FOREIGN NEWS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The British Packet Zephyr, which arrived at New-York on Thursday, 26th inst. via Halifax, with the July mail, has brought Halifax papers of the 18th inst. containing extracts from London Journals to the 17th ult. inclusive, of which the Evening Post has made the following summary:—

Great Britain—There was considerable bustle on the Stock Exchange, London, on the 17th ult. in consequence of recent intelligence from Calcutta, that the war with the Burmese had assumed a serious aspect, and would probably be one of considerable magnitude. A party of the Company's troops, which defeated a body of the Burmese, had subsequently been overpowered and driven back with loss, and orders had been issued for 26,000 men to take the field against the enemy. The effect had been to reduce the India Stock considerably in value.

Nothing had transpired as to the final determination of the British government respecting sending troops to the Tagus, althought certain preparations were going on which seemed to indicate a disposition to comply with the wishes of the king of Portugal. The French government is said to have declared that it has no intention of interfering in the affairs of Portugal, and that their Ambassador exceeded his instructions in offering military protection to the King.

The King of the Sandwich Islands did not long survive his Queen. Shortly after her decease an abscess was formed on his lungs, which terminated his existence on the 14th July. He died uttering these words: "Farewell to you all,! I am dead!—I am happy!" Aware of the approach of his dissolution, he requested that his remains and those of his wife, should be removed to his native land.

The Holy Alliance.—The ministers of Russia, Austria, Prussia, and France, continued their deliberations at Johannisburgh, but the only thing that had transpired as to their decisions was that the relations between Wirtemberg, Vienna and Berlin had been re-established. Great Britain had refused to comply with a request made by the allied powers that she should send a minister to the meeting.

Turkey and Russia.—To a note, lately presented to the Turkish Divan by Lord Strangford, urging in strong terms the immediate evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia, a verbal answer was returned "That all the promises that had been made would be performed, but that the evacuation of the principalities required some time on account of certain measures, respecting which the Ottoman government could not yet explain itself." This declaration was so unsatisfactory that the British minister immediately sent another note to the Reis Effendi; to which, however, it appears another evasive answer was returned. It was believed by the diplomatic body at Pera that the policy of the Porte is to endeavor to gain time, and that its troops will not evacuate the principalities till the last extremity—that is, till the Russian arms shall prepare, in good earnest, to pass the Danube and the Pruth; and even in this case they are persuaded that the Divan would only order a partial evacuation; to be able to say to the ministers of Russia, Austria, England, and France, that they had done something. By accounts from Constantinople of the 11th June it appears that considerable dissatisfaction prevailed there on account of the inactivity of the Captain Pacha, who was also accused of incapacity. Care had been taken to conceal the late defeats of the Admiral's troops by the Greeks, lest the knowledge of these events should increase the public irritation.

Greece.—The Greek fleet in the waters of Ispara, is stated at 180 sail, chiefly small vessels. The Turks had in the gulf of Lepanto, only 3 frigates, 2 corvettes, and 3 brigs. The patriots were said to be endeavouring to raise an expedition to drive the Turks out of Macedonia. It was believed, however, they would not carry this into effect, but act on the defensive until they received the large vessels, for which they had contracted, from England. Col. Stanhope, and most of the British officers, are stated to have quitted the Greek armies since the death of Lord Byron.

Spain.—Ferdinand appears to have lately held a great Council, at which he presided in person, and at which all the foreign ambassadors were present, except those of England and the United States. The principal object of this meeting, is said to have been to furnish the ambassadors with information respecting the actual situation of South America. The affairs of Portugal and the convocation of the Cortes for that kingdom, were also subjects of deliberation. The result had not transpired.

Fire at Plymouth, England—Letters were received yesterday from Quebec, mentioning that an arrival at that port from England had brought accounts of a destrutive fire Plymouth, by which 40 sail of shipping were burnt. This disaster must have happened previous to the 16th July, as the intelligence by the the above arrival was only to that date. The Zephyr left Falmouth on the 19th, and we have not heard that she brings any accounts of the fire; which besides, is not noticed in the Halifax papers of the 18th inst. nor in the extracts from the London papers of the 16th July.

Ireland.—Letters received by the Schyulkill, arrived at Amboy from Cork, give a most deplorable account of the state of the north of Ireland, owing to the overwhelming taxes and tythes, exacted from the people. To such a deplorable condition were the mechanics and agriculturists reduced by these exorbitant demands, that they were unable to purchase the necessaries of life, and in many places numbers of these unfortunate victims of amistaken policy had actually died for want of food. Efforts were making by some humane individuals to afford relief to these wretched beings; but the assistance was of so partial a nature that thousands were compelled to leave the country in order to avoid starvation. As a proof that these miseries originated in the causes stated, and not from a scarcity of provisions, we observe it mentioned in a late Irish paper, that "while this distress exists in this neighborhood, (Galway) cargoes of oat meal are shipping off every day; the Elden, of Wick, loaded here for Belfast, with oat meal; upon its arrival it was not wanted there, and the vessel was again chartered to take it to Liverpool—Upon arrival there, the master was preparing to discharge, when he learned that the market was overstocked with the article. And after a good deal of negotiation, the master was again chartered to go with his cargo of oatmeal back to Belfast, from whence we have not yet learned whether it is to be sent in search of the mouths to consume it—and there's a vessel now loading here with a cargo of oatmeal for London to feed pigs, while our people pine and perish for want of food." Now can any government expect submission, far less loyalty, from a people who are kept in so degraded aud wretched a state?

Progress of La Fayette.

Our limits will not allow us to publish the journey of General La Fayette in detail.—We therefore content ourselves, by gleaning the most interesting occurrences which take place. These occupy much room, for which we are certain no apology is necessary. Every lover of his country will peruse them with interest.

Reception in Providence.—The General, as was anticipated, arrived on Sunday evening at Eaton's in Plainfield, where he passed the night. Early yesterday morning the troops and citizens were in readiness to meet him, and the western road was lined with citizens crowding towards the point where the reception was to take place. Every horse and vehicle in the town appeared to be in requisition, and the windows on the streets through which the General was to pass, were thronged with females, waiting to greet the Nation's Guest. The Governor's Aids proceeded as far as Fish's Hotel, where they met the General, and were introduced by the Committee who had attended him from Connecticut. Colonel Mallett, the senior Aid, in a short address, expressed the satisfaction they felt at the honour of the introduction, and the earnest wish of the Executive to welcome the General in his own, and in the name of the State. To which the General replied in a warm and concise manner. He was then conducted to the carriage provided for him by the Governor's Aids, and accompanied by them until he reached the line of the town where the military were drawn up, and an immense concourse of citizens on foot, mounted and in carriages, were waiting his arrival.

On reaching the landing of the stairs, the General turned towards the multitude, and at the same moment, the veteran Captain Stephen Olney (who served under the General repeatedly, and was the first to force the enemies works at Yorktown, in which he was seconded at another point almost simultaneously by La Fayette,) approached the General, who instantly recognized his old companion in arms, and embraced and kissed him in the most earnest and affectionate manner. A thrill went through the whole assembly, and scarcely a dry eye was to be found among the spectators, while the shouts of the multitude, at first suppressed, and then uttered in a manner tempered by the scene; evinced the deep feelings and proud associations it had excited.

The General was then conducted to the Senate Chamber, where he was appropriately introduced to his Excellency, the members of the Committee, Town Council, &c.

After dinner, in company with the Town Council, &c. the General prepared to proceed on his journey. He was escorted into Massachusetts by the Cincinnati, &c. and a numerous company of citizens on horseback and in carriages, (many of whom accompained him to Boston) where he was received by the Boston Deputation, and conveyed on his route. Much credit is due to the Town Council, the Committees, and the Chief Marshal and assistants, for the prompt and handsome manner they have carried the wishes of the citizens into effect, and the fine military appearance of the troops and their neat and ready manoeuvres, fully justified the compliment bestowed upon them by our distinguished guest.

The General, on being asked if he was not fatigued with his exertions, promptly replied that he experienced too much PLEASURE to find any time for fatigue.

At the dinner given to Gen. La Fayette in Providence, the Hon. Tristian Burges being called on by the President for a sentiment, rose and addressed the Chair as follows

Mr. President.—I am called to give a sentiment at this table. Before I pronounce it, suffer me to express my feelings; they are the feelings of the people of Rhode-Island. We never met, nor shall we ever again meet, for a cause like that commemorated by our present meeting. The light of history shows us nothing like it: and we have heard no such event from the voice of tradition. Forty years after the achievement of our National Independence, that illustrious foreigner, to whom above all other living men, our country is most indebted for valour and munificence during those years of perilous enterprize, has again left the shore of Europe, and now re-visits America.—He is received by those who toiled, who bled and who survived that glorious era, and by the descendants of those who mingled their labour and their blood in the memorable events of our Revolution.—He is here, and this day sits with us at this table. As Americans, as philanthropists, we can have but one wish:—Might the Potentates of Europe but behold this Republican spectacle in America! They would then feel that the blaze of loyalty cannot warm like the ardour of Patriotism; and realize how much less dear to the heart is exacted homage of subjects, than the spontaneous gratitude of freemen. Our eyes and our hearts are turned to the same illustrious individual, while we say—All hail to

The Companion of Washington;
The fellow soldier of Greene and Hamilton;
The friend of Freedom;
The citizens of Europe;
The guest of the United States.

RECEPTION IN BOSTON.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

General La Fayette was publicly received in this town yesterday, with demonstrations of repect and affection in which nearly all the citizens and many persons from the neighbouring towns participated. He arrived on the evening preceding at a late hour at the seat of Gov. Eustis, in Roxbury, after a rapid journey, in the whole of which he was most cordially received and welcomed by the citizens of the towns through which he passed.

His approach to the residence of the Governor, though in consequence of the unavoidable detention, at a much later hour than had been expected, was announced by the discharge of rockets and signal guns. He was accompanied by a numerous voluntary escort, of citizens of the neighbouring towns.

On the arrival of Gen. La Fayette at the line, the Hon. Mayor, in the name of the City Government, addressed him in the following terms.

To Gen. La Fayette—

Sir—The citizens of Boston welcome you on your return to the United States: mindful of your early zeal in the cause of American Independence, grateful for your distinguished share in the perils and glories of its acheivement.—When, urged by a generous sympathy, you first landed on these shores, you found a people engaged in an arduous and eventful struggle for liberty, with apparently inadequate means, and amidst dubious omens. After the lapse of nearly half a century, you find the same people, prosperous beyond all hope and all precedent; their liberty secure, sitting in its strength, without fear and without reproach.

In your youth you joined the standard of three millions of people raised in an unequal and uncertain conflict. In your advanced age you return and are met by ten millions of people, their descendants, whose hearts throng hither to greet your approach and to rejoice in it. This is not the movement of a turbulent populace excited by the fresh laurels of some recent conquerer. It is a grave, moral, intellectual impulse.

A whole people, in the enjoyment of freedom, as perfect as the condition of our nature permits, recur with gratitude, increasing with the daily increasing sense of their blessings, to the memory of those, who, by their labours, and in their blood, laid the foundation of our liberties.

"Your name, Sir—the name of La Fayette, is associated with the most perilous, and most glorious periods of our revolution; with the imperishable names of Washington, and of that numerous host of heroes which adorn the proudest archives of American history, and are engraven in indelible traces on the hearts of the whole American people. Accept then, sir, in the sincere spirit in which it is offered, this simple tribute to your virtues.

"Again, Sir, the citizens of Boston bid you welcome to the cradle of American Independence, and to scenes consecrated with the blood shed by the earliest martyrs in the cause."

The following is General La Fayette's answer to the address of the Mayor:

"To the Mayor and People of Boston, the emotions of love and gratitude which I have been accustomed to feel on my entering this city, have ever mingled with a sense of religious reverence for the cradle of American, and let us hope it will be hereafter said, of universal liberty.

"What must be, Sir, my feelings at the blessed moment, when, after so long an absence, I find myself again surrounded by the good citizens of Boston, where I am so affectionately, so honorably welcomed, not only by old friends, but by several successive generations—where I can witness the prosperity, and the immense improvements, that have been the just reward of a noble struggle, virtuous morals, and truly republican institutions.

"I beg of you, Mr. Mayor, Gentlemen of the City Council, and all of you, beloved citizens of Boston, to accept the warm thanks of a heart which has for nearly half a century been devoted to your illustrious city."

The General was then conducted to the State House, where he was received, in the Senate Chamber on the part of the Supreme Executive, by His Excellency the Governor, and addressed in the following speech:—

"Sir, our Friend,—In the name of the Government, and in behalf of the citizens of Massachusetts, I have the honor to greet you with a cordial, an affectionate welcome.

"We thank God, that he has been pleased to preserve you though the scenes of peril and of suffering which have distinguished your patriotic & eventful life; and that we are indulged with this occasion of renewing to you our grateful acknowledgements for the important services wihch you have rendered to our common country.

"In the last surviving Major General of the American revolutionary army, we recognize a benefactor and friend from a distant and gallant nation; who inspired by a love of liberty, subjected himself in his youth to the toils and hazards of a military life, in support of our rights. Under our illustrious Washington, you were instrumental in establishing the liberties of our country, while your gallantry in the field secured to yourself an imperishable renown.

"With the enjoyments of the blessings of independence, we shall never cease to associate the name of La Fayette, and our prayer to Heaven will be for his health and prosperity."

On receiving the address of the Governor, Gen. La Fayette made the following reply.

Sir—When in the name of the people and government of this State, your excellency is pleased so kindly to welcome an American veteran, I am proud to share the honors and enjoyments of such a reception with my revolutionary companion, and brother soldiers.

Sir, I am delighed with what I see—I am oppressed with what I feel, but I depend upon you as an old friend, to do justice to my sentiments.

Two Civic Arches were thrown across Washington street, beautifully decorated with flags, and bearing the following mottos:—

Welcome La Fayette.
The Fathers in Glory shall sleep,
That gather'd with thee to the fight,
But the Sons will eternally keep
The tablet of Gratitude bright.
We bow not the neck,
And we bend not the knee,
But our hearts La Fayette
We surrender to thee.
1776.

WASHINGTON AND LA FAYETTE.
Welcome La Fayette.
A Republic not Ungrateful.

And all the streets through which the procession passed, were tastefully dressed with the National Flags of the United States and France. On one of the flags in Broad street, was the following:

Welcome Illustrious Chief;
Receive the pledges of thy children, to sustain with fidelity the principles that first associated La Fayette with the destinies of America.

NATURAL RIGHTS.

YORKTOWN AND MONMOUTH.

The most beautiful part of the spectacle was exhibited on the Common. The pupils of the public schools, both male and female, were arranged on the side adjoining the mall, in two lines, reaching from Boylston street to the head of the mall, under the care of their respective teachers, and protected from the press of spectators by peace officers, appointed for the purpose. Between these beautiful lines, the whole military and civil procession passed. When General La Fayette entered the passage, an interesting little girl, of five or six years old, stepped forward, and being placed in his barouche, presented him a wreath, and made a brief address in the French language. The General accepted the present, placed it on his arm, and kissed the child in rapture.

Presented (entwined in a wreath of flowers,) to GENERAL LA FAYETTE, on his arrival on the common, by a little girl,

An infant hand presents these blushing flowers,
Glowing and pure as childhood's artless hours,
When roses bloom and buds of promise smile.
Repaying with their charms the culturer's toil.
Oh! take them, FATHER,—they were cull'd *for you*
(Still bright with warm *affection's* sacred dew:)
Oh! let them *live* in thy benignant smile,
And o'er thy *brow of glory* bloom awhile,
Twined with the *laurel* fame on thee bestow'd;
When thy *young heart* with patriot ardor glow'd.
Self exil'd from the charms of wealth and love,
And home and friends, thou didst our *champion* prove,
And by the side of glorious WASHINGTON,
Didst make our grateful country *all thine own*.
Go fragile offering, speak the ardent joy
Our bosoms feel which time can ne'er destroy!

From the Boston Gazette of Thursday.

The Marquis de La Fayette left the city about ten o'clock yesterday morning, and was received at Cambridgeport by a committee of the town, of Cambridge, and was addressed by Judge Fay, their chairman, in an eloquent and appropriate speech, in behalf of his fellow citizens—to which the Marquis made an affectionate and handsome reply. The children were all paraded to receive him. The homage of infant purity is one of the most grateful offerings hu man nature has to bestow.

The meeting of his Excellency Governor Eustis and General La Fayette, at the seat of the former on Monday night, was highly interesting and touched the feelings of every one who witnessed it. They embraced each other affectionately, for some moments—the Governor exclaiming, "*I'm the happiest man that ever lived.*"

As an instance of the kindly feelings which prevailed on Tuesday last, it may not be unworthy of remark that the Deputy Sheriffs kept their offices, and participated in the hilarity of the occasion. One of them placed upon his door, the following distich:—

"Arrests in *civil suits*, postponed—*to day*;
"Sacred to freedom and to freedom's friend."

The toast of Gen. La Fayette, at the dinner given by the Corporation of Boston, was as follows:—

"*The City of Boston*—The Cradle of Liberty. May *Fanueil Hall* ever stand a monument to teach the world, that resistance to aggression is a duty, and will, under true republican institutions, become a blessing."

The Philadelphia Franklin Gazette of Saturday states that the committee of arrangement have determined, if the Mayor concur, in favour of a general illumination of the city of Philadelphia on the arrival of General La Fayette.

A letter dated at New York on the 24th inst. from General Brown, who had been appointed one of the Committee of Arrangement for the reception of General La Fayette at the city of Washington, states that the General would be in Washington about the 1st of Oct. next.

Law Intelligence.—We are informed that a decision has been pronounced at the present term of the Supreme Court of this state, at Utica, in the cause of Jackson, ex dem. Eden, vs. Rathbone, Gould, tenant, which has excited much surprise among the members of the bar, and which in its consequences may deeply affect all holders of real estate, the title to any part of which may be doubtful.—In the cause above decided, it was found by the special verdict of the jury that the premises then in question consisted of certain lands in this city, being in the words of the special verdict, "In front on Rider street, forty feet six inches."—The decision of the court is, that the plantiff having obtained judgement upon their special verdict, shall not, in taking possession, be restricted to the forty feet six inches, found in the verdict to be extent of the premises in question, but may also take possession of all the other lands in the possession of the defendant's tenant, at the time of commencing the suit.

We understand however, that proceedings will be immediately instituted in the United States Courts, in which the correctness of this decision will be fully examined.—*N. Y Statesman.*

FROM THE DELAWARE GAZETTE.

To all Humane Persons—The subscriber addresses himself, and desires their assistance to intercept and secure a female negro child aged about ten years, named Eliza Boyce. The said Eliza was bound by two Justices of the Peace, to a certain John Westly Moore, of Little Creek hundred, Sussex County, State of Delaware, and on Saturday night, the 14th Aug. 1824, said Eliza disappeared from the house of the said Moore, and has not since been heard of, as it is said. But the subscriber, believing that the said Eliza has been sold or kidnapped, with an intention to be sold to a Southern market, earnestly intreats the humane aid of all persons who disapprove of such a traffic. The attention of persons in the principal towns on the route from Delaware to the South, to such persons as may pass through them with Negroes, will, in all probability, discover the said Eliza, and rescue her from the iron grasp of slavery, and restore her to her friends and relations. The said Eliza is aged about ten years, very black, teeth a little open before, and low in stature to her age. This communication, the Editors of the different papers, in the United States, who are friendly to the cause of humanity, are desired to publised in their several papers as often as they may deem requisite, and they will oblige the afflicted grandfather of the aforesaid Eliza.

STEPHEN his ⋈ mark DUTTON.

Carlisle, (Pa.) Aug. 12.—A female, who professes to cure all manner of diseases to which the humane frame is liable, has recently made her appearance in Perry county. The Forrester states that in one case she restored a person to perfect health who had for many years been obliged to support himself on crutches.—She had also effected the cure of aggravated cancer in the breast. She speaks the languages fluently, is a good chemist, and prepares her medicines from herbs, being very careful to conceal the process. No person has been able to obtain from her any account of herself, who she is, or from whence she came.

Liberal Bequeath.—The late Ebenezer R. Dexter, Providence, Marshal of Rhode Island, who died recently, has by his will bequeathed to the town of Providence the residue of his estate, (after a few inconsiderable lagacies to individuals) for the purpose of erecting an Asylum for the poor of the town. The value of the bequest is estimated at $60,000.

The floating island in Derwent Lake, Keswick, has again made its appearance above the surface of the water. It is seven years since this phenomenon was last seen.—*Times.*

CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE
AND EASTERN SHORE ADVERTISER.
Saturday Evening, Sept. 4, 1824.

The Greek Cause.—Mr. William Pollard of Black Rock, Pennsylvania, formerly an officer in the Navy of the United States, has received from the Greek authorities in London, a commission as Captain to the Grecian army; and will embark at New-York in a few days, destined for that country.

Patriotic feeling—The New-York Statesman observes, "on Friday, we were told that *George Washington La Fayette*, sent an order to Mr. Hurley, who presented the hat to his illustrious father, to furnish one for him. The order was promptly complied with, but Mr. Hurley refused to take payment, observing that all hats he could supply the *La Fayette* family, *were paid for forty years ago.*"

We understand, says the Baltimore American, that Thomas' Point, in the Chesapeake has been purchased by government for the purpose of erecting a light house thereon, and it has proved on examination to be a most eligible site—the base of the extreme point being thirty-three feet perpendicular from the surface of the water; and it is expected the light will be clearly discernable upwards of thirty miles.

Crops—A gentleman who has returned to the city of New-York, from a tour through the state, and who has particularly visited almost every wheat county, and taken considerable pains to obtain the best information respecting the crops, states the wheat crops to have been secured without any injury whatever. The quantity sown is perhaps larger than on any previous year, and the quality this season has never been surpassed by that of any other year. The crop of Oats has been got in without injury, and it is also uncommonly fine. The crops of grass west of Albany are unusually heavy, and have been got in in fine order. The appearance of the corn crop is unfavorable from the backwardness of the spring, together with the wet season; it is unusually small and it is feared that, even should the remainder of the season be favorable, it is too far advanced for the ear to fill, and the hopes of the farmer to be realised.

Gen. La Fayette—Whilst General La Fayette was receiving visits at New-York, an elderly Carman in his frock, applied for admittance, but was refused. He declared he would not go away without speaking to the General, and at length got into the room. Waiting a favorable moment, he went up to the General, and opening the breast of his frock, asked if he knew him. The General recognized him, called him by name, and extending his hand, said "you assisted me off the field of battle, when wounded."

Destructive Fire—On Saturday, the 21st two manufactories, at Pawtucket, R. I. belonging to T. Green & Sons, and A. & J. Wilson, were destroyed by fire. The damage estimated at $75,000, of which, but a small part was insured.

Perkins' Steam Engine—By the last accounts from England, it appears that Mr. Perkins has at last brought his steam engine to a state of perfection; and that a capitalist, satisfied of its importance, has advanced 36,000*l.* sterling for a share of Mr. Perkins' patent.

Mr. Webster and Greece—It must be considered highly complimentary to Mr. Webster as announced in the London Courier, that his speech in the Congress of the United States on the Greek question, has been translated into the Greek language, printed, and a large number of copies transmitted to Greece, to be distributed among the people of that country.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal—From information of a gentleman who has just from these works, says the National Gazette, we understand that they have not suffered the least damage from the late heavy rains; on the contrary, they are proceeding in the most prosperous manner—the labourers are healthy and peaceable; the contractors skilful, industrious and enterprising. The force employed is said to amount to as much as 1400 or 1500 men.

Canal Commerce—To open facilities for trade without having enterprise to profit by them, is useless. We have already noticed, says the New-York Advocate, the floating museum and menagerie van of animals on the canal. We now to notice a book and stationary store afloat, and a substantial boat fitted up as a grocery store with choice groceries and select articles of every description, having a counter, desk, scales, &c. This way farm house, hotel and grocery on the road are supplied with good and cheap articles, between Albany and Rochester. We shall soon have fancy goods and every saleable article on the canal.

Fraud in Dollars—The Burlington (Vt.) Sentinel, says, it is believed there has been a pretty large amount of dollars recently imported into Montreal and now selling there at a premium, those who wish to procure money

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