FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ships, Brighton, Sèbor, from London, (July 1st, and Cowes, July 7th;) Manchester Lee, (July 2d;) Wm. Byrnes, (July 12th;) Wm. Thompson, Maxwell, from Liverpool, (July 16th;) and Edward Bonaffe, from Havre, (July 17th,) all arrived in the course of yesterday, and last evening. By these arrivals, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their usual files of English and French papers to the latest dates, together with Lloyd's and the Shipping Lists, &c.

A treaty has been concluded between England, France and Russia, with a view of terminating the war between Turkey and Greece.

We glean from our files, received by these arrivals the following additional particulars:

ENGLAND.—Whatever popularity the Duke of Wellington may have lost, by what has been called his bungling attempt to mend the corn bill, he retains the admiration of the army. He was loudly and enthusiastically cheered, according to the Courier, at a review of the Grenadier Guards.

It is a matter of speculation in the English prints, how the secret article appended to the treaty concerning the Greeks, came to be divulged. The treaty itself seems to have been made public, sooner than was intended by the contracting powers.

The operation of the new Corn Laws Bill had been to render the amount of duties, daily paid at the custom house, very great.

The woollen manufacturers seem to be gradually finding employment, though there is yet much distress in several towns.

Despatches of the 29th June, received at the Foreign Office from Sir Frederick Adam, by the Ionian Messengers, announced that an insurrection had broken out in Albania.

The Manchester Guardian gives an account of a dreadful accident which happened at Tildesley Banks. An explosion of a steam boiler took place in the new factory which was in an unfinished state, and in which eighteen people only were employed, of whom seventeen (all females) were reelers, and were employed in the fifth and highest story of the building. Of these seven were taken up dead or expired shortly afterwards, six were so dreadfully mangled as to occasion doubts of their recovery, but the other four were comparatively little injured. The engineer who attended to the fires was killed. The accident was discovered to have originated from the neglect of the engineer to open the valve communicating between the boiler and the pipe, so that the steam having no vent, when it acquired sufficient pressure exploded.

SPAIN.—By advices of the 28th June, a revolt had taken place among the military stationed at Algesiras and at the camp of St. Roch, in consequence of which twelve officers had been arrested.

The troubles continue in Catalonia.—Count Torree Alba has fled to Gibraltar.

The great subject however is, the treaty which is declared to have been formed between Spain and Portugal, under the mediation of France and England.—It is pretended that by this treaty, the French will evacuate Spain in October, and that England shall keep only 4000 men in Portugal, to secure Lisbon; and that an amnesty is offered to all Spanish emigrants in France, England and Portugal.

A translation of the Crusaders, the first translation of any of Sir Walter Scott's works into Spanish, has appeared in Madrid, and was received with great avidity.

RUSSIA—We find in our papers a decree of the Emperor of Russia regulating the steam boats of Mr. Joliffe, which are to run, under the patronage of the government, between London and St. Petersburg. It will be seen that the government are disposed to facilitate a sure and rapid communication between the two countries.

The steam boats are not to be stopped at the guard ship, but the passengers will take out clothes enough for a few days, and the hatches are to be sealed at Cronstadt without delay. The captain may go directly to St. Petersburgh, where the seals will be taken off, and the passengers' baggage delivered them after being examined at the custom house. Prohibited articles among the baggage will be placed in store, and may be exported from thence; but merchandise is subject to the existing laws. The passes of passengers will not be examined till they reach St. Petersburg, when an officer will be immediately sent down to the boats. Carriages will pay no duty if they are taken out of the country subsequently. Letters must all pass through the post office.

The emperor Nicholas, it is said, is laboring with great zeal to effect retrenchments in the expenses of the state. Alexander's project of forming a guard of Crim Tartars he has carried into effect.

An article dated at Nuremberg, July 7, says—"M. de Tatitscheff has addressed a peremptory note to M. Metternich, informing him that a further delay, to the end of July, would be allowed the Porte to receive its final answer, in consequence of new representations from the Austrian Internuncio. But that if, at that time, the efforts before the Divan should be unsuccessful, the Russian army should positively pass the Pruth.

GREEKS AND TURKS.—The Pachas of the frontier provinces of Turkey have received orders to organize the new troops, both cavalry and infantry, on the European system.

The French consular agent at Cisme (opposite the island of Scio) with two Austrian and one Russian subject, were assailed in their respective houses, on the 26th May, seized, and carried before the Basha; by whose orders they were put in *Dumbrack*, a horrid Turkish prison, and loaded with irons. The application of the Austrian vice consul was treated with contempt, in consequence of which he left the island for Smyrna.

The rumor, that the Pacha of Egypt intended to declare himself independent of the Porte, is treated by the English papers, as not deserving credit. He is, it is said, too wise not to make the most out of the falling weakness of the Ottoman government; while he has long been independent, for all practical purposes.

The London Courier contains an extract from a proclamation of the National Assembly of Greece, dated May 19th in which very distinct allusions are made to the interference of the Sovereigns of Europe in favor of their independence. The Greek Gazette of the same date, speaking of Ibrahim's expedition to Elis, says:—"We have no further account of the enemy's motions, but he can go whither he will, and do what he will, as he meets with no resistance, there being no army opposed to him, and even the unfortunate inhabitants have no one to command and lead them, though they would be very ready to march against the enemy."

PORTUGAL.—The Princess Regent had again appeared in public, and was received with gratulations. The country, however, was in an agitated state owing to the depredations of the Rebels. The Princess issued a proclamation on the 2d ult. requiring the officers of Militia to report the cases of desertion, which were frequent, to the government.

FRANCE.—On the night of the 13th ult. a dreadful fire broke out in the Theatre de l'Ambigu Comique, which was nearly destroyed being slightly built, & chiefly of wood.

Accounts from Marseilles, state that an attempt was made by the custom house of that place, to prevent the embarcation of a train of artillery, destined for the Greeks, upon which remonstrances were sent to Paris. By telegraphic orders returned, the armament was allowed to be despatched.

Mademoiselle Sontag, says the Journal des Debats, rejects the title of an English Peeress and of an ambassadress, in order to remain faithful to her glory and her music!

The ferocious barbarity of Ibraham Pacha is well known. The following instance is one of many that might be produced if proof of it were wanting: In the course of May about 100 Turks approached a small village named Candelos, whither a hundred Greek families had retired, conceiving themselves in safety. After a short resistance, finding that gunpowder failed them, the Greeks fled and found refuge in a small church. The priest on seeing the barbarians approach, placed himself at the door with a crucifix in his hand. The Turks trampled under foot the sacred symbol, massacred all the persons in the church & cutting off the priest's nose and ears, sent him to Poros, to render an account of it to his brethren.

The Gibraltar papers and letters to the 18th ult. state that several French merchantmen have been captured by the Algerines; the squadron destined to blockade Algiers, had been spoken with at sea. The general opinion at the English garrison was that the French fleet would be worsted if they attempted to batter the Mole, which is reported to be made immensely strong.

Melancholy accounts are received of the damages occasioned by heavy rains and inundations, in Croatia, Corinthia, Carniola, Styria and Tyrol. At the distance of one or two leagues from the banks of rivers, the inhabitants were obliged to take shelter in the upper stories of the houses. The Danube on the 22d June, had fallen to 9 feet 2 inches above 0. The hopes of an ample harvest have been destroyed.

Letters from Madrid of the 25th June, say that the affairs of Portugal continued to occupy the attention of the Spanish Cabinet. In consequence of the arrival of an extraordinary courier from Lisbon, a council of Ministers was held; and orders despatched to the Commander in Chief for the army of observation to resume its position.

The Turks are entire Masters of Attica and all Northern Greece, while Ibraham marches uncontrouled over every part of the Morea. Missolonghi, Modon, Tripolizza, Malvosia, Salona, Athens, have been successively re-conquered; and of all the fruits which the Greeks acquired by the battles and victories of their six years' contest, nothing remains but Vauplia and the Castle of Corioth. They have not elsewhere in Continental Greece a foot of land which they can call their own. What is still worse, they have lost the confidence which insures victory: and their enemies have gained an ascendency of which it will be no easy task to deprive them. The main cause of this change in the circumstances of the belligerent parties obviously is—that the Turks have improved the constitution of their armies by adopting the discipline of Western Europe, while the Greeks resist all military reforms, and continue to make war in their primitive barbarous fashion.—*Scotsman.*

From the British Traveller of July 14—Evening.

COUNTRY NEWS—THE CROPS.

LANCASHIRE.—The hay harvest is now nearly over in this neighbourhood. During the last week the weather has been extremely favourable, and a full average crop has been well ricked. In the immediate vicinity of this town, we are we believe, warranted in saying, that the crop is not so abundant as it has been on many former seasons.—*Liverpool Courier.*

GLASGOW.—Since our last notice of the crops, oats have begun to come into ear; and barley and wheat are, in many places completely shot. The severe gale on Monday and Tuesday appears to have hurt the potatoe plants, which are otherwise most promising.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

SUSSEX.—From inquiries, which we have carefully made, we learn that the corn generally, throughout this and the bordering counties is most healthy and luxuriant, and promises to exceed an average crop.—There is some of the finest wheat between this town and Lewes we ever beheld. Hay making is now nearly concluded. The weather has been remarkably fine this week, and an immense quantity has been carried. The crop on the whole is very good.—*Brighton Herald.*

PLYMOUTH.—A correspondent informs us, that throughout the whole of the South Hams the appearance of the crops is very promising, and should the present fine weather continue, there is every reason to expect a most abundant harvest.

Plymouth Journal.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—In this neighbourhood little remains to be done in the hay harvest; in many situations the crops were very heavy, and the greater part of the hay has been got together in the finest possible condition. The price of old hay is still high; 6*l* 10s and 7*l* is being given at Birmingham.—*Worcester Journal.*

The scythe is now, and has been during the present week, in full operation in this neighborhood, and we are happy to say, the crops of grass are extremely abundant. As a remarkable instance of this, we have to state, that last year a gentleman residing near Moss Side, stowed the produce of eight acres, in a certain hay bay, and this year he had the greatest difficulty in making the same place hold the produce of two acres and three quarters.—*Manchester Herald*

Letter from Mr. Walsh.—The following letter from Robert Walsh, Esq Editor of the National Gazette, appeared in the Post of last evening. The reader will perceive that it has been elicited by the brief controversy between the Post and ourselves touching the authorship of a biographical sketch of Jackson. Mr. W. avows the authorship and frankly admits the claims which, as a Military Chieftain, Gen. Jackson has upon the gratitude of his countrymen. But at the same time he denies his fitness for the office of President, and makes a manly declaration in favour of Mr. Adams, for reasons which ought to be not only satisfactory, but conclusive, to every sensible man who loves his country.

Chronicle.

To the Editor of the New-York Evening Post.

SIR—I perceive by the Evening Post of yesterday, that a controversy has arisen between you and the editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser, respecting the authorship of a biographical notice of General Jackson, which you copied into your paper from the American Monthly Magazine of the year 1824. I should not address you now, but for the appearance of a receipt, signed by me, in relation to that notice. The insertion of the receipt seems to imply a belief on your part, that I was disposed to conceal or disavow the article in question. It was, I humbly think, due to courtesy and justice to interrogate me in some form, previously to any act indicating even a doubt of my candor. The republication of the biography was mentioned to me at Saratoga, last week, when I immediately acknowledged the production to be mine. Having been occupied ten or eleven days, until Sunday last, in travelling, I could not, in that period of time, attend to what was said in the newspapers.

The biographical notice was written to serve Dr. M'Henry, editor of the American Monthly Magazine, who had been warmly recommended to me by a friend at Pittsburg and who supposed that a favourable account of a personage so popular in Pennsylvania as General Jackson, might promote his literary enterprise. It was intended to be anonymous, and ought to have weight only by its intrinsic force. The Doctor himself brought to me, after some time, the amount of the compensation which the bookseller had, in his prospectus, stipulated to pay for each page contributed by correspondents to his Magazine. I was assured by the editor, that what he offered did not come from his purse, nor interfere with the gains.—From him, I would not have accepted any pecuniary retribution. The article was carefully composed, as to facts and reasoning. I have not read it since it was printed in the Magazine; and do not know how far its diction may be obnoxious to criticism; this is a consideration to which I attach no importance, under the circumstances of the case. I have always entertained the most favourable opinion of Gen. Jackson's military talents and services: I have always believed and contended that his proceedings at New Orleans and Florida were susceptible of vindication; I have much admired the manliness of his spirit and the energy of his patriotism; but I never deemed him fit for the office of President of the United States, nor imagined that martial exploits gave title to that station. At the time the biography was written, I urged the claims of Mr. Adams, in the National Gazette. I consider this statesman as still entitled to the preference which I then proclaimed to be due to him and upon the same broad grounds, of education, pursuits, opportunities, accomplishments, habits, temper and the nature of his public services. Sincerely, however, as I desire the re-election of Mr. Adams, I cannot consent to overlook what Gen. Jackson has done for his country, nor join in a hue and cry against the veteran soldier, nor take for the wild oats which he may have sown some thirty or forty years back. I conceive that the success of Mr. Adams may be obtained by more direct and liberal means; and I presume that there is no sentiment in the biographical sketch inconsistent with the idea of his superiority as a candidate. I am, sir, your obedient servant.

ROBERT WALSH, Jr.

Philadelphia, Aug. 15th, 1827.

For the Easton Gazette.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION

The Candidates for the approaching Election, brought forward by the leaders of the Jacksonites, appear to be much affected by the remarks contained in a piece or two published in the Gazette. The plain object of those pieces is to warn the friends of the Administration, of the opposition which is contemplated, and to urge them to equal exertions. I cannot believe that they were produced by any ill-will towards those candidates, or by any want of respect for their persons or opinions. They are all agreeable men, and respectable in their manners and deportment; and are admitted to have as perfect a right to entertain their political sentiments as any other citizens whatever. Nevertheless, other citizens, having equal rights, and entertaining different sentiments, may lawfully unite together without offence, and use their fair endeavors to oppose them. In truth, the opposition is well understood—it is not personal, but political: A party has been raised to support General Jackson to the Presidency; and another party exists to oppose him, and maintain Mr. Adams in the Administration.

But these Candidates and their supporters affect to say that the contest about the presidency has no connexion with the election of delegates; and therefore intimate that their sentiments upon that question are of no importance to the voters. I need not tell *them* with what view a different opinion is entertained; for it will probably appear by the sequel that for an evident purpose their leaders have themselves combined the two subjects together.

The Politicians of other states as well as of this are already making their calculations upon the probable result of the next Election of the President; and Maryland is designated as the friend of Mr. Adams by his advocates. But this desirable result may be defeated by too much confidence and consequent negligence on one side, and by electioneering management and secret intrigues on the other; and it may be apprehended that the success of the Jacksonites at the approaching Election of delegates would very seriously affect the Election of Electors the ensuing year, and produce a very strong sensation in many of the other states. The success of the Jacksonites now would moreover set aside the administration of our own state, and lead to changes which would still more contribute to the injury of an Electoral vote in favor of Mr. Adams. It is therefore essentially incumbent upon all his friends in Maryland to unite heartily in his cause, and support those only for delegates who are unequivocally his adherents.

Can it be doubted that the champions of the Jacksonites are inattentive to these effects, or that they do not wish to produce them? These are in fact the means by which they propose to accomplish their object; and they may be considered as having been all but openly avowed when they entered the field of contention.

About the middle of July, a period after harvest when the Electioneering Campaign usually commences though sometimes planned before, a certain Politician, long notorious as the head of his party, makes his appearance in Easton, which for many weeks before he had not visited. He is met by appointment, or by singular accident by all his principal political friends, between whom and him, and with each other, close and frequent communications are interchanged. It is understood that the subject of these communications was the Election, that the scheme of it was then matured, and a ticket of Candidates formed. This was the common belief; and it is certain that on the same Evening the same four gentlemen were mentioned as selected, who are now considered as their candidates. After this arrangement was thus completed, and just before his departure, this head Politician made a street speech to a number of persons who were present, and with a distinct voice, and many reasons of his own, proclaimed himself the advocate of General Jackson. The meaning of such a proclamation, and by such authority, thus issued immediately after the Canvass of the day, may be easily comprehended.

One of the Candidates considers himself charged as a 'Jackson man:' He seems to deny the charge and inconsiderately treats it as a calumny. But is he not palpably supported by the Jacksonites? Consequently, whatever may be his own sentiment if elected by them, the political character of the county is equally affected. However much I may esteem him and his connexions, I must therefore upon this occasion oppose his Election.

TALBOT.

August 29, 1827.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham,

Perhaps a more shameful scene of riot, tumult and disorder, has not been witnessed since the days of party strife, than the one which occurred in Easton on Tuesday last, to the great terror, alarm and annoyance of the Citizens. The extent to which abuse, assault and outrage is carried on by a portion of the people of the county, has become a matter of serious concern, and calls aloud for correction—It is a notorious and lamentable fact, that these enormities owe their origin and extent, to the use of the vast quantity of spirituous liquor, that is given away antecedent to the election, and it is equally as notorious, that the Candidates for the suffrages of the people (with a few zealous partizans) and who aspire to posts of Honor and Profit, and who when elected become the Guardians of the rights and liberties of the People, and who, as good Citizens, are imperiously bound to promote Order and Morality. Their example and precept, are themselves the very source and fountain from whence this evil flows—I allude not in particular to the Gentlemen in Talbot county who are Candidates; I speak generally—In proportion to the number of Candidates, so in the same ratio, the quantity of liquor given away is increased, and the evil augmented: each Candidate being emulous to promote his own success by excelling his competitors by a show of hospitality, liberality and cleverness, and which eventuates in the gross debauchery of those who they affect to be very fond of and kind and complaisant to, and militates against their temporal and eternal welfare.—By this mode of electioneering the weight of purse too often preponderates, and the Quere "is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the Constitution?" entirely lost sight of. Every intelligent man will agree with me, that a continued repetition of intemperance wholy disqualifies a human being for the various duties of life, for which he was created, and sinks him below the brute creation—It enervates and debilitates him, brings on loathsome disease, destroys his reason and renders him unfit for social intercourse:—Makes himself and family poor and miserable, contemptible in his own opinion and in the estimation of the world; brings on premature death and finally excludes him from a resting place in the mansions of happiness and eternal bliss. To measurably remedy this growing evil, it is only necessary that the candidates should enter in o a solemn covenant with each other, not to treat o give away any spirituous liquors during the canvass and to discountenance it in others and for the voters to enter into a like covenant to support no Candidate who shall pursue a contrary course. Should this line of conduct be adopted and not have the desired effect, it will be necessary to crave legislative interference. Yours, respectfully,

A Friend to Reform.

Talbot co Sept 1, 1827.

From the Philadelphia National Gazette.

WEST POINT is deservedly considered as the *point* of strongest attraction on the Hudson. The scenery of the river for some miles above and below is superior to any of the views on that magnificent stream:—the historical recollections associated with the spot and its neighborhood, possess, also, the deepest interest of the many by which nearly the whole line from New York to the end of the highlands is consecrated. From the river, as you pass in the steamboat, no idea can be formed of the extent of the establishments appertaining to the military School, or of the noble and spacious area in which they are situated. That area must be visited in order to be known and enjoyed. It is bounded on two sides by hills of a most imposing aspect, from one of which frowned, in days of yore, *Fort Putnam*, now a ruin resembling, in the distant prospect the relicks of elevated towers which the traveller in England and Wales has so often occasion to admire. The early morning & evening atmosphere of West Point, in the summer, is truly delightful. When the sun is above the horizon, it may be thought that the grounds are deficient in shade, even with every allowance for the clear space required by the exercises of the Cadets. From one side of the area you contemplate, far below, the river in some of its most beautiful windings; from other parts open the finest vistas of the highlands, and the water, which is generally studded with sloops, the white sails of which shining in the sun add considerably to the picturesque effect of the whole scene: and the variety is most advantageously increased by the frequent passage of the stupendous steam boats, & the majestic safety-barges, their decks crowded with passengers.—The Boarding House of the Point is one of the neatest and most comfortable in the United States; the gentleman who keeps it enhances the value of good fare by the nature of his attentions, and manners; and the visiter generally meets there a numerous and polished company, among whom may be found distinguished foreigners, and persons of fashion from the different sections of the Union.

So much has been published concerning the instruction, discipline and general situation of the Cadets, that any details on those heads would be deemed superfluous or oppressive. Suffice it to say that a close inspection justifies the celebrity of the institution, and the confidence of the government in the ability and care of the professors. We could wish that the department of war would consult more than it seems to have done, the superiority of those professors and the proficiency and acuteness of the pupils, in its annual choice of examiners. No individual, to whatever state or larger division of the Union, he may happen to belong; or whatever may be his mere political eminence or connexion; should be appointed an examiner, unless he possesses at least some knowledge of the subjects forming the West Point scheme of education. Fortunately, the list of examiners has always included the names of men competent to the duties assigned them: but, unfortunately, it has too often comprised those of others who have proved themselves altogether unfit, and excited the contempt and compassion of even the cadets. It must be mortifying for the accomplished instructors, for the scientific officers casually or regularly present at the examinations & exercises, for the competent members of the board of visiters and for the well-taught pupils, to experience or witness a catechising by ignorance and presumption invested with a solemn commission from the government for the purpose. The *geographical* choice of men to represent the United States in foreign countries has done direct mischief and produced irrepressible ridicule enough; let not the cause of science at home suffer unduly from a similar abuse.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11029-0559.jpg