

Foreign.

FROM GREECE.

IMPORTANT AND GLORIOUS!

It was a maxim amongst the Romans, never in the most dismal periods of their history to despair of the republic, and with what delight do we find a renovation of this maxim in the case of Missolonghi. We had read of carnage and butchery, and slavery, inflicted on the gallant Greeks by their cruel and remorseless tyrants—detailed accounts of the slaughter—the number massacred, and the number sold into captivity. To this was opposed the declaration of Lord Liverpool, pronouncing this account a forgery, which only seemed to procrastinate an inevitable event. How then rejoiced are we to be able to lay before our readers the intelligence that victory has declared again for the Greeks—that the Turkish butchers are driven with disgrace from before the walls of Missolonghi—that Ibrahim Pacha is mortally wounded—that the flag of freedom still waves in proud defiance on that fortress; that Greece is united, and the population swarming into the martial ranks, with the cry of "liberty or death." As far as we can judge, it seems designed by Divine Providence that this oppressed but brave people should unassisted accomplish their own deliverance. England has avowed her neutrality, and there is no decisive evidence that Russia has not followed her example. This triumphant battle may render all extraneous aid unnecessary. It will infuse such a confident spirit, that the Greeks may disdain to make any call whatever for foreign aid. Christian powers may now blush for their conduct. The day of Turkish tyranny has gone by—the crescent fades, and the Christian cross is triumphant. It is hazardous nothing to say, now, that Greece is independent, fighting single handed not only with the Turks, but with their Egyptian confederates.—Balt. American.

From the N. Y. Commercial of June 10.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM GREECE.

We stop the press to announce the arrival of the ship Desdemona, Capt. Nagle, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 2d of May. We have files of Le Constitutionnel to the 29th of April, inclusive, and hasten to lay before our readers the following GLORIOUS NEWS FROM GREECE. We have time this evening but for a few extracts.

CORFU, April 5.

The obscurity which has hitherto reigned over the horizon of Greece has been dissipated. Ibrahim having lost a large portion of his army in his reiterated attacks upon Missolonghi, lately recalled to his assistance the troops which he had left at Glanantzia and Pyrgos, to the number of 4000 men; and on the 24th of March made a general assault, in which he was mortally wounded. The enemy attacked the city upon the sea side, where the fortifications were known to be weakest. It is not known how many men have fallen on each side, but it is pretended that several thousand Turks have been killed, because 8000 Greeks who arrived during the heat of the action, fell upon the Turks, and thus accomplished the victory.

These troops were commanded by Col. Fabvier. Ibrahim received his wound from the musket of a soldier, who saw him employed in giving orders to his troops and recalling them to discipline. After this defeat, Ibrahim took refuge in Lepanto, and passed over to Patras. Thus finished this famous siege, from which the enemies of liberty expected their triumph, and flattered themselves with the hope of seeing the Greeks fall and return to slavery.

The state of things in the Peloponnesus improves every day, and every thing has become more regular, and is returning to order. The National Assembly which has been convoked, not at Megara, but at Methora, (between Corinth and Argos,) carries on its business with zeal. The Government has commanded Colletti to set out and assemble and reunite the forces of the chiefs of Romelia, and fly with them to the relief of Missolonghi. Colocotroni is to remain blockading Tripolizza, until that place, pressed by famine, is forced to surrender. Colispolo is to go to Patras, and Nicetas is to observe those of the enemy who are at Yavirene, and the President, Condouriotis at the head of the Spartrates, is to besiege Modon and Coron.

Letters under the date of Ancona, April 15, confirm the above defeat, adding the death of Ibrahim.

In another letter from Corfu, it is said Missolonghi still holds out—repelling all the assaults of the Turks. The camp of the Arabs has been burnt.

Another letter, from Zante, April 5, says every thing is still in favor of the besieged. The camp of Ibrahim has been burnt, and his troops discouraged. At this moment we hear a very heavy cannonade in the direction of Missolonghi.—We have no fear, as the garrison is well supplied with provisions and ammunition.

Under the date of Augsburg, April 24, we find the following: "While the French Journals make Ibrahim Pacha take Missolonghi by assault, the Corfu

packet brings us letters of the 5th of April, which confirm the news favorable to the Greeks. Ibrahim made another assault upon the 23d of March; but the Egyptians were repulsed with a loss of several thousand men; three Beys and a Pacha remained on the field. Ibrahim himself has been dangerously wounded; and according to a report in the Ionian Islands, has died of his wounds; but this last news wants confirmation.

Letters from Zante, received at Venice, April 15, announce the death of Ibrahim Pacha.

PARIS, April 19.

Extract of a Private Letter, dated Venice, April 15.

"Ibrahim Pacha is defeated, and Greece once more victorious! Letters from Prevesa, Santa Maura, Ithica, and Zante, of the 26th, 28th, and 29th ult. assure us that Ibrahim on the 24th ult. determined to attempt a general assault. A brisk cannonading first announced the enemy's attack; and shortly after upon a signal being given, disciplined troops were seen to advance on one side, and irregular hordes of Chipetars, Asiatics, and Mamelukes on the other. Ibrahim, sword in hand, commanded in person.—He advanced the first upon one of the ramparts named Doyand, which is near the sea. His troops were following him with boldness, when all at once the advanced guard, upon whom a shower was poured by the artillery of the fortress, were thrown into disorder. The Pacha was wounded; and the rumour of this event being spread among the troops, completely disheartened them. The Greeks, without losing a moment, took advantage of the disorder of the enemy, opened the town gates, and made a vigorous sortie, which was seconded by Col. Fabvier, who came upon the enemy's rear with 2000 infantry and 700 cavalry, and by Gouras, Karaisacki and other Armatols, who took with them more than 7000 men, picked out of the Palicares of Romelia. The Barbarians were completely routed; and Ibrahim wounded and ashamed of his defeat, had scarcely time to take refuge at Patras with the remainder of his army. All the enemy's baggage and materials fell into the hands of the conquerors. It is asserted that a very high personage fell in the action; for on the field of battle was found a turban adorned with a *pergoutz*, set in diamonds, (a kind of plume which the Sultan sends to Generals who by their valor have shown themselves entitled to distinction.) Letters of the 1st inst. from Zante, announce that Ibrahim is dead; his wound. The same letters say that the Greek fleet, which had gone to Hydra for repair, was put to sea on the 26th ult. The different sources from which this intelligence has reached me, and the respectable character of my correspondents, banish all doubt of its truth. You and all the friends of Greece may rejoice, and look for more ample details of this memorable day.—At the moment when I was going to seal this, a letter reached me from Trieste, by which I learn that the steam vessel that left Corfu on the 5th inst. brought full confirmation of the victory of the Greeks, and the complete deliverance of Missolonghi."

PARIS, May 3.

Letters from Constantinople of April 7, state, that a courier arrived there on the 4th from St. Petersburg, who was said to be the bearer of a categorical declaration from the Emperor Nicholas, in which the Monarch insists on the necessity of terminating the differences between Russia and the Porte. It is added, that the Emperor demands the re-establishment of the privileges of the two principalities, as well as the immediate sending of Turkish commissioners to settle, in concert with Russian negotiators, and in a place designated by the Porte, the difficulties which have so long subsisted between that power and Russia. As the time of six weeks is fixed for the answer, the Porte may very likely profit by the delay, and not answer immediately.

AMSTERDAM, May 1.

We have received from a highly respectable quarter, the following important intelligence.

(The first communication is a letter from Brody, in Galicia, of the 15th April, stating, that news had been received there from Odessa, of the 30th March, from Syria, the 18th, and Constantinople the 19th; all stating that Commodore Hamilton had announced to the Greek government, the recognition of the independence of Greece by England and Russia. These dates seem to be Old Style. The second is the following letter from Odessa, 31st March, O. S. (April 12):—"Thirty-seven ships have arrived here in four days from Constantinople. They confirm the above news, and add that Commodore Hamilton had caused hostilities between the Turks and the Greeks to cease. This news was brought by express from Smyrna. The brother of the Count Capò d'Istria, by the common consent of Great Britain and Russia, is shortly to go to Greece to assume the dignity of President of the Greeks in the Peloponnesus.

BERLIN, (Prussia,) April 26.

Since the return of the Duke of Wellington, it is no longer kept secret that decisive steps have been taken for the deliverance of Greece, and a manifesto of the Emperor Nicholas to that effect, is shortly expected.

Domestic.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Philadelphia of last week contains a minute account of the proceedings of the General Assembly, at their recent session. From the Synodical and Presbyterial reports, presented to that body, it appears that there are now under the care of the General Assembly, sixteen Synods, comprising eighty-six Presbyteries. The whole number of Ministers now ascertained to belong to the Presbyterian Church in the United States, is 1,135—the whole number of Congregations returned is 1,775; of Communicants, 109,667; of Licentiate, 184, & of Candidates for the Gospel Ministry, 201. From several Presbyteries no returns were received.

THE PROFANE SWEARER ABASHED.

During the passage of one of the elegant steam boats which ply between New York and Albany, says the Black Rock Gazette, the present spring, a passenger came on board from one of the intermediate places, and whether he was influenced by the reception of diffusive stimulants, or prompted by an exuberance of animal spirits, he bounded about, and swore most roundly, descending upon the fashions and news of the day, and accommodations of the boat, (which he admired,) in general terms, interlarding his remarks with many an oath. Every one knows that the society on board of a steam boat is quiet, and that the utmost urbanity and civility reigns; and that an interruption of that quiet, interests the whole; so, in this case, the pain felt by the gentlemen passengers, was such as to induce them to appoint a chairman, who was a respected member of the Society of Friends; and the cabin passengers, taking into consideration the coarseness, indecorum, and levity of the young man in question, he was, accordingly, called up, and reminded by the chairman, in terms of great propriety and kindness, of his breach of the laws of God and man, of the laws of society, and the common claims of decency; that, he must be assured, that he was not on board a fishing smack, nor was he in the fore-cabin, but in the company of gentlemen; and was bound, by all considerations of honour, not to shock the feelings of those associated with him, by his ill-timed and profane use of vain and corrupt language; that, if he should acknowledge that he had made a blunder in getting on board the wrong vessel, his passage money should be returned to him, and he be invited to join such company as might be more congenial to his attainments. The young man stung with feelings of remorse, bowed his head with shame, and remained virtually speechless during the remainder of the voyage.

Negroes in the Northern States.—In New-York and Philadelphia some years since, it was the practice to give all possible encouragement to the emigration, and settlement in those places, of Blacks from the Southern States; and the question was not asked of such persons coming among them, whether they were legally entitled to freedom, or whether they had absconded from some master having a claim to their services. No—that was a matter respecting which the madcaps of the North were altogether indifferent—the gates of hospitality were thrown open and the hand of protection extended to all who presented themselves, runaways not excepted. But the day of repentance has come at length; and, judging from the following extract from Snowden's New York Advocate, it would appear that the Negro population—insolent to the whites, riotous, and "hanging like loose rags on the back of society"—are now looked upon as an intolerable nuisance by those who formerly coveted the acquisition. We advise the New-Yorkers to subscribe liberally, and transport them, *per fas et nefas*, to some place beyond sea—it not to Liberia, send them to Cayti, where at the last accounts laborers were wanted on the coffee plantations.—Pet. Lit.

"The Negroes.—The increasing insolence of the blacks in this city is a subject of universal complaint. The discontinued runaway blacks from the southern states, have been for years gradually congregating in this city, where they do little more than corrupt the few good and make the bad worse. A custom prevails with the negroes of this city, which, among others, is daily increasing the bad feelings between the blacks and whites, and that is the practice of driving, and sometimes with force, the whites off the public walks, to bustle and beat them at night, and particularly the treatment of white females, who have been frequently intentionally insulted with the grossest expressions, in presence of husbands and parents."

Providence, R. I. June 1.

Branch Bank.—We understand that an addition of \$100,000 has been made to the capital of the United States Branch Bank in this town, which now amounts to half a million. It is believed that on no other section of the country, could this capital be more prudently or profitably invested. The utmost harmony has uniformly subsisted between this and the State Banking institutions in town.

Bath, (Maine) June 6.

Improved Patent Steering Wheel.—On Thursday last we witnessed the trial of an ingenious and newly invented apparatus, for steering ships. It is the production of Messrs. Rhoder, Kingsbury and Edward Rouse, of this place, and was tried on the Steam-boat Patent, in the presence of a number of scientific gentlemen and ship-masters, who pronounced the exhibition to have answered their highest expectations—and to promise an important and valuable desideratum in the art of navigation. The principles of the machinery, as we understand them, are, a compound lever, with a travelling foot, and a wheel attached thereto. It occupies but three feet square on the deck of the vessel, and has a power of nearly seven to one over the common tiller, one turn of the wheel, which is moved with great ease and quickness, being sufficient to put the helm down or hard up, from midship; and two revolutions of the wheel, from hard up to hard down, and vice versa. A patent has been secured for this invention, and the ingenious proprietors, who are entitled to the thanks of their country for so valuable an acquisition to its shipping interest, are making preparations to furnish this apparatus in such quantities as shall answer the public demand.

Certain benevolent individuals in New York are endeavoring to make up a large amount of flour, to send to the suffering laborers of England. Such an effort is worthy our kind hearted neighbors—the very intention deserves the highest praise—we trust that nothing will occur to prevent the execution of the benevolent plan. It were well that it were done quickly. U. S. Gaz.

The arrival of strangers at Saratoga Springs, continues to increase as the season advances. There are now (says the Sentinel of the 1st) not less than 300 in this place.

Extensive Fire.—The Philadelphia papers give an account of a fire which broke out a few weeks since in New Jersey. It extended from a spot 30 miles S. E. from Philadelphia down to within a few miles of the sea shore, and covered upwards of 45,000 acres. More than 8000 cords of cut wood, besides timber of all kinds, have been destroyed.

Grass Hats.—A Mr. Davies, of New York, offers for sale a new invention of his own, which he calls water-proof silk and grass cloth hats, for summer wear. The Evening Post says, they unite the qualities of lightness, cheapness, durability and handsome appearance, in a greater degree than any summer hats we ever saw.

PRICES CURRENT.

Newbern, June 24, 1826.

Table with columns: Articles, Per, D, D C. Lists various goods like Bacon, Beef, Butter, Brandy, etc. with their respective prices.

Ewell's Medical Companion

THE Seventh Edition of Ewell's Medical Companion, is preparing for publication. Subscriptions to this valuable work are received by THOMAS WATSON.

READING, ELOCUTION, & RHETORIC

JOSEPH HUTTON proposes attending a class of young gentlemen, in the above branches of Belles Letters, to commence on Monday, July 3d. The elements will be particularly attended to, and such fundamental principles inculcated, as will, he trusts, enable the student immediately to embrace the subject he is reading, and correctly to apply the enphases, pauses, tones, intonations and gestures, so necessary to a correct delivery, either in reading, argument or declamation.

The days of Tuition will be Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 6 o'clock, P. M. Terms—Six Dollars, payable in advance. The session to continue until the 20th Sept. June 17, 1826.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, 8th June, 1826.

To enable this Department to comply with the subjoined Resolution of the House of Representatives, the several Claimants to whom it refers are requested to send hither, by mail, as soon as practicable, Schedules of their respective Claims, exhibiting the particulars required by the Resolution, as nearly as may be, according to the following plan.

SCHEDULE.

Table with columns: Name of Claimant, Upon what Government, Date of act complained of, Nature of the act, Name of vessel captured or injured, Amount of loss sustained and where, Subjected, or not, to legal adjudication, Remarks to explain or elucidate the general nature of the claim.

SHOCCO SPRINGS,



(Nine miles south of Warrenton.) In addition to the former extensive and commodious buildings of this well known, healthy and delightful watering place, since the last season, twelve additional out-houses, suitable for the accommodation of families, have been erected, which will be ready for the reception of company by the first day of July. My friends and the public are assured that there shall be no falling off in any respect.

The price of Board will be—for Ladies and Gentlemen per day \$1; Children and servants 50 cts; Horses 75 cts. The Ball Room will be constantly open for those who are fond of such amusements.

The Stages during the season, will continue to pass and re-pass every day by the Springs, for the convenience of the visitors.

ROBERT R. JOHNSON. Warrenton, June 9th, 1826- '30. 24.