in order to prepare the way for such an event, petitioned the Synod to divide them into three Presbyteries. This was accordingly done; and two new Presbyteries were thus formed, known, since that period, as the Presbyteries of Mecklenburg and of Bethel. The Presbytery of Bethel is composed principally of members residing in South Carolina. To effect the object originally desired, another step was necessary. One of the Presbyteries on the eastern side of the Yadkin must be divided into two, that there might be three Presbyteries on each side of the river, and thus a Synod on each side be formed, under the authority of the General Assembly. By the Western Presbyteries, the expectation was entertained, from year to year, that one of the Eastern Presbyteries would be divided; and that the way would thus be opened for the accomplishment of an object which they long wished for. The eastern Presbyteries being thus far, either indispensed, or unprepared for such a measure, the Presbytery of Bethel, under the apprehension that the prospect of the long desired division of the Synod, was now to be contemplated, only as at a great distance, petitioned the Synod to unite with them in an application to the General Assembly, to be detached from the Synod of North Carolina, and attached to the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia. When this petition was introduced, the Presbyteries of Concord and Mecklenburg, indulging expectations relative to the division of Synod, more sanguine than those entertained by the Presbytery of Bethel, gave such a direction to the debate, as was calculated to elicit from the members, those arguments which influenced them respectively, either for or against the division of Synod; and thus the petition before the Synod, under all those circumstances, gave a complicated character to the question under discussion. The result of the whole was, that considering this matter in all its bearings, the division of one of the eastern Presbyteries, and of the Synod itself, was, in the deliberate judgment of the Synod, believed to be inexpedient; the prayer of the petition of the Presbytery of Bethel was so far granted, as that those of its members residing in South Carolina, had permission to apply, in a Presbyterial capacity, to the General Assembly to be attached to the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia; and the Presbyteries of Concord and Mecklenburg were then, at their own request, united in one Presbytery, to be henceforth known as the Presbytery of Concord.

On Friday afternoon, Synod spent some time in free conversation on the State of Religion; and in the course of this conversation, several interesting facts were communicated. A report on this subject has been prepared by a committee appointed by the Synod for the purpose; and will shortly be published in the form of a Pamphlet. All we can at present say, in relation to what it contains, is, that considerable additions have been made during the past year to the number of communicants;—that, in many churches, there has been a pleasing increase of attention to Divine things;—that Christians heretofore luke-warm, have become quickened and animated;—that many of the thoughtless and careless have been awakened to a sense of those things that belong to their peace;—that benevolent and useful institutions are growing in public estimation and receiving increasing patronage;—and that, although in many places vice and immorality are too prevalent; yet the Ministers of Christ have much cause for thankfulness and much ground for encouragement in their arduous labours.

The following extract is taken from Blackwood's British Magazine:

"There does not exist, at this time, on the whole face of the earth, any district more flourishing, more improving, more enterprising, than the state of New York. The great canal, which begets in its infancy, all similar undertakings in the old world, and which, in point of extent, is the largest line of continued labour in the world, after the wall of China, is, of itself, a sufficient proof and illustration of the fact."

We have heard much of using this acid as a substitute for smoke, in curing bacon, neat's tongues, fish, &c. but never till recently had any opportunity of satisfying ourselves of its utility by experiment. A day or two ago, we had some very fine looking herrings, cured with pyrologneous acid, and dried, presented to us. They were excellent, and no one could possibly have discovered from their flavour, that they had not been smoked. They were very highly impregnated with the peculiar, and, to us, delicious flavour derived from smoke, with the advantage of being perfectly clean and free from soot. Bacon and neat's tongues, thus prepared, must be far preferable to those cured in smoke as the fæces will not be rendered sooty and disagreeable.

Mr. Thomas B. Robertson, late Governor of Louisiana, has been invited to be again a candidate for that office. He declined the invitation, saying, "my ambition in that respect is satisfied, and experience has sufficiently taught me, that I can render in that situation no service at all commensurate with the important duties it imposes."