

FOREIGN.

London, May 17.

The lady of Sir Walter Scott died at Abbotsford on the 14th of May. Sir Walter was married in 1797, and his lady was the daughter of John Carpenter, of the city of Lyons.

The cause of the Greeks was incidentally touched upon in the House of Commons, on the 19th. Sir Robert Wilson and Hobhouse, spoke in favor of the government taking some measures in their favor before another year should come round. Mr. H. said the ruin of the Greek cause was not necessarily to be inferred from the downfall of Missolonghi. On the contrary, the best possible results ought to be predicted, from the courage and desperate valor with which the Greeks had defended that fortress.

On the same evening, Mr. Brougham brought forward his long promised motion on the subject of slavery in the West Indies, which was to the following effect:

"That the House had observed, with deep regret, that nothing had been done by the Assemblies, in compliance with the wishes of Lord Bathurst's instructions, & of the wishes of that House, expressed in its resolution of May, 1823, touching the condition of the slaves; and that the House, early in the next session of Parliament, will take into its serious consideration the means of carrying the resolution of 1823 into effect."

Mr. Canning, at a late hour, closed the debate, by taking a luminous review of all the arguments which had been urged, and deprecating any departure from that system of conciliation which hitherto had been pursued, unless it should be met by such a ~~partial emancipation and reduction~~ the Colonial Assemblies, as would justify the employment of a more decisive one. The right Hon. Gentleman repeated his former declarations, that it was the fixed determination of Government to come to Parliament for powers to give full effect to its intentions, should the necessity for such a step unfortunately occur. We trust, however, it will not. The colonists must see and feel that their own interests are closely identified, in this question, with the policy of the Parent State, and that whatever may be the supposed or real evils attendant upon acting in conformity with that policy, those that would result from opposition to it, must be infinitely greater.

Mr. Brougham's motion was lost by a majority of 62.

Every thing is comparatively quiet and tranquil among the manufacturers, and it is not unlikely that the accounts of riots have been considerably exaggerated. A letter from Manchester, May 18, says:

"I scarcely need say that all is quiet here, though according to a writer in a certain Sunday paper, the people of this town are almost upon the point of breaking out into open rebellion. The walls, he says, are covered with political inscriptions, among which are predominant, 'No corn laws,' 'Bread or Blood.' I said sometime ago, that there were no political inscriptions on the walls, and I now repeat it. But really there appears to be a class of persons who delight in the invention and propagation of falsehood, and who sit down to write lies with as much zest as a glutton eats his turtle soup, or a school boy enjoys his holiday."

The Pope has issued a new bull against all secret societies and particularly against the freemasons.

In order to assist the Silk Trade, many of the candidates for Parliament, at the approaching election, have resolved to distribute silk handkerchiefs among their supporters. Should this become general, it will occasion the expenditure of several hundred thousand pounds, in this branch alone.—*Globe*.

Brussels papers of the 18th May, announce that Lord Cochrane has left that capital on his way to Greece.

A Geneva paper says, it is proposed to send a Swiss colony to Greece.

The woollen manufactures upon the Lower Rhine, have lately received extensive orders, principally from Italy.

The Council of State of Geneva have decided against allowing a monument to be erected to Rousseau. They say no statues have been erected to great men to whom Geneva is indebted for its existence and preservation, but that the citizens have raised monuments to them in their hearts; that these were more durable and more suitable to a state like theirs, where every thing ought to call to mind the simplicity and modesty of their ancestors.

There is a strong opposition in the House of Lords against the importation of foreign grain; at its head are the Dukes of York, Beaufort and Northumberland, and the Marquises of Salisbury and Hereford.

FALL OF MISSOLONGHI.

Despatches were received at the Colonial Offices, from Major-General, the Hon. Frederick Ponsonby, the Lord High Commissioner, pro tempore, in the Ionian Islands, announcing that the fate of the long disputed fortress of Missolonghi, was finally decided on the nights of the 22d and 23d ultimo. The death of Ibrahim is not true.

It appears that the garrison, having become desperate from the total want of provisions, and the failure of the Greek fleet, under Admiral Miaulis, to throw supplies into the town, determined to retire from the place. A sortie was accordingly made by 800 men, under two Chieftains, with the hope to gain one of the batteries upon the sea shore, which was defended by a large body of Arabs; and the town was partially set fire to at the attention of the besiegers.

It was hoped, that by this attack, a way would be opened for the remainder of the garrison; but this plan had been foreseen by the Turks, and their posts so strongly reinforced, that, after attempting in vain to force a passage, by carrying the battery, the body, led by the two Chieftains, dispersed, and endeavored to save themselves by gaining the mountains.

They then poured into the town and put to the sword, or made prisoners, all who opposed them.

The loss sustained by the Turks on this occasion is not reported; but the obstinacy of the conflict may be estimated by the fact, that although between two and 3000 Greeks perished in that town, and at the foot of the mountain, only 150 are reported to have been taken alive. Of the women and children, a considerable number are said to have been drowned; but about 3000 have been returned as prisoners.

The alarm-created by their dispersion, was quickly communicated to those who were to follow on this hazardous enterprise, who now abandoned their posts, and sought shelter in small numbers in the most tenable places in the neighborhood of the town. In the midst of the confusion, the Turkish troops rushed out from the sea and land-side, and took possession of the fortifications, to which, as a signal of victory, they set fire.

We find the following interesting article respecting Egyptian Cotton in the Paris Journal du Commerce May 5:

Alexandria, Egypt, March 20.

Our last advices announced that the whole crop of cotton this year would not exceed 140,000 bales. This is confirmed by more recent intelligence, which estimates it at only 120,000 bales, for, besides the cold, the levies of men which government is now making in the country, has so terrified the poor peasants, that they have abandoned their fields and fled to the deserts, so that much cotton will be lost for want of hands to gather it. The Pacha, aware of his mistake, is endeavoring to bring them back to their work. A party of men had been sent into the provinces to relieve their apprehensions, and stop the emigration.

March 25.—Nothing new; all quiet and no sales effecting.

The Belgian Journals state, that a superior officer who had been sent by the Greek Committee in Paris to that of London, in order to concert measures for the more effectual relief of Greece, has passed some days in Brussels, for the purpose, as was said, of ascertaining what assistance that cause might hope for there.

PARIS, MAY 16.

Every thing indicates that hostilities are on the point of commencing between Russia and the Porte. A private letter from Augsburg of the 8th of May, says, that at the date of the last news from Constantinople, the Porte had not officially answered M. de Minziaczky, but the first verbal answer of the Reis Effendi was known; and its tenor shows that the Ottoman Ministry is not destitute of address.

"It is glad that the Emperor Nicholas does not confound in his ultimatum the question of the Greek rebels with the Porte; that it learns with pleasure that the intervention of other cabinets, which for these five years has served only to fetter the negotiations with Russia, have at length ceased; that the Porte, however, had fulfilled its treaties respecting Moldavia and Wallachia, since 3000 police guards cannot be called a military occupation; that the Porte consequently hoped that Russia, on its part, would no longer delay to give up to the Turks the fortresses of Bessarabia, the restitution of which was stipulated by the peace of 1812."

"It is not doubted that as soon as this answer is known at St. Petersburg, it will lead to orders to pass the Pruth; the Porte seems to expect this, for a firman has already been issued, giving orders to provision the fortresses for six months. The 20th of May is generally assigned as the day when the Russian troops will enter the principalities."

It is said that a treaty has been signed by Great Britain and Russia, securing the Independence of Greece and the Islands, under a head of its own choosing, but subject to the approbation of the Porte. It will pay a nominal tribute or rather a feudal homage to the Sultan (a strange sort of Independence indeed? This treaty has been formally announced to the Turk, with an intimation, that a refusal for coercive measures.

The German papers state, that "On the 10th of April, the Greek squadron, consisting of 59 vessels, 20 *brulotiers*, and as many mistics, cast anchor off Missolonghi. On the 14th it attacked the Turco Egyptian fleet of 120 sail strong. The action was obstinate and bloody, for it lasted three days. The Turks, who had two frigates burnt and seven other vessels sunk, retired and took up their station beneath the cannon of the fortress of Patras. The loss of the Greeks consists of four vessels, two of which are put hors de service."

The Augsburg Gazette says: "Recent letters from Constantinople announce that in Thessaly a fresh rebellion has broken out, and the Greek Captain Thaso de Trikeri is at the head of it."

The cause of the Greeks, however, is gaining ground in Europe, and the German papers state in the provinces, considerable sums have been raised by subscriptions and donations. In Prussia, too, there is a general feeling in favor of Greece, and the efforts to serve that country seem not only to be tolerated, but even countenanced, by the highest authorities.

News from the Sea Serpent.—Captain Holdredge, of the *Silas Richards*, has sent us the following extraordinary account for publication, accompanied by a representation in pencil of the monster seen, which is precisely of the form of the *Sea Serpent* which so often visited the neighborhood of Boston. Captain Holdredge, as well as many other respectable gentlemen are ready to verify the statement with their oath, if necessary:

To the Editor of the *Mercantile Adv.*

DEAR SIR: If you should deem the following statement worthy of insertion in your journal, the veracity of it can be attested by the undersigned:

Ship *Silas Richards*, 7th June, 1826,
Lat. 41, 30, Long. 67, 32.

While standing by the starboard bow, looking at the unruflled surface of the ocean, about 7 o'clock, P. M. I perceived a sudden perturbation of the water, and immediately on that, an object presented itself with its head above the water about four feet, resembling the above which position it retained for nearly a minute, when he returned to the surface, and kept approaching abreast of the vessel, at a distance of about forty yards. I immediately called the passengers on deck, several of whom observed it for the space of eight minutes, as it glided along slowly and undaunted past the ship, at the rate of about three miles an hour. Its color was a drab dingy black, with protuberances similar to the above sketch; its visible length appeared about sixty feet, and its circumference ten. From former accounts which have been given of such a monster, and which have never been credited, this exactly corresponds, and I have no doubt but it is one of those species called *Sea Serpent*. It made considerable wake in the water in its progress.

I remain your obedient servant.

HENRY HOLDREDGE, Captain.

We remark the following passage in the number of the *Edinburgh Review* (89) last received:

"We have the strongest grounds for concluding, that the population of Ireland has doubled in the last 30 years; and, we must believe farther, at the same rate. If the seven millions of Irish of 1821, shall become fourteen millions in 1851, while the population of England doubles only in eighty years, that of Ireland will be nearly equal in 1851. Looking at this question as it affects the lower orders of Ireland, it presents nothing but what is most gloomy and terrific: for, in place of any prospect of their condition becoming better, it seems manifestly tending to become worse."

Spirit of the Times.—On Sunday morning the 21st instant, the canal boat *Eclipse*, Mr. Caleb Blodger, Captain and owner, arrived at Albany, direct from Ohio, with a cargo of whiskey, pork, and potash. She left Monroe, Astabula county, Ohio, on Thursday week, towed by the steamboat *Henry Clay*, to Buffalo or Black Rock. The horses were taken across the country, a distance of about 125 miles, to Buffalo. She is a fine well built boat, of the largest dimensions. We understand that another, from the same State, and of similar dimensions, is on the way. The *Eclipse* left Buffalo with 21 passengers, eight of whom came through. She is the first boat from Ohio. Perhaps a stronger illustration of the spirit of the age—the facilities of intercourse afforded by our works of improvement between very remote parts of the Union, and the prevalent disposition to make the utmost application of them, cannot be easily given.

Albany Argus.

Improvement on Saw-Mills.

If any person should want a Saw-Mill built or repaired, on a principle that cuts from twenty-five to one hundred per cent faster with the same quantity of water, can by writing to the Editor of this paper, *post paid*, be served with a man endowed with such abilities on the shortest notice. The person alluded to—came to this place well recommended by the first characters in this state and the state of Virginia.

Greensboro' May 3. 2—0.

* * A very advantageous situation would be given at this Office, to a young man, 16 or 17 years of age, who may wish to become a Printer.