FOREIGN.

Selections from English papers to the 1st of May, received at the office of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The foreign Journals are full of accounts of preparations for the reception of the King of England in various parts of the continent, especially Germany. His majesty will visit Cologne, Bonn, Coblentz, there cross the Rhine to inspect the almost impregnable fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, Jonnisburg, the seat of Prince Metternich, Wiesbaden, Frankfort, (and in that neighborhood continue a day or two with his sister the Princess of Hesse Homburgh) Darmstadt, Manheim, Heidelburgh, (to see the great tun,) Ludwigsburg, Stutgard, (where, with the Queen Dowager, of Wurtemburg, late Princess Royal of England, he will remain some time, not having seen her since she left her home,) from thence to Ulm, cross the Danube, and pass through Augsburg to Munich, afterwards over the plain of Hohenlinden to Passau, or go at once to Regensburg, to visit the father of the Princess Esterhazy, and there embark on the "dark rolling Danube" for Vienna. The sports and pastimes in preparation by the Emperor of Austria, are reported to be on a scale of uncommon magnificence; all the petty princes and inferior Kings in Germany will assist at these banquets. His Majesty has promised to visit the principality of Esterhazy, in Hungary, and return by way of Prague, Toplitz, and Dresden. Should the state of the road permit, he will go from thence to Berlin, and take Hanover on his way home. Paris is included in the tour, but in what stage of it is not determined.

Attempt of Artificers to leave England.—At Chester Assizes, indictments were preferred against Thomas Evans, Wm. Robinson, John Widdowson, James Shaw, Henry Hill, John Swindells, and Wm. Cocking, for attempting to leave England, and carry on their works in a foreign land. Mr. Williams was employed by them as counsel, and Mr. Brown, of London, as their solicitor, and at the suggestion of the Attorney-general, and by the advice of Mr. Williams, they were induced to plead guilty to the charge, and gave securities in 20*l.* each, and two other securities in 20*l.* not to leave England for three years.

The English Criminal Court is still puzzled what to do with Carlisle's (the bookseller) Shopman, who refused to give his name, and who has been indicted as *the man unknown*. His demurrer to the last indictment was sustained—to-wit, that his name was not correctly set forth in the indictment. Now, he has been indicted as a person well known, but whose name is unknown. He was anxious to go to trial, but the Court required first that he should give his name, which he refused. The Court puzzled, again remanded the prisoner.

Mr. Canning's speech on the admission of the Roman Catholic Peers into Parliament, occupies five and a half close columns in the Courier. The fate of this wise measure, it is to be feared, will be a rejection by the House of Lords. Mr. C. concluded his speech with these emphatic words:—"In calling upon you to support this motion, I feel that I am only asking you to do that, which in the name of humanity is charitable, and in the name of God is just."

In the late debate on Parliamentary Reform, Mr. Denman declared the existence of the House in its present state, a moral and political grievance—a scene where corruption—

"*Mounts the tribunal—rears her scarlet head,*
"*And sees pale virtue trembling in her stead.*"

Mr. Denman is elected Common Sergeant for the City of London.

Sir James M'Intosh had given notice of a motion in the House of Commons for the 1st of May, on the subject of the criminal code.

A liberal subscription had been raised in London to erect a monument to the memory of Charles Dibdin, Esq. the celebrated naval song writer.

GREEK VICTORY.

In looking over our files of papers, brought by the Amity, we find a variety of interesting items respecting the progress of liberty in Greece, from which we think it may reasonably be inferred that this interesting people, whether supported by Russia or not, will be able to maintain their independence. We have now no doubt, after comparing dates and circumstances, that the last naval action with the Turks terminated favorably for the Grecians. Accounts from Angona, of the 22d March, speak of the victory as a matter of which there was "no doubt whatever." Two different vessels had arrived at that place, bringing each a confirmation of "the fatal defeat of the Turkish fleet;" 25 of which had fallen into the hands of the Greeks. Of these, 17 were ships of war, 4 frigates, and the others transports. Only six vessels are stated to have escaped. The Captain Bey Ismael Gibralter, and the Algerine Admiral, were taken prisoners. In the *Courier Francais* of the 22d April, we find it is stated, on the authority of recent accounts from the Peloponnesus, Thessaly, and Epirus, that the details of the victory were not only confirmed, both as regards the number of Turkish vessels taken or sunk, but that more accurate particulars as to the course pursued by the fugitive Turkish vessels were received.

It appears that the Greeks, according to their usual tactics, had made a furious attack on the centre of the Ottoman fleet, where the largest vessels were usually stationed. Those on the two wings perceiving that, by this bold attempt, the Greeks had destroyed their best ships, fled in different directions, some towards Cephalonia, the others into the Gulf of Gaumenizza. The latter being closely pursued, were soon overtaken, beaten, captured, or destroyed. The other division was prevented from seeking protection on the coast of Cephalonia by the English Governor, who signified to the discomfitted Turks that they could not be allowed to remain there. The Greeks, sensible of this, manœuvred so as to intercept the retreat of the Turks into the Gulf of Lepanto, and one of their divisions pressed them so close that they quitted the coast. The Greeks are stated to have displayed the most undaunted bravery in the whole of the battle. One instance is mentioned, of a schooner having actually boarded and captured a Turkish frigate.

All accounts agree in representing the internal affairs of Greece as in a good situation. At Zilani, near Thermopylæ, they had gained a victory, in which Ulysses was wounded. The Servians had a considerable army.—Lycurgus their chief, had introduced many wise regulations, and frequently made excursions to the coast of Asia Minor, where he uniformly defeated the Turks, and brought off considerable booty. This chief had formed an alliance with the Cretans, to whom he sent a reinforcement of 2000 men, well armed. He also recognizes the General Assembly of the Peloponnesus. Regulations had been established by the Central Government, for levying duties on vessels and goods in the ports and islands in their power. The public contributions were regularly settled, and the land and sea forces paid by the state. To meet the expenses of the corps lately sent to Epirus and Thessaly, the government had put to sale the lands and houses, depending upon fiefs belonging to Sultanas, (the mother or wives of the Sultan,) or to the Chief Agas of the Eunuchs and the Janissaries. From these energetic measures, it was confidently expected, that the government would soon be able to meet all the expences of the glorious struggle in which it was engaged.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

MEETING OF THE TURKISH DITAN.

The following is an account of this curious meeting. The Mufti and the chiefs of the Ulemas having declared that several of the demands of the Muscovites were contrary to the principles of Islamism, and to the dignity of religion, the Grand Vizier, as President of the Divan, proposed the following questions: "Is it just, and conformable to the principles of the Holy Koran, to raise the standard of the Great Prophet, and to call to arms the Musselmen of the east & the west, when demands like those indicated are addressed to the Prince of the Faithful?" On which the Mufti said, "Yes, it is just." These words were immediately repeated by all the Ulemas.—The following question was next proposed: "Is it just and wise to withdraw the Musselmen from the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, while the Muscovites have assembled on the frontiers a numerous corps, which they will not dissolve?" To which all those present answered, unanimously, "No; that would not be just; it would not be wise."

The following questions were then discussed: "Can the administration of the two frontier provinces be entrusted in future, as it has hitherto been, either to the perfidious and traitorous Greeks, or to Boyars?" The answer was unanimously, "No, that would be impossible." "Can we restore to the rebellious Rajahs all their churches, and their privileges, so long as they obstinately persist in their disobedience to the Sublime Porte?"—"No, that cannot be."

The Sultan approved all these decisions, and gave orders to the Grand Vizier to cause his intention to be notified by the Reis Effendi to the Foreign Ambassador, and to explain to them, at the same time, the reasons which had induced the Porte to take such a resolution.

It is affirmed that, besides this, it was resolved in this Divan, that in case of a new war with Christendom, a plan should be put in execution, which was already under consideration, during the war of the Porte with Austria and Russia, in the reigns of Joseph and Catharine, but the execution of which was then hindered by the victory of Suwarrow and Coburg.

Constitutionel.

Description of a Turkish Imperial Army of Contingents, required from the Viziers, Pachas, or other Governors of Provinces; written by an eye witness.

The most accurate notion which can be formed of a Turkish Imperial army of provincial contingent troops, (if troops they deserve to be called) must be obtained by comparing them with those bands of armed pilgrims who, in days of yore, traversed Europe from various countries to St. Jago of Compostella, or our Lady of the Pillar, in Saragossa, to the house of Loretto, &c. Regulating and animating their march by hymns and litanies, their devotions uninterrupted, excepting when some traveller was to be stript, some village to be plundered and burnt. But instead of long trains of peregrinators, adorned with crosses & cockle-shells, the Ottoman army exhibits Mahometan Monks in party-colored caps and garments, as a mark of humility, on asses, marching at the head of tumultuary columns, flourishing the flags of the prophet, and vociferating prayers and imprecations with all their might.

Behind these appeared the Delis, or select horsemen, who scour and plunder the country on every side. Then follow the Timariotes, or national cavalry, mounted on horses and mules, which they are bound to provide: but rarely indeed in any other way than at the expense of the lawful owners, who fall in their route; furnished with pack-saddles and ropes for stirrups.—Last advance the infantry, once the glory of an Ottoman army, but now held as the meanest body in their service. Armed with guns without bayonets, with enormous horse pistols and massy daggers, they press forward in confused crowds, raising clouds of dust as numerous flocks of sheep hurried on by the shepherds. Behind this infantry come the topgis, or artillery, their guns dragged along by buffaloes, or by christian slaves equally under the lash.

The rear of this strange association of barbarians of various countries, languages, and habits of life; some shouting and singing aloud, others firing off their pistols loaded with ball into the air; is closed by the commanders of different ranks, superbly apparelled, and surrounded by multitudes of insolent attendants and servants; liberally exercising their cudgels on all who do not keep a duly respectful distance from their haughty masters.

Notwithstanding their brutality, yet it is under the protection of these attendants that the Greek sutlers and canteeners, the Jew furnishers of clothing, old or new, the gypsey blacksmiths, conjurers, and fortune tellers, poultry-stealers, and, when requisite, executioners, place themselves.

No Turkish army ever takes the field without Jewish contractors and furnishers; for they supply the Spahis and Timariotes with barley for their horses, and bread-corn for the men, unless the army be to remain for some time in one position; when the surrounding country, friend or foe, is equally laid under contribution.

When on a march, the army halt for the night, and the attendants are employed to set up tents for the commanders; the bazars, or markets, are opened in various parts of the camp. The scouring parties produce the sheep, &c. they have stolen; the gipsies open their bags of poultry, often suffocated by the sulphur burnt under the trees or roots to bring them down; the suttlers and coffee-men display their stores and stoves; the Jews their scales for exchange of money; the soldiers sing to the sound of their lute; the seraskier or commander holds his court; the great men give and receive visits of ceremony: but all this time no outpost, not even a sentinel, is appointed—every one lays him down to rest under the protection of that fatality in which the essence of Mahometanism consists.

RALEIGH ACADEMY.

The following Abstract of the Report of the Trustees made at the late semi-annual Examination, is ordered to be published.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rush Haywood, Wm. Marcellus, and John Stuart, were examined on Reading, Spelling and Speaking. Rush Haywood and John Stuart are the best Readers, Rush Haywood the best Speller, and Wm. Marcellus the best Speaker.

Wm. Haywood, Rufus Polk, Robt. Haywood, Nathaniel Hill, and Ransom Ruth, stood on Reading, Spelling, Blair's Catechism and Oratory. Wm. Haywood and Rufus Polk were distinguished in Reading and Spelling. In Catechism no distinction. In Speaking, two were absent. The rest approved.

Wm. Burgess, James Henderson, Pleasant Henderson, Richard Henderson, and Hamilton Fulton, also stood on Reading, Spelling, Blair's Catechism and Oratory. Wm. Burgess was considered the best Reader; James and Pleasant Henderson the best Spellers; James Henderson and Wm. Burgess were most correct on the Catechism; and Wm. Burgess was the best Speaker.

James Granberry, Wm. Savage, Joel King, and Alex. Gorman, on Reading, Spelling, Geography, and Oratory. In Reading all were approved—no distinction; in Spelling, A. Gorman, W. Savage and J. King were rather best; in Geography, J. King and J. Granberry had somewhat the advantage. In Oratory, J. Granberry was best.

Jas Granberry, Joel King and Hamilton Fulton, exhibited copies in writing. The first and last were best.

Henry Joyner, James Scott and Hamilton Fulton, on Geography, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Oratory, Composition and Writing.—H. Joyner and H. Fulton were deemed the best in Geography; in Arithmetic and English Grammar, Joyner was best; in Oratory, James Scott was best. In Composition and Copy writing Joyner and Scott were equal. H Fulton did not stand with the other two on English Grammar, Composition or Writing.

Hinchey Dunn, Calvin Henderson and Monroe Webb, were examined on Geography, Arithmetic, Copy-writing, Composition and Oratory. Henderson was distinguished in Geography. In Arithmetic, the merits of the Students were nearly equal. The writing of H. Dunn & M. Webb was best. The Compositions of Dunn and Webb were approved. In Oratory, all gave satisfaction.

Charles Raboteau, Hinchey Dunn, Calvin Henderson, Monroe Webb, Jas. Scott & Henry Joyner, were examined on Reading Roman History and Spelling in Waldo's Dictionary. C. Raboteau and C. Henderson are the best Readers, and they and H. Joyner, are the three best Spellers.

Charles Raboteau and James Granberry recited the Assembly's Catechism with much facility and accuracy. The first named rather best.

Ransom Pool, Willis Jones, Dempsey Fuller, Green Ligon, Hinchey Dunn, Calvin Henderson and Monroe Webb, were examined on English Grammar. This class was highly approved. W. Jones and D. Fuller obtained the first distinction.

Ransom Pool and Willis Jones, stood on Arithmetic, Copy-writing, Composition and Oratory. In Arithmetic both did well; the Writing of R. Pool had a preference. Their Compositions were reported equal; and their Orations were satisfactory.

Joseph Hunter, Osmond Suggs and John Jones were examined on Selectæ e Veteri, Latin Grammar, Spelling, Composition, Copy-writing and Oratory. In Selectæ Veteri and Latin Grammar, J. Hunter and J. Jones were best. In Spelling, Jones is best and Hunter next. Suggs produced no Composition. Between the other two no distinction. John Jones is the best writer. John Jones, the only member of this class who delivered an Oration, was approved.

Albert Hendon, Frank Haywood, Hamilton Polk, Junius Fenner, Dallas Haywood, Green Ligon, Paul Cameron and John L. Taylor stood on Cesar, Latin Grammar, Latin Prosody, Mair's Introduction, Spelling, Copy-writing, Composition and Oratory. The performances of this class were in general satisfactory. On Cesar, Albert Hendon was distinguished as the best scholar, and to F. Haywood and G. Ligon were given the 2d honor. In Latin Grammar, A. Hendon and D. Haywood were deemed best. In Prosody, all were approved. In Mair's Introduction, A. Hendon, F. Haywood and H. Polk were best, in the order named. In Spelling, A. Hendon is much the best; G. Ligon, F. Haywood, D. Haywood, and J. Fenner, are next best. A. Hendon, P. Cameron and G. Ligon are considered the best Writers. Green Ligon's is the best Composition, and Paul Cameron's the next best. In Oratory, Hamilton Polk was most approved.

Frank Haywood and Hamilton Polk underwent an approved Examination on Geography. No distinction made.

Washington Price, Robert Bond, Wm. Hill, Erasmus Fenner, Wm. Gray, Thomas Charles, Haywood Hunter and Wm. Dunn, were examined on Virgil, Greek Testament and Græca Minora; on the Greek and Latin Grammars & Prosody, Arithmetic, Geography, Copy-writing, Composition and Oratory. On Virgil, Greek Testament and Græca Minora, Robt. Bond, E. Fenner and W. Price, were thought rather best. Wm. Hill and Thomas Charles, second best. The whole class acquitted itself very satisfactorily. On the Greek Grammar, Latin Grammar and Prosody, all were approved.—On Arithmetic, it was evident that the class had paid a commendable attention to this useful study. The Examination on Geography was confined to the American Continent, with which all appeared to be perfectly acquainted. No distinction. Robert Bond was not examined on this study in this class, but in a subsequent one. In Writing, Washington Price excelled. Robert C. Bond, Thomas Charles and Wm Gray, obtained the second honor. In Composition, R. Bond, W. Price and W. Hill, were most approved. In Oratory, Haywood Hunter and Washington Price were considered best. The rest were approved.

Henry Kello was examined on the Eclogues of Virgil, and approved.

Samuel Ferebee, stood on Virgil, the Greek Testament, Greek Grammar, Composition, Oratory and Copy writing, and acquitted himself well on them all.

M'Kinne Fenner, Theophilus Holmes and Henry Kello were examined on the three first Books of the Odes of Horace; on the Latin Grammar and Prosody; in Copy-writing, Composition, and Oratory. On Horace, Fenner and Holmes were best, Kello not having been so long engaged in the study as his classmates. In Latin Grammar and Prosody, Fenner was rather the best, especially in Prosody. In Writing, Fenner excelled, and Kello was next best. The Compositions of the class were all approved, Fenner's was best. M'Kinne Fenner was deemed the best Orator.

Theophilus Holmes, was examined on the Greek Testament and Greek Grammar, and deserves great credit for the proficiency he has made in these studies, considering the short time he has been engaged in them.

M'Kinne Fenner passed an examination on the Elements of Geometry, and acquitted himself well.

M'Kinne Fenner, Robert Bond and Dempsey Fuller were examined on Geography. These are the best Geographers in the Male Department. They stood on the whole of Geography, and evinced that they were intimately acquainted with the subject.

Dempsey Fuller and Charles Raboteau, on the Elements of Chemistry, displayed great accuracy and facility in answering every question proposed on this interesting Science. They also exhibited specimens of Writing. Fuller is the best writer. In Oratory, Raboteau excelled.

Charles Raboteau, in addition to his other studies, was examined on the Elements of Geometry, and acquitted himself well.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Lucinda Haywood, Sarah Goneke, Cynthia Hill, Harriett Boon, Martha Eppes, Celestia Goneke and Julia Holmes, were examined on Spelling, and approved.

The four last named also read in Murray's Introduction. Martha Eppes is deemed the best Reader.

The same little girls, with the addition of Rosa Gilmour, passed a very good examination on Catechism.

Harriet Boon and Martha Eppes were examined on English Grammar as far as the Conjugation of the Verbs, and neither of them missed a word.

Eliza Bond, Louisa Blackman, Rosa Gilmour, Mary Gatlin, Adalaide Hunter, Margaret Haywood, Jane Hunter, Ellen Putney and Frances Raboteau, were highly approved as correct Spellers.

The same Class, with the exception of Rosa Gilmour, was examined on the Evangelical Primer, and acquitted themselves well.

Louisa Blackman, Jane Hunter and Frances Raboteau, were examined on the whole of Murray's English Grammar, and were uncommonly accurate.

Eliza Bond, Mary Gatlin, Adalaide Hunter, Margaret Haywood and Ellen Putney, stood on English Grammar, Reading and Geography. All the class acquitted themselves well. In Grammar, Eliza Bond, Mary Gatlin and Ellen Putney, were thought best. Eliza Bond and Ellen Putney are the best Readers. In Geography all were ready and correct.

Louisa Blackman, Rosa Gilmour, Jane Hunter and Francis Raboteau were examined in Reading. Rosa Gilmour was most approved.

Eliza Bond, Louisa Blackman, Harriet Boon, Martha Eppes, Mary Gatlin, Jane Hunter, Margaret Haywood, Adalaide Hunter and Ellen Putney, exhibited Specimens of Writing. Of which Louisa Blackman's was best, and Martha Eppes and Ellen Putney's the next best.

Celestia Goneke, Rosa Gilmour, Julia Holmes and Lucinda Haywood, also produced copies in writing. Celestia Goneke and Lucinda Haywood were most approved.

Esther Blackman, Eliza Britt, Sally Coman, Mary Eppes, Mary Gilmour, Rebecca Haywood, Mary Holmes, Sarah Ann Jones, Ellen Raboteau and Tabitha Savage, were examined on Reading, Spelling, English Grammar, Geography, and blank Maps. This Class read & spelt well. Rebecca Haywood, Ellen Raboteau, Mary Eppes and Eliza Britt were deemed the best readers, and Rebecca Haywood, Ellen Raboteau, Eliza Britt, Esther Blackman and Sarah Coman were the best in Spelling. On English Grammar the class recited and parsed very correctly. R. Haywood, T. Savage, E. Raboteau and E. Britt were entitled to the first distinction. This class was examined on the whole of Willett's Epitome of Geography, and were found very correct. No distinction. On the blank Maps, all manifested great accuracy; but the following are said to have been the most successful students during the session, viz E. Britt, E. Blackman, M. Eppes, R. Haywood and T. Savage.

Tabitha Savage was examined on the Rule of Exchange, and acquitted herself well.

Esther Blackman, Eliza Britt, Mary Eppes, Rebecca Haywood, Ellen Raboteau and Tabitha Savage, were examined on the Westminster Catechism, and were highly approved.

Mary Gilmour and Sarah Ann Jones passed through the Episcopal Catechism, and Sally Coman through the Methodist Catechism, correctly, and without hesitation.

Elizabeth Battle, Margaret Coman, Sarah R. Jones, Louisa Hendon, Sarah Simmons, Mary Stuart and Sophronia White, were examined on Reading, Spelling, English Grammar, Adams's Geography, blank Maps, Copy-writing & Bible Questions. In Reading, E. Battle, L. Hendon